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Part One
Pages 1-8

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LEXOW GAINS HIS POINT

Greater New-York's Prospects Are Decidedly Blue.

SENATE FAVORS THE INVESTIGATION

The Resolution May Be Rushed Through the House Monday Night—Grady Scores Lexow.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS CUT A FIGURE

A General Impression that Platt Is Behind the Movement to Delay the Consolidation.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Friends of the Greater New-York admit that its prospects are blue to-day. The Lexow resolution, designed to start a sub-committee of the two Cities Committees at work investigating as to the best means of consolidating the cities, was adopted by the Senate this morning.

Nothing needs to be known as to the tendency of this resolution, further than the fact that the Brooklyn Senators who are here as the leaders against consolidation favored its passage. They not only voted for it, but Senators Wray and Brush made speeches in favor of it. Senator Wieman of Brooklyn, who is rated by some as the most astute politician among the Republican legislators from Kings County frankly said in conversation that the resolution was the best thing that could be desired by those who were opposed to the union of the cities.

The Programme of Delay.

The programme of the party of delay has not been made wholly apparent. Senator Lexow evidently represents the Republican machine in his part in the proceedings, and if that be so, the machine did not take some members who were supposed to be in good and regular standing into its confidence. Lieut. Gov. Saxton says he did not know anything about the resolution, and had no idea any such thing was contemplated until Mr. Lexow presented it last night.

"I supposed," said Mr. Saxton, "that the bill prepared by the Greater New-York Commission would be introduced, and whatever fighting over the subject was to be done would come over proposed changes in that measure."

Col. Ellsworth, the Republican leader on the floor, may have known of it, but if so he keeps quiet as to the fact. He declined to discuss the matter to-day.

Mr. Lexow, however, is so confident that the programme will be carried out that he said to-day he believed the sub-committee would be appointed, and a session in New-Yory City would be under way within two weeks. The resolution is a concurrent one, and must pass the Assembly before it becomes effective. It was said to-day that it would probably be rushed through that body at its session Monday night.

A Political Game.

The minority looks at the resolution as simply a political game. On the floor of the Senate insinuations were made to-day by Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, that this action was a part of the political manipulation by which a solid Morton delegation is to be secured from the Kings County Congressional districts. There has been talk, more or less definite, for a week that the opponents of consolidation would use the selection of delegates as a club to prevent the passage of such a measure as did not suit their end of the bridge.

Louis F. Payn, who has been here, according to his testimony, for many years in the interests of legislation affecting the Republican Party, put in an appearance on the Senate floor to-day. This is the first time he has been here this session. He said he thought the resolution for an investigation was out of place, and, to his mind, the only thing to do was to consolidate, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the voters in the territory interested. Mr. Payn is usually on confidential terms with Thomas C. Platt.

Rests with Platt.

The resolution of Mr. Lexow calls for a report from the sub-committee by March 1. The session of the Legislature will, under ordinary conditions, be half consumed by that time, and the business of the session will be more or less crowded. If the committee should simply report progress and ask for further time, the fate of the consolidation would be settled. The further argument is brought up that the Greater New-York Commission has been for years investigating essentially the same questions as those proposed in Senator Lexow's resolution, and it is asked if the judgment of a number of country legislators as to the needs of the greater metropolis are to be considered by the Senate as of greater weight than that of the commission. Of course, the committee may reasonably be expected to obey Platt's orders much more implicitly than the commission. Some think that may account for the resolution.

Senator Lexow's Argument.

When Senator Lexow's resolution was taken up for consideration, Senator Cantor, the minority leader, opposed it. He said the people of Manhattan Island wanted a Greater New-York. They did not, however, want a consolidated city formed through political trickery. The adoption of the resolution would delay consolidation. The people wanted a business administration for a Greater New-York, and were against placing the government of the enlarged city in the hands of a political machine. The present Greater New-York Commission should be empowered to conduct any investigation thought necessary, and should prepare a charter for Greater New-York.

Senator Wray (Rep.) asked Senator Cantor whether he was for or against consolidation. Senator Cantor said he was for it, and that last year he voted for a referendum because the commission which it was proposed should prepare a charter for Greater New-York was changed for political purposes.

Senator Lexow advocated the adoption of his resolution. He said the Republican Party was pledged to consolidation, and that it would be accomplished this year. The investigation proposed for the Cities Committee was necessary and urgent. He denied the accusation that he was allied with Tammany Hall on the question of consolidation, and said that a Greater New-

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BOWELL WILL TRY IT AGAIN

If He Cannot Organize a New Cabinet by Next Tuesday the Canadian Premier Will Then Resign.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 9.—The statement which Premier Bowell promised to make in the Senate this afternoon was looked forward to with much interest, and when the proceedings commenced the Chamber was crowded.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell opened by saying that a similar crisis had never been paralleled in British history. A precedent had now been established which he hoped would never be repeated, no matter what party was in power. The reasons assigned by Finance Minister Foster in the House of Commons for his resignation did not, in his opinion, justify such action on the part of his late colleagues.

As to whether there was anything against his own character, he was quite willing to leave that to the country to decide. Continuing, Sir Mackenzie said that in his long career, from a printer's desk to the highest office in the country, he never sought distinction. He wished to state, too, that if he had had the same loyal support of his colleagues he might have made as much success of the Premiership as his predecessor in office. Had the same sentiment inspired the actions of his colleagues as was the guiding star of his career, there would, perhaps, never have been the present situation.

Referring to the Caron-Montague letter affair, the Premier stated he had no part in that nefarious transaction, although he had received Dec. 18, 1894, an anonymous letter charging Sir Adolphe Caron with what would disqualify him for life. Both letters were handed to Sir Adolphe Caron and by him transmitted to Lord Aberdeen for investigation.

Sir Mackenzie then announced the proposed policy of the Government. Personally he would much rather retire from public life than go through again what had passed during the last few days. To go down in such a manner would be to leave a stain upon his reputation, and for this reason he had had several conferences with Lord Aberdeen on the subject, and rather than resign, he had decided to proceed with the reorganization of the Conservative Party and carry out the policy laid down in the speech from the throne.

After considerable discussion both houses decided to adjourn till Tuesday, the 14th inst.

Premier Bowell will endeavor to reconstruct his Cabinet in the meantime, and, if unsuccessful by that time, he will then resign.

THE BALTIMORE IN A TYPHOON

A Painful Experience in the China Sea Which Proved Fatal to a Boatswain and to a Carpenter.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Jan. 9.—Advices by the steamer Rhosine, which arrived from Yokohama via Honolulu to-day, tell of a terrific experience the cruiser Baltimore had from Dec. 6 to 9 in a typhoon in the China Sea. The barometer ranged from 28 to 65, and her officers report the typhoon the worst ever experienced. The vessel advanced not over one mile an hour for three days.

Boatswain Jessen was washed overboard and lost. Carpenter Cooper was thrown against one of the big guns and killed, and seven of the crew were seriously, but not fatally injured. Considerable damage was done to the vessel. The engines, however, worked to perfection. The Baltimore behaved admirably. The cruiser was expected to sail for San Francisco Jan. 6. She was twenty days from Yokohama to Honolulu.

BOGUS BOMB SENT TO MAYOR SWIFT

Chicago's Executive Receives a Harmless Piece of Gaspipe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—An object bearing external likeness to a bomb was brought into Mayor Swift's office yesterday afternoon by a letter carrier. The imitation bomb was an innocent piece of three-eighth inch gaspipe, 5¼ inches long, stuffed with candle wicking, and stopped up at one end with a pine plug.

The Mayor was not much disturbed over the matter. For several weeks some one has been writing Mrs. Swift anonymous letters which showed a vicious spirit. The writer made various threats, but the chief one was that unless Mr. Swift resigned, he would suffer the same fate as Mayor Harrison.

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church yesterday reported to the police that he had received a bomb similar to the one sent Mayor Swift.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENT IMPROVING

Good Results Follow Dr. Edson's Treatment in Boston.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 9.—The remarkable results of the asepsin treatment of Dr. Cyrus Edson are manifest in this city in the case of William Christie, a consumptive of Bradford, who has been ill for more than a year, and who was in the last stages when the treatment was begun, two weeks ago.

Mr. Christie's case is the first one treated outside of New-York, and he is improving.

Other patients are making application for the treatment.

ARMY OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE

Lieut. Smith, Whose Accounts Were Being Investigated, Kills Himself.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 9.—First Lieut. Smith of the Ninth Cavalry committed suicide to-day. He shot himself through the heart.

He had been filling the position of post exchange officer and commissary officer, but within the last week had been relieved of both duties, and an investigation of his accounts was in progress. The suicide leaves a wife and large family.

SURGEON GENERAL TERRY INJURED

Rendered Unconscious by a Runaway—Will Probably Recover.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Surgeon General M. O. Terry was rendered unconscious in a runaway to-night.

He was driving a spirited team, and was dragged a considerable distance when they ran away.

It is believed he will recover.

Justice Lost Mustache and Eyebrows.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 9.—Justice Thomas C. McKenna lost his eyebrows and mustache to-day in a fire in the ship-news watch tower, of which he is manager. An old door fell on a small oil heater and caught fire. The Justice, in his excitement, kicked the lamp down stairs and started a second blaze. Several buckets of water put an end to the burning.

Boy Burned to Death at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 9.—The Palmer House, on South Park Road, was burned this morning. The eight-year-old son of Mrs. Cornwell was burned to death. Many of the occupants had narrow escapes.

Receiver for a Georgia Company.

MACON, Jan. 9.—Judge Emory Speer to-day appointed J. N. Tally receiver of the Brunswick Company. The liabilities of the company are $200,000. It owns lands and terminal property around Brunswick, Ga.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the first week of January were $466,705; for the same period last year, $409,994; increase, $56,711.

BEN FRANKLIN NO AID

Instead, the Principal Objection Against Mrs. Humphreys.

ALAS! HIS MORALS NOT JUST RIGHT

So Thought Mrs. Van Rennselaer, and His Descendant Was Not Welcomed to Society of Colonial Dames of America.

The question whether the possession of Benjamin Franklin as an ancestor is a detriment or an advantage may come up in the New-York courts of justice.

The charge which is presented against this illustrious statesman, diplomat, scientist, and philosopher comes, strangely enough from an apparent overflow of patriotism in the founder and operator of a patriotic woman's society.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Secretary and founder of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, appears in the story, which is a long one, as the prosecutor of the honored signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys, the great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, as the defender. If, however, the case should appear in court—and it has been put in a lawyer's hands—the principals as prosecutor and defendant would be reversed.

The history of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, which is not the society known as the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, is interesting and characteristic from the beginning. This case is only one of a number, but one which, from the illustrious subject of ill chosen remarks, has been taken up. It began about four years ago, when the society was first started. As before stated, Mrs. Van Rensselaer was the founder and chief mover in the society, so it is generally understood and remarked by one-time members, and the autocrat by whose consent every action of the society stood or fell.

One of the very first persons whom Mrs. Van Rensselaer asked to join her society was Mrs. Humphreys. Mrs. Humphreys readily acceded to the requst, and, as was required, offered the necessary papers to prove that she was the descendant of some colonial sire.

To have descended from a signer of the Declaration of Independence is considered in patriotic societies to prove a very aristocratic Colonial ancestry not to be gainsaid

To have descended from so illustrious a man outside the claims to distinction from having an autograph on the great document of the United States is considered a special feather in the cap of the most fortunate Dame, and Mrs. Humphreys naturally presented her claim for membership through Benjamin Franklin.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer objected. She did not approve, so she stated plainly, of the morals and manners of the famous moralist. She furthermore asked if Mrs. Humphreys could not come into the society through other lines of ancestry. That might have been possible if the lady invited to join the new society had cared to take that course, but she did not. It is not agreeable to have unpleasant things said of one's ancestors.

The Board of Managers of the Society of Colonial Dames of America passed upon Mrs. Humphreys's claims to membership, pronounced them entirely satisfactory in every way, and she became a member of the society. That was until the founder had learned the action taken by the Executive Board of her society. Then she personally took action. With one word, by a wave of the hand or any other manner in which such a peculiar state of affairs can be produced, she canceled the work of the officers, and in her own person, and quite alone, black-balled the new member whom she had invited to assist her in the patriotic work of erecting altars to Colonial ancestors. She still disapproved of the ancestor by whom the new member entered, and she again said to plainly.

That was more than could be borne. The descendant of the man upon whom contumely was heaped so lavishly, laughed at the absurdity of the whole thing, but a man who had been so great a benefactor to his race was not to be lightly assailed. The men of the family took up the matter, and there was talk of legal proceedings. An apology followed, and the descendant Benjamin Franklin became a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America through that distinguished line of ancestry. She continued a member out of respect to it, but it was only a nominal membership, with no social relations to the society.

That was the beginning of the trouble which has now taken a more definite form. If the society had dropped the matter every one else would have been glad to do so. But the founder's objections to Benjamin Franklin still continued. She not only continued to object, but, as before, she continued to say so at every opportunity, and from the time of the beginning of her enmity, some four years ago, until the present.

Naturally, the remarks reached the people whom they most concerned. At first they were ignored, but finally it was decided that action must be taken. There was some correspondence on the subject, and the Secretary of the Society of Colonial Dames of America put in writing the feelings it had hitherto expressed only by word of mouth.

The matter is now in the hands of the lawyers, and it is not positively known what action will be taken.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer is not now living in the city. She is staying with her brother in New-Jersey.

People who know, and there are many of them, say that this is only one case of many in which this so-called patriotic society has made itself famous for very unpatriotic acts. Many of the members who first began their work in that line in the Society of Colonial Dames of America resigned long ago and are now earnest workers in that very able society, the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York.

It is said that not long after the trouble in which Mrs. Humphreys found herself involved in trying to enter the society, twelve of the most prominent members resigned at a meeting in the house of Mrs. Joseph Drexel. These were Mrs. Atterbury, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. S. E. Johnson-Hudson, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Miss Ruth Laurence, Miss Maria Duane Bleecker Miller, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Miss Katherine E. Turnbull, and Mrs. Kiliam Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart is another person who is said to have had trouble about that time in entering the society. She wished to enter through her ancestor, Gen. William Armstrong, and, though she was vouched for by the Vice President of the society, she was not admitted. Another instance is given of the first delegate to the society from Virginia. She was a descendant of Patrick Henry, but she was told that since Virginia had been a penal colony, she could not have a place in the society.

The society has always been looked upon as having a social rather than a patriotic status. Its members have been invited because of their present social standing, as well as their ancestral claims.

"And yet," says someone who has known it from the beginning, "the society was started with the avowed purpose of existing and keeping out certain fashionable women of New-York."

This did not keep out one of them. She felt as if she did not really know the true state of affairs. A Pennsylvania Chapter was started, and having ancesters in that State, much to her own delight and that of her few friends, who understood the general conditions, she entered it with flying colors.

These frequent dissensions have kept the society from developing, and now it is considered to be a comparatively small social affair. Internal disturbances frequently occur, and it has been thought that possibly the trouble over Benjamin Franklin may be the last drop in an overflowing bucket.

The people who speak of the society—when not too closely interested—invariably speak well of its Secretary as a charming and clever woman, but with an unfortunate habit of saying the wrong things at the wrong time.

GAMBLERS PLOTTED A REVOLUTION

An Offer to Restore Queen Liliuokalani if They Were Given an Island on Which to Establish a New Monte Carlo.

HONOLULU, Dec. 26.—Dr. Underwood and J. K. Sheridan, alias Morrow, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Hawaii, had their preliminary examination on the 23d, and were committed for trial. Bail was refused.

The chief witnesses were Paul Neumann, former attorney for the ex-Queen, and Fred Hayselden, proprietor of the Island of Lani. The substance of their testimony was that the accused had tried to negotiate with Hayselden and his attorney, Neumann, for a cession of the Island of Lani to a syndicate of sporting men to make it a Monte Carlo, where races, prizefights, and lotteries could be carried on. The syndicate would furnish means to restore the Queen on condition of her granting the necessary lottery franchises. It was proposed to send down a force, seize the island steamers, transport large bodies of the Queen's adherents, and capture the Government. The witnesses thought they might be Government spies, trying to get them into trouble. The defense took the ground that no definite plan was formed.

The tug Ellen on the 22d captured the opium schooner Henrietta, from Victoria, B. C. She had 7,400 pounds of opium on board. The master, Capt. Anderson, a passenger—C. E. Gale—and four men are now here in prison. The Henrietta had been dodging about the islands for two weeks. Anderson claims to have put in in distress, having been driven out of his course to La Paz, Mexico, for which port he was cleared.

CANNOT MARRY IN TRINITY, NEWPORT

Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Vanderbilt Must Wed Outside the Episcopal Church.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9.—The Rev. W. B. F. Jackson, acting rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Newport during the absence of the Rev. Dr. McGill in Europe, was asked to-day if he had been requested to perform the marriage ceremony for Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont.

The clergyman said he had heard from New-York that some talk had been had about a ceremony at Newport, and that Mrs. Vanderbilt suggested Trinity Church as the place. The clergyman said he "could not perform the ceremony on account of the parties having been divorced—doubly divorced."

He thought there was no way for the couple to secure a marriage ceremony in the Episcopal Church, except it could be shown that both Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont secured the divorce on statutory grounds, and that both were guiltless. Then the rector of Trinity Church could perform the ceremony.

MR. PLATT REPORTS ON MR. QUAY

Says the Senator Is Well Disposed Toward Gov. Morton's Candidacy.

Thomas C. Platt is booming Gov. Morton as though he really believed he was going to be nominated. As a result of his recent visit to Senator Quay, in Washington, Mr. Platt said yesterday he found that Mr. Quay was very well disposed toward Gov. Morton's candidacy, and he regarded Mr. Morton as a man who would have the support of the bankers and the business community in general.

The new arrangement between Messrs. Platt and Quay is something that will keep the politicians guessing for some days to come.

E. R. Sanford, a prominent business man of Knoxville, Tenn., who was in the city yesterday, said that there was a strong feeling among the solid business men of the South for Gov. Morton, because he was regarded as sound on the money question, which, Mr. Sanford said, would be the issue in the next canvass.

NO TRACE OF THE EALING'S CREW

The Belief Prevails that the Men Who Left the Steamer Are Lost.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.—The steamer Bridgewater returned to-day from the wreck of the steamer Ealing. A diver boarded her and took off the wheel and a couple of compasses.

The Captain of the Bridgewater thinks the crew were driven out to sea, and the only hope is that they may have been picked up by passing vessels.

The Ealing is still hanging on the ledge, but is liable to drop off with the first heavy sea, and sink, as the water is about thirty fathoms deep behind her.

No trace has been found of the Ealing's crew, and it is believed that all were lost.

A GREAT OIL STILL EXPLODED

A Standard Oil Machinist Injured at the Constable Hook Works.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Jan. 9.—A distillate still in the Standard Oil Company's works in the old Constable Hook part of Bayonne, exploded to-night with a report that could be heard in Newark.

Machinist Charles A. Rode, who was struck by a brick, was the only person injured. His wound is slight.

Windows in the oil works and neighborhood were broken, and the residents of Constable Hook ran in terror into the streets. The Fire Department was called out by shrieking whistles, but was not needed.

The still had a capacity of 1,500 barrels. The damage is $5,000.

Fell Dead in a Ferry House.

A well-dressed man, about forty-five years old, fell dead in the ferry house at the foot of Grand Street about 9 o'clock last evening. The body was taken to the station house. From papers in the pockets it is thought that the man is George H. Ritch of Port Chester, N. Y.

Mr. Sweeney Gets a Position.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—William S. Sweeney, who was deposed as principal of the High School eighteen months ago, was to-night appointed Principal of No. 14, to succeed William Haskell, promoted to the High School, to succeed Amos Thompson, who resigned three weeks ago.

REBUKE TO PARTISANS

Letter from the President to Senator Caffery.

HISTORY OF THE BOND CALL

Indignant Denial of Unfounded and Absurd Statements.

NO CONTRACT WITH A SYNDICATE

No Conference with Financiers nor with Bankers About the Proposed Issue.

A POPULAR LOAN THE THING WANTED

The President Amazed at the Misrepresentations Made in the Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Caffery of Louisiana to-night made public a letter of the President to him, which, had opportunity presented since Monday, he would have incorporated in remarks which he intended to make in the Senate on the bond bill. The letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1896.

My Dear Senator: I have read to-day in The Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues.

I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper.

No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve.

No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate.

No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been directly or indirectly given to any person. In point of fact, a decided leaning toward a popular loan and advertising for bids have been plainly exhibited on the part of the Administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other, and as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

The unusual importance of a successful result if the attempt is again made ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

The Secretary of the Treasury, from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public advertisement if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve, being now $20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

This is the entire matter, and all these particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry.

If Mr. Morgan or any one else reasoning from his own standpoint brought himself to the belief that the Government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent, to put himself in condition to negotiate.

I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hon. Donalson Caffery, 1,334 Nineteenth Street Northwest.

SECRETARY CARLISLE HOPEFUL.

The Belief Expressed that the Popular Loan Will Be a Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Carlisle expressed the opinion to-day that the new bond issue would be a success.

He did not intimate whence the gold would come, but he spoke with a full knowledge of the number of inquiries made for blank forms for bids and the informal offers already made. The mails to-day brought in quite a number of inquiries for blank forms on which to make bids, and in some cases persons desirous of subscribing stated the amount they wanted and the price they would offer. These figures, of course, are withheld from publication. The bids are regarded as informal, and, where possible, those making them will be communicated with, and blank forms will be sent them, so that they may comply with all the requirements and make their bids in regular shape.

CONFIDENCE IN WALL STREET.

Indications that Foreign Capital Is Seeking Investment Here.

Wall Street settled into a waiting attitude yesterday in regard to the bonds. Definite news encouraged confidence in the outlook. For the first time in a year sterling, franc, and reichsmark loans were made. This indicated not only the willingness of

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KHALKHAL RENT BY EARTHQUAKE

Eleven Hundred Lives Lost by the Destruction of Zanzabad, Smaller Villages, and the Town of Goi.

TEHERAN, Persia, Jan. 9.—Two severe earthquakes, causing the loss of 1,100 lives, have occurred in the Khalkhal district. The first shock, which was experienced Thursday last, was very severe. It completely destroyed the village of Zanzabad and partly destroyed other villages. Three hundred persons perished in the several villages.

On the following Sunday there was another and severe shock, which destroyed the small town of Goi and did great damage in many of the villages in the district affected. Eight hundred persons were killed in Goi alone. Large numbers of cattle and sheep perished.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Teheran, saying it is reported in that city that severe earthquakes were felt Wednesday at Meshed and Kelat. No damage was done at the former place. What, if any, damage was done at Kelat, is not known at present.

A most destructive earthquake occurred at Kuchan, Persia, Nov. 17, 1893. The city was practically destroyed, and the loss of life was enormous, it being reported that 12,000 persons perished.

JAPAN'S FINE OFFER TO RUSSIA

Free and Unlimited Anchorage for Warships in All Harbors of the Empire—Diversion from Corea, Possibly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The Vladivostock correspondent of The Novoe Vremya telegraphs that Japan has offered to give Russia free and unlimited anchorage for her warships in all the harbors of Japan. It is assumed that the intention is to divert Russia from acquiring a harbor in Corea.

CANAL BONDS SOLD BY THE CONTROLLER

A Slight Premium Paid for Those Awarded.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—State Controller Roberts this afternoon awarded $1,770,000 of the $2,009,000 3 per cent. State bonds as follows: $10,000 to J. B. Powell of Hartford at par and interest; $10,000 to the Twenty-third Ward Bank of New-York City, at 103.28; $250,000 to Amos F. Eno of New-York, at 100.17; $500,000 to J. R. Gavin of Buffalo, at 100.12½; $1,000,000 to the State Controller, at par and interest. The Controller will place $500,000 of the bonds he takes as investment for the common school fund, and $500,000 for the United States deposit fund.

The average price of the bonds sold figures out about 100.8. Controller Roberts says he believes that $1,570,000 will provide funds sufficiently, if judiciously expended, for the first year of the work on the canal improvement.

FIRE IN JOHN H. JUDGE'S HOME

It Did $5,000 Damage—Man Arrested in the House and Released.

A fire started in the vestibule of the four-story brownstone house owned and occupied by John H. Judge at 29 West Ninety-fourth Street last night. It spread rapidly to the second and third stories, and damaged the house to the extent of $2,000. Carpets and furniture were damaged to the amount of $3,000.

When the firemen entered the premises John Phelan of 107 West Ninety-fourth Street followed them, and Mr. Judge, who though the man was acting strangely about the place, caused his arrest as a suspicious character. When the flames had been extinguished, Mr. Judge went to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station and bailed the young man out, since there was no evidence to prove that he had stolen anything.

STATEHOOD CONVENTION BROKEN UP

Oklahoma Cities Could Not Agree as to Which Should Be the Capital.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Indian Territory, Jan. 9.—The Statehood Convention which met here yesterday broke up late last night in a row, adjourning sine die before a permanent organization was made.

Nearly all the delegates favored Statehood, but so intense was the rivalry between the several cities in the Territory as to which should be capital of the new State that nothing could be accomplished.

The people of Perry, Oklahoma City, and Guthrie wished to have the boundaries changed in order to bring them nearer the centre of the Territory, while El Reno and Kingfisher desired the present boundaries to stand, as they now occupy a central position.

BRUTAL DEED OF ROBBERS

A Kansas Man's Hand Cut Off—Bloodhounds After His Assailants.

BOSTON, Kan., Jan. 9.—Unknown men called at the home of Edward Welch last night, blindfolded him, cut off his left hand with an axe, and robbed him. The community is aroused by the outrage and bloodhounds were put on the trail of his assailants, who took away the severed hand.

CHIEF JUSTICE SNODGRASS INDICTED

The Tennessee Jurist Accused of Felonious Assault.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against David L. Snodgrass, Chief Justice of Tennessee, for felonious assault.

The return is the outcome of the Judge's assault in Congressman Brown's office on Attorney John R. Beasley, who is still confined to his room with a fractured arm.

Mrs. Anderson's Silver Stolen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The residence of Mrs. Anderson, widow of the hero of Fort Sumter, at 1,527 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, was broken into by burglars last night and fancy silverware to the value of $1,000 stolen. The manner in which the robbery was committed was very similar to the theft of the silverware of Señor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, some days ago.

Motorman Accused of Drunkenness.

Trolley car 129 of the Bergen Street Line, Brooklyn, ran into a coal wagon at Washington Avenue last night. Henry Stewart, the driver, was seriously injured, and had to be carried to his home, 91 Dean Street, in an ambulance. The motorman, John F. Harrington, was locked up on the charge of intoxication.

Gov. Hastings Fully Recovered.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., sent by Attorney General McCormick, states that Gov. Hastings has fully recovered from the cold he had before leaving Harrisburg. He is to visit Little Rock, the Indian Territory, and Texas before returning to Pennsylvania.

Florence Pullman Not Engaged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—George M. Pullman denied to-day that his daughter Florence was engaged to marry Frank O. Lowden of this city. Mr. Lowden made a like denial.

WARLIKE AIR IN BRITAIN

Grave Maritime and Military Preparations Hurriedly Made.

CONTINENTAL CENSURE OF RHODES

Government Accused of Having Been Well Aware of Jameson's Raid When It Was Projected.

ANTI-BRITISH EXPRESSIONS IN GERMANY

Rumors that the Boers Will Insist on the Abrogation of the Suzerainty—Portugal Remains Neutral.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Dispatches from Cape Colony continue to dribble in, but the freshest of them received to-day was two days old, showing that the telegraph and cable companies are either clearing up the accumulation of old business, or that the Government still refuses to allow the transmission of news dispatches.

Much interest is manifested here in the receipt of intelligence that will show the attitude of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, lately Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who is strongly suspected of having had much to do with the dispatch of Dr. Jameson's force to the Transvaal. But until the normal condition of the telegraphic service is resumed nothing on this point can be stated definitely, and nothing but speculation can be indulged in.

On the Continent it is openly charged that not only was Mr. Rhodes fully cognizant of the movements of Dr. Jameson, but that the British Government was also aware of what was going on. Had the raid been successful, Great Britain, according to the popular belief in Europe, would have stepped in and occupied the country ostensibly to protect her subjects, but really to establish an occupation similar to that in Egypt, which is tantamount to the annexation of the country.

As the raid resulted in a most miserable fiasco, the British Government is accused of attempting to forestall condemnation by emphatically denying any prior knowledge of the matter, and of taking measures to prevent the departure of the exedition after it knew that it had departed and had resulted in a failure. Of course these statements are denied here, and the Government newspapers insist that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has acted throughout with clean hands.

At any rate, it can be said, so far as the Transvaal is concerned, that the Government has done everything in its power to prevent the raid from affecting any more than possible the relations between Great Britain and the South African Republic. But that the troubles have affected British foreign relations, more particularly those with Germany, there is no denial.

Since the fact became known that Emperor William had, before the Jameson raid, decided to intervene in the Transvaal, the feeling against Germany has greatly increased in bitterness. The naval preparations now being made meet with the fullest popular approval, and the more fiery among those who are in favor of war declare that the time has come for Great Britain to assert herself in her might and teach Germany that she will brook no interference with her suzerainty in the Transvaal.

Those of calmer blood hold that Court interference, which is against any hostility toward Germany, will be sufficiently powerful to prevent an outbreak. But Court interference does not and can not control the popular demand, which is decidedly in favor of warfare.

A dispassionate view of the situation leads to the belief, however, that the excitement will soon die away, and that matters will resume their normal condition.

The naval preparations, however, are proceeding apace. In addition to the flying squadron which has been ordered to be put in readiness, instructions were issued to-day for the immediate commissioning of twenty torpedo destroyers.

All these preparations, together with the mobilization of the land forces, do not necessarily mean that there will be a war. In well-informed circles it is believed that they simply mean that the Government is on the alert against any emergency that may arise, and, should conditions demand it, it will be ready to strike a swift blow against any enemy.

The best criterion of the situation is to be found at the Stock Exchange, where the tone and prices respond to every touch of fear or hope. This morning the markets displayed a sanguine tone, and consols advanced from yesterday's closing prices. Later there was a slight decline, but, on the whole, there was an advance as compared with the values of yesterday.

WARLIKE BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

Flying Suadron, More Torpedo Boats, and Drill of Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The flying squadron, composed of the battleships Royal Oak and Revenge and the cruisers Gibraltar, Hermione, Charybdis, and Theseus, which is now fitting out, will when all preparations are completed assemble at Portland for final orders.

In addition to six fast torpedo destroyers ordered to be got in readiness at Devonport to join the flying squadron at Portland by Jan. 14 the Admiralty has sent orders to other yards, requiring in all twenty torpedo destroyers to be put into commission immediately.

The Duke of Connaught had all the troops at Aldershot out on parade this morning, and afterward gave them a twenty-four-mile march.

GERMAN ANTI-BRITISH OPINION.

Kaiser Praised in Reichstag and Egypt Threatened in Journals.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The National Zeitung publishes a semi-official communication which says that if the maritime preparations which are being made by England denote her intention to resort to pressure, the Transvaal question will become an international one and merge others, especially the Egyptian question.

In the course of the debate on the Boerse bill, Count Kanitz-Podangew, Conservative, said that the attitude which the Government had recently assumed in defense of German interests abroad had met with universal approval. This utterance was greeted with prolonged applause.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The Novoe Vremya, in an article discussing the Trans-

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vaal situation, says: "The attitude of the British Government press seems to indicate that there is rather an attempt to intimidate Germany than a serious intention to go to war. The Transvaal question will only acquire serious importance if fresh developments occur which force the German Emperor to act in conformity with his message to President Kruger. In that event the complete isolation of England, which is so menacing to her position in Egypt, would be fully exhibited."

RUMORED DEMANDS OF BOERS.

Abrogation of Great Britain's Suzerainty over the Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 7, says Sir Jacobus De Wet, British agent at Pretoria, arrived at Johannesburg on that day and addressed a large public meeting. He was the bearer of the message of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, calling on the Uitlanders to disarm. This message he delivered to the populace in his speech, in which he also informed them that if they did not comply they would forfeit the sympathy of the British Government as well as that of British subjects throughout the world, besides endangering the life of Dr. Jameson.

The Transvaal Government, the dispatch says, issued an order Jan. 6 directing the railway managers to hold all their rolling stock in readiness to convey the non-combatants out of Johannesburg in the event of the refusal of the Uitlanders to disarm. The disarming of the revolutionists has caused a feeling of relief to pervade the town, combined with a feeling of resentment toward the National Reform Committee.

A dispatch from Cape Town dated Jan. 7 says that it is rumored that the demands made by President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic are the abrogation of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal Republic, the cancellation of the charter of the British South Africa Company, and England's abandonment of her right to pre-emption of Delagoa Bay. The rumor, however, cannot be confirmed.

A dispatch to The Globe from Berlin says it is rumored that the Transvaal Government has intimated to Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, who is now in Berlin, that one of the conditions of settlement of the present difficulties would be the abrogation of the convention of 1884, by which England exercises suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic. The dispatch also says that the question of laying a telegraph cable affording direct communication between Germany and the Transvaal is being discussed.

It was reported on the Stock Exchange to-day that President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic had made a claim of £500,000 indemnity from the British South Africa Company for the damage inflicted by Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal.

A dispatch dated Johannesburg, Jan. 7, says that seven of the revolutionist leaders have been arrested upon charges of treason.

CHAMBERLAIN THANKS KRUGER.

Harmony Between British and Dutch Necessary to South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent the following telegram to President Kruger of the South African Republic:

"I have received the command of the Queen to acquaint you with the fact that her Majesty has heard with satisfaction that you have decided to hand over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners to the British authorities.

"This act will redound to your credit and your honor and conduce to the peace of South Africa. The harmonious co-operation of the British and Dutch races is necessary to South Africa's future development and prosperity."

WARSHIPS AT DELAGOA BAY.

Portugal, Remaining Neutral, Will Not Give Passage to Troops.

LISBON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquese, Portuguese South Africa, says that the British gunboat Thrush and the German cruiser Seeadler are now in Delagoa Bay.

It is reported that the Government of Portugal has decided to remain absolutely neutral in the disputes between Germany and England regarding the South Africa Republic, permitting neither to land troops at Delagoa Bay, or to march them across Portuguese South African territory.

Mayor of Liverpool on Transvaal.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The Earl of Derby, speaking in his capacity of Mayor of Liverpool, to-day expressed hope that a peaceful issue of the present difficulties might be reached. He and his countrymen knew that they must trust in themselves in the time of a crisis, and knowing the goodness and justice of the cause, at heart the people are undoubtedly with the Government.

Chartered Company Officials Warned.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British South African Company has ordered its officials in South Africa to deliver all the guns and ammunition in their possession to the officers of the Imperial Government.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN PENSIONS

New Legislation in the House Bill Provides that Pensions Shall Date from the Filing of Applications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The general pension bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported to the House to-day by Mr. Blue, (Rep., Kan.,) carries an appropriation of $141,525,820, being $58,750 below the estimates and $58,750 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The bill contains the following new legislation:

During the fiscal year 1897, in expending this appropriation, whenever a claim for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, has been or shall hereafter be rejected, suspended, or dismissed because of any defect or informality in the application, and a new application shall have been or shall hereafter be filed, and a pension has been, or shall hereafter be allowed in such claim, such pension shall date from the time of filing the first application, provided the evidence in the case shall show the diability to have existed or to exist at the time of filing such first application, anything in any law or ruling of the department to the contrary notwithstanding.

During the fiscal year 1897, in expending this appropriation, it shall not be necessary for a widow in establishing her claim to a pension, under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, to prove that she is without other means of support than her daily labor, provided that before she shall be entitled to a pension under the provisions of said law she shall prove that her net income does not exceed $500 per annum.

The bill took its place on the calendar.

They, Too, Go On Forever.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The advocates of the endless-chain theory might utilize the Senate debates for [illegible] purposes.

NO REBELS IN VENEZUELA

Every Man a Patriot and Standing by President Crespo.

PEACE PREVAILS IN THE COUNTRY

Statement Made by Ex-Minister Peraza—English Colonial Office Denies That Cannon were Sent to Cuyini.

Bolet Peraza, ex-Minister from Venezuela to the United States, who is now in New-York City, emphatically denies that there is a revolution in his country. He says the report that rebels in Venezuela had formed an alliance with the English is absurd.

"My information," said the ex-Minister yesterday, "shows that the country is in complete peace. I have had no advices by cable, but if such a state of affairs existed as is reported, we certainly would have heard of it. Venezuelan newspapers of Dec. 30, to hand, contain no mention of even a possible revolutionary disturbance. Every one of my countrymen is heartily satisfied with the action of the United States and our own Government, and the people are now awaiting patiently, though, of course, anxiously, the result of the deliberations of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to determine the exact boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela.

"I am sure President Crespo or Congress will take no action on this question without first consulting the Government of the United States. Venezuela is thoroughly aware of its responsibilities before the whole civilized world in the impending dispute. The United States listened to our appeal, and nobly upheld our rights. Under the circumstances, the acts attributed to some Venezuelans in these sensational dispatches are not alone discreditable, but an insult to our common sense and patriotism.

"The report of an alliance between the rebels of Venezuela and the British is to me absurdly ridiculous. There is no revolution in Venezuela to-day. The country, to a man, is now with President Crespo. Internal strife has been abandoned, and all factions have rallied to the Government's support in the present crisis. I do not believe Venezuela harbors a citizen so base or degraded who would be guilty of such a treasonable act as treating with Britishers against Venezuela.

"The home Government and the United States have the support of the whole of Venezuela to-day."

CANNON NOT SENT TO CUYUNI.

Story Printed in a New-York Newspaper Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Colonial Office has issued a note, declaring that the statement printed in a New-York newspaper to-day, in an alleged cable dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, that British troops, with cannon, have arrived at Cuyuni, is absolutely unfounded.

SAYS THERE IS NO REBELLION.

Venezuela Minister Andrade Claims Peace Prevails in His Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Venezuelan Minister, Señor Andrade, discredits the rumored revolutionary movement reported exclusively by cable to a New-York newspaper which, he claims, has always been inimical to Venezuela, and which has so bitterly opposed President Cleveland's action in that country's behalf. The Minister points to the coincidence that the cablegrams alleged to have been detained in transit through Cuba are received simultaneously with the arrival of the overdue mail steamer from La Guayra, and declares that he attaches no importance to these dispatches, except that they confirm his belief that alleged exclusive cable news to this newspaper was invariably unreliable.

Señor Andrade's official mail from Caracas reached him this morning, and it showed that the entire country was united in its enthusiasm over President Cleveland's message on the boundary dispute. Whatever revolutionary sentiments existed before that time were utterly dispelled by the great national joy over President Cleveland's utterances, and never had the people been more united.

Minister Andrade is confident that he would have been notified by cable if any such alarming condition of affairs had suddenly arisen, as reported, and the message would not have been sent by way of Cuba if subject to delay there.

Regarding the reinforcement of the British Guiana police station on the Venezuelan frontier, the Minister said this probably related to the orders which, it was reported, were issued by the British Guiana Legislature, with Mr. Chamberlain's advice, last October, to send more police to the Cuyuni station, which was situated on the eastern point of the confluence of the Uruan and Cuyuni Rivers. It was in this vicinity that the Uruan incident occurred, for which Great Britain was reported to have demanded an indemnity and sent an ultimatum. It was said at that time that a Maxim gun and several men would be sent to that point, and doubt was expressed that a Maxim gun could ever be transported to that point, as no roads lead through the country and the way is considered practically impassable.

It was well known, at any rate, that it would take over a month to reach the spot from Demerara, and in the meantime Venezuela had plenty of time to reinforce its guard on the west side of the Cuyuni, opposite the British post, which had been stationed there since 1892. Unless the British crossed the river, which they had hitherto refrained from doing, there would probably be no collision between the two forces. The Venezuelans would, however, undoubtedly resist any encroachment on their undisputed territory.

RESOLUTIONS IN CONGRESS.

An Overhasty Representative and a Pushing Senator from Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The publication of dispatches in a New-York newspaper, representing that the British had sent an armed force out upon the Venezuelan border, and that there was a serious revolution in Venezuela, aided and abetted by the British, was the cause of the introduction in the House to-day of a somewhat fiery resolution by Mr. Livingston of Georgia. If Mr. Livingston had waited a day he would have learned that there was absolutely nothing in the alarming report of warlike operations in the disputed territory. His resolution is as follows:

That the President of the United States is hereby requested to forthwith ascertain whether Great Britain is advancing her outposts on the territory in dispute between her colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela, or is reinforcing posts heretofore established, with troops, police, or ordnance, and should the President become cognizant of the fact that a British military or police force is advancing to invade or reinforce, or since the 17th day of December last has invaded or reinforced posts formerly occupied within said disputed territory, he demand the immediate withdrawal of said soldiers and the reduction of the police force in said territory to not a greater number occupying the British outposts on the aforesaid 17th day of December, 1895.

Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) objected to consideration of the resolution, and it went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Another Venezuelan resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Baker of Kansas, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine and making additions thereto. Mr. Baker does not accept the Senate tradition that new members of that body should not be heard except on roll calls, for a year at least after being sworn in. He had a good deal to say yesterday in the Republican caucus, and to-day he attracted considerable attention by his advocacy of his resolution. He is in favor of war if necessary to maintain the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Baker's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the United States of America will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without our consent, by war, treaty, purchase, or otherwise, to extend its territorial limits in the Western Hemisphere, on either of the American continents, or to, or over, any of the islands adjacent thereto, which this country seems necessary or proper for its self-preservation. And the United States of America reserves the right to be sole judge of this necessity.

Resolved, That the principle herein enunciated is founded upon the law of self-preservation which from necessity, adheres in, and belongs to, every civilized nation as a sovereign and inalienable right; and this principle is attested by Washington's farewell address and by President Monroe's ever memorable message of Dec. 2, 1823.

In closing his speech, Mr. Baker declared that the United States would maintain the position announced in his resolution by war, if necessary, in order that peace might come.

"We shall not," he said, "invite or provoke war. The justice of our cause will challenge and command the admiration of the civilized world; but, if it does come, we will triumph in a cause which history will bless; and when the shock of fierce contending armies shall be heard no more, then we shall behold greater America, united, prosperous, and free, still the wonder and marvel of the world, matchless and unconquerable."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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THE BRIDE WAS A FIGHTER

Remarkable Prowess Shown by a New-Jersey Woman—Kicked a Judge of Westfield.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Jan. 9.—Judge Collins of this city had a fight yesterday with a would-be bride and groom. He whipped the groom, but was vanquished by the bride.

Just as Judge Collins was closing his office last night a man and woman drove up to the door in a buggy, and said they wished to be married. They gave their names as Arthur Hague and Caroline Bray of New-Brunswick. After the preliminary questions had all been answered, the Judge said:

"Now, as I do not know you, I shall have to ask you to make affidavit that there is no reason why you should not marry."

The groom took this as an insult, and, after some hot words, he suddenly struck the Judge on the ear.

The Judge struck back, but the groom dodged, and the force of the Judge's blow nearly took the jurist off his feet.

Here the would-be bride took a hand in the mêlée, and, before the Judge recovered, gave him a push that sent him sprawling over a chair.

When Judge Collins got on his feet there was fire in his eye. Picking up a stool, he brought it down on the head of Hague hard enough to daze him.

Getting the groom on the floor was then easy work, and the Judge was getting along fairly well in an attempt to handcuff his man, when the bride again interfered. She gave the Judge a kick in the ribs that took his breath away for the time being.

Then she ran out and jumped into the buggy, calling to the man to follow her. Hague, at the sound of his sweetheart's voice, pulled himself together and jumped into the vehicle. Just as Judge Collins reached the door, a somewhat difficult task, the horse started off, and the couple drove rapidly away.

The Judge was around to-day nursing a sprained wrist and a bruised side. He is still looking for the bridal couple, but they have not been heard of since last night.

THE NEW-YORK CATHOLIC CLUB

Annual Meeting Held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The New-York Catholic Club held its second annual meeting last night in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. The Rev. P. A. H. Brown of St. John's Church, in Varick Street, presided.

The Rev. Herbert Ritchie of Philadelphia made an address, in which he explained that the organization was the local branch of the Clerical Union for the Maintenance and Defense of Catholic Principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There is another branch in Philadelphia.

Dr. Ritchie spoke in defense of Catholic principles and doctrines. These, he said, were always the same, though the practices of the Church were necessarily varied to suit different ages and different countries.

The Rev. J. Harris Knowles of New-York narrated incidents where clergymen had found the organization of great help to them by bringing their interests more closely together.

The Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer of Philadelphia made a speech in which he contended that it was essential to the permanence of the Catholic movement in the Church that the penitential aspect of Christian practice should advance side by side with ritual development.

All reforms, he said, originated in a feeling of penitence and a revolt against existing things which the reformers regarded as wrong. Penitence, he said, was often too soon forgotten in the advancement of ritualism and selfishness oftentimes set in.

Before the speeches vespers were conducted by the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, rector of St. Mary's. The church was fairly well filled. Among the clergymen present were, the Rev. James O. Huntington, Order of the Holy Cross; the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, St. Ignatius's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Bauman of Trinity Chapel.

CHARGES AGAINST A PAWNBROKER

Edward Eden Thinks W. Glover Is Responsible for Loss of His Ring.

Mayor Strong had before him yesterday William Glover, a pawnbroker of 102 West Thirty-eighth Street, on a charge made by Edward Eden of 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Eden alleges that early last Fall his house was robbed, and among the things taken were several pawn tickets. One of the pawn tickets was for a ruby and diamond ring. Eden says the ring cost him $575. He pledged it for $100 with Glover.

Immediately after the robbery Eden says he wrote to Glover, the pawnbroker, telling him of his loss and ordering him to stop the ticket.

Glover says that the person who pawned the ring gave the name of Gordon or Phillips, and as the letters from Eden did not give the number of the ticket nor a description of the ring he wrote to Eden asking him for further particulars.

Meantime the ring was redeemed by whoever held the ticket, and when Eden called with a further description Glover found that the ring was gone.

Glover says that he has lost or destroyed Eden's letter to him.

As the matter hinges on the description given of the ring in this letter, Eden was allowed until Monday to produce a copy of it, which he says he has.

If Eden can substantiate his claims Glover's license will be revoked.

Found Dead in His Bathroom.

Samuel Stein, fifty-five years old, of 110 East One Hundred and Second Street, died suddenly without medical attendance at his home yesterday morning.

Mr. Stein went into his bathroom at about 9 o'clock in the morning. As he was not seen again for over an hour and made no response to repeated calls, the door of the room was forced and he was found dead on the floor.

A physician said that death was caused by heart disease.

INQUIRY TO BE THOROUGH

The Venezuelan Commission Will Get at Exact Facts.

ENGLAND WILL SUBMIT EVIDENCE

The Work Will Hardly Be Completed Within Three Months—A Meeting To-Morrow to Arrange Preliminaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Venezuelan Commission will meet at the State Department Saturday morning, when all the members will be present, according to their intentions, as signified to Justice Brewer, President of the body. In all probability the commission will remain in Washington several days, selecting a permanent place of meeting, for which a building distant from any Government offices will be secured, if possible. The commission is also expected at its next session to request the State Department to furnish it with evidence, both documentary and geographic, which will require the commission's consideration in ascertaining the true divisional line in the disputed territory.

The Venezuelan evidence still remains in Caracas, and cannot reach here for at least ten days after the State Department makes a formal request for its presentation. It is exceedingly voluminous, including every note in the long correspondence between Venezuela and Great Britain and the United States on the subject, as well as certified copies of all the old documents in Dutch and Spanish archives, which exhaustive researches have shown to have connection with the possessions and claims of those countries in South America, before the British colonists appeared. Fac similies of numerous maps are included, as well as many originals owned by Americans.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed to-day with the authorized announcement that all the British papers in the case are being prepared for presentation to Parliament at its meeting in February next, thus insuring the presentation of the British case before the commission in an official shape, though through a roundabout channel, for either Ambassador Bayard will be enabled to sent the official blue book of the case to the department here or Sir Julian Pauncefote will furnish a copy to Secretary Olney. Under such circumstances the judicial decision reached by the commission, with all the evidence at its disposal, it is thought, will be too conclusive for further argument.

A map of the main physical features of the disputed territory upon an extended scale has been completed by one of the chartographic bureaus of the Government from the most recent and exact surveys, which will be used by the commission as a base chart during its investigations. It is pointed out that by photographically reducing this chart and the various early maps submitted to the same scale and superposing them, it will be readily disclosed whether the old maps were the result of accurate observations or mere guess work.

It is the opinion of those most directly concerned in the commission that its labors will not be completed within three months.

The principal problem of immediate importance to the commission is the selection of proper assistance. Several of the members have been inundated with applications for clerical positions, many of those desiring employment being highly indorsed by influential men. The Commissioners anticipate little difficulty in finding skilled translators, stenographers, reference and record clerks, or assistants of that character, but they have determined to secure, as executive officer, a man who will add dignity to the commission itself, a man of recognized ability with some international repute, possessing linguistic attainments of a high order, who will stand between the commission and exterior influences of all kinds, and enable the five men chosen by the President to devote their energies exclusively to the judicial consideration of the boundary contention. The collection, classification, and presentation of the evidence, control of clerical staff, and the commission's expenses are to be relegated to such an officer, when found, and the commission will depend upon him to relieve them of all matters that might distract their attention from the duty devolving upon them. The merits of several men living in various parts of the country have already been canvassed in this direction, but the appointment will not be announced until the whole field of available men has been thoroughly searched.

GENERAL ARBITRATION DESIRED.

Members of Foreign Affairs Committees Send Their Views to England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Henry Norman, the special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle in Washington, cables his paper to-day as follows:

"The sentiment for arbitration is a ball which, once set rolling among a civilized people, cannot be stopped. I take it for granted that in some manner arbitration in the Venezuelan dispute is certain. Therefore my work here is done. But that this temporary evil may prove the germ of a great good, I have desired to add a fresh impetus to the wider movement.

"Now, President Cleveland and Mr. Olney preserve absolute silence, deeming their official positions incompatible with unofficial speech. Who, after them, represents the weightiest influence on American foreign affairs? Obviously the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Accordingly, I have been at pains to-day to learn the opinions of these gentlemen, and the results I have obtained will, I feel assured, be equally gratifying and potent in England. One member of the Senate Committee, Roger Q. Mills of Texas, I was unable to find. But with this single exception I can present you with the views of the entire committee. To each member I put this question: 'Would it, in your opinion, be well for the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to endeavor to agree upon the constitution of a permanent court or tribunal of arbitration, to which all questions at issue between the two Governments, not involving National autonomy or honor, should be submitted for decision when diplomatic negotiations fail?'

"First, of course, I called upon Senator Sherman, the veteran Chairman of the Senate committee, a man whose career and personality have won the profoundest regard of his fellow-citizens, and whose words should receive deep respect in England. He replied:

"'Yes, you may quote me as strongly as you like in an affirmative reply.' When I requested his own words for publication, he said: 'I am in favor of the principle of arbitration for all questions that do not involve the autonomy of either of the two countries. I hope that the two Governments will agree upon such a mode of settlement for all controversies.'

"Senator Sherman added that in his opinion Parliament should pass a resolution requiring the Ministry to take steps in this direction. Then, in turn, I called upon every member of the committee. The following opinions were given me by each with authority to publish them:

"Senator William P. Frye of Maine—'Two Christian nations so closely allied, and speaking the same language, surely ought not to resort to arms for the settlement of any difficulties involving anything less than their sacred national honor. I am decidedly in favor of arbitration.'

"Senator C. K. Davis of Minnesota—'I should approve of a convention between the two countries to the effect that all controversies not involving the honor of either, or the established policy of either, should be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be constituted by the parties as the controversies arise, so far as the personnel of that tribunal is concerned, the convention providing in a general way that such tribunals should be established for each particular case as occasion for it might present itself.'

"Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania—'The principle of arbitration is both wise and humane, and the adoption of it by the two great English-speaking nations of the world would have great influence upon other civilized nations. It would be well, at this particular time, for both America and England to consider the subject seriously and practically, and I hope this will be done.'

"Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois—'The time has come in the history of the world when great nations should settle all controversies between them by arbitration and not by war. I should rejoice if practical steps were taken by both Governments to this end.'

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts—'I am, of course, in favor of settling the Venezuelan question by arbitration, and I believe equally that all questions which can properly be disposed of by arbitration should be dealt with in that way by two such nations as the United States and Great Britain, and, if possible, by some general arrangement.'

"All the foregoing are Republicans. The following are Democrats:

"Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama—'I am in favor of the principle of international arbitration in settlement of disputes that properly fall within the purview of that method of settlement. I am in favor of the organization, by consent of what I may call the Christian powers, and of all other powers that can be induced to enter into the agreement, of a court or board of arbitration to which the Governments would agree that questions of the sort indicated should be submitted after the failure of diplomatic efforts to settle them; the personnel of such a board to be selected on each occasion that arises by agreement between the two contending powers, and, failing such agreement, they should agree upon a neutral power with authority to name the members of the board.'

"Senator George Gray of Delaware referred me to his words, which I recently cabled, as covering the question, adding the assurance of his entire sympathy.

"Senator David Turpie of Indiana—I think the constitution of a tribunal mutually appointed and agreed upon by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, to which could be referred disputed questions between the two powers, other than those relating to their autonomy and national sovereignty, would be of great service, not only to the two nations interested, but also to mankind, who would accept such action as a model to be followed and an example to be imitated.'

"Senator John W. Daniels of Virginia—I would regard it as a great achievement and in harmony with the aspirations of the two peoples, their mutual interests, and their closer friendship. All my mind goes forward to the belief that it would be well to create such a machine.'

"Except for the accidental absence of Senator Mills, the above are the sentiments of the entire Senate committee.

"The House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs consists of nine Republicans and six Democrats. The time at my disposal, the House having adjourned early, did not permit me to see each member personally. But Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, the Chairman, is a veteran diplomatist, having been Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris and for years the Assistant Secretary of State here. Him I found most sympathetic. Replying to the above question, he said: 'It would be the best work they could do for the two nations and for mankind. And it should, if possible, be made to imply, if not pledge, their endeavor to so settle all the disputes they have, not only with one another, but with all other nations.'

"I asked if I might regard him as expressing the sentiments of the entire committee, and he said: 'Not only of the committee, but of the whole House of Representatives. For the conciliation of interests and the wise search for right results we are all agreed here.'

"He told me how Gen. Grant, the greatest fighting President America has ever had, and whom he accompanied officially during his European trip, never lost an opportunity to urge crowned heads and Prime Ministers to adopt arbitration instead of war. President Grant was keenly interested in the treaty of Washington of 1871, by which all outstanding differences were arbitrated, and it was chiefly owing to his zeal that this treaty was brought about.

"The above represents the weightiest body of opinion that could possibly be secured in the United States. In it there is not a single dissenting voice, and these are the men to whose consideration any question between England and America would be first submitted and by whose decision the Senate and House would probably be guided. It is impossible to believe that British sentiment will not be moved to respond to such remarkable unanimity and such enlightened utterances. If not, then the world will see that America is ahead of England in the most striking characteristic of a civilized people.

"I must add that the expressions of opinion at the Capitol towards The Chronicle's work in explaining American sentiment were of such a cordial, and, indeed, flattering nature, that you would not desire me to publicly repeat them.

"It is cabled to-day that the British Guiana police have occupied the extreme limits of the territory claimed by Venezuela. The American Government has brought heavy pressure to bear to prevent the Venezuelan Government from committing any overt act and thus precipitate a hostile situation. Therefore it is imperatively necessary that the British Government instantly deny and repudiate such a monstrous and fatal act as the armed occupation of territory while the question of arbitration is pending.

"My work here is done. I propose to leave Washington immediately. The Schomburgk line is now abandoned. The English public, understanding the American attitude, has changed its own attitude, and nothing blocks the way to a prompt settlement, not only of the Venezuelan, but of all other matters, and they are numerous, now pending and creating international discord, and thereby placing our relations upon an amicable footing for the future. My last words shall be, and they must surely express British, no less than American, sentiment, that the nation desiring arbitration is in a civilized attitude, and that the nation refusing it is in an uncivilized attitude."

MR. NORMAN'S WORK.

It Is Believed in Washington that Much Good Will Result.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Henry Norman, whose dispatches from Washington to The London Chronicle on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary dispute have brought him so prominently before the people of the United States and England, has concluded his work here and will sail for home Saturday. Mr. Norman has the satisfaction of knowing that he has given the English people a clear insight into the workings of the American mind with regard to the Monroe doctrine and its application to the boundary question. His suggestion that a permanent court of arbitration be constituted by the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of all questions at issue between the two Governments not involving National honor, already has been taken up in England, with what appears to be a determination to put it into effect in the near future.

Those in Washington who have read Mr. Norman's dispatches to The Chronicle have great confidence that English sentiment will indorse his views and that his sentiment will be strong enough to influence the British Government.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the dispatch it will publish to-morrow from Mr. Norman, will claim that the opinions that Mr. Norman has obtained represent the most important, weighty, and powerful views of the American political system. It adds: "We know that outside of the messages of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney no announcement of greater import ever crossed the Atlantic. We place it before the nation expecting that absolute confidence will be placed in the national reply."

CANADA WOULD BE DEFENSELESS.

A. M. Bailey, Canadian Banker, Tells How This Country Could Take It.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The first of a series of popular lectures to be held under the auspices of a number of prominent New-York business men, residents of this place, was given this evening in the Town Hall before a large assemblage. The subject was "Canada; Our Northern Neighbors and Their Customs."

A. Morton Bailey, a prominent banker and business man of Canada, was the speaker. After briefly tracing the original settlement of Canada by France, its conquest by England, and subsequent development under the various forms of government, the speaker came down to Canada of to-day. On the subject of Canadian defense in case of war between England and America, Mr. Bailey said:

"At the present time the faint prospect of war between England and the United States has raised the question of Canadian chance to resist invasion. It has none. Except at Halifax and Vancouver there are no fortifications or means of defense. The militia consists of some dozen regiments, aggregating, say, 10,000 men. The forces of the United States could take Montreal and Quebec easily, and all the country west of those places would mean only a holiday parade for the forces the United States could send.

"The English would probably confine their attention to the defense of Halifax and Vancouver, as the whole English Army could not defend the line of the Canadian Pacific, which, if broken at one point, its entire usefulness would be destroyed.

"The proper course for the United States to pursue in the unlikely event of trouble would be to occupy two or three points to break the line of communication and leave the balance of the country to itself."

The speaker also touched upon the annexation movement, which, he said, was confined to a small circle—the great mass of the people being intensely loyal. The writings of Goldwin Smith, he said, received but little support.

"The general feeling of the people of Canada toward America," said Mr. Bailey, "is not any too cordial. They envy the prosperity and growth of the States; and the gains in population made at Canada's expense is a sore subject.

"Many of the best young men of Canada have come over to this side, and 50,000 alone are now in Chicago. The ultimate destiny of Canada is annexation, but the United States does not want it. The advances should come from Canada, and no doubt will, in time."

SALISBURY STILL STUBBORN.

Report that He Has Not Changed His Views as to Venezuela.

GLASGOW, Jan. 9.—The Glasgow Herald professes to have semi-official authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury's attitude in regard to Venezuela is wholly unchanged, and that he upon no account will submit to arbitration territory occupied by British subjects who are relying on Great Britain's protection.

Lord Salisbury, The Herald says, is ready to arbitrate all questions which the diplomatic dispatches have admitted to be open, and is also ready to concede any inconsiderable claims which do not involve a transfer of the allegiance of British subjects.

ENGLAND BUSY AT ST. LUCIA.

Report that Unusual Activity Is Being Shown at the Naval Station There.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The people of the Navy and State Departments have heard, unofficially, that Great Britain is unusually busy at her naval station at St. Lucia, the British post nearest Venezuela. The informant does not give the information as certain. It came to him in an indirect way.

The department officials do not construe the action as indicating warlike intentions on the part of England. More or less secrecy always has surrounded the station at St. Lucia. Visitors rarely have been admitted to the interior of the post, and then only in circumstances which permitted no observation of the surroundings.

The present activity may be the result of the British plan of keeping the station well stocked with war material, and may have no connection with possible trouble between this country and England over the Venezuelan question. The war and navy officials think that what may appear in present circumstances a portentous performance might have passed unnoticed a few months ago.

Some British Authors Object.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that the distribution of a circular inviting authors to sign the appeal of British literary men to American authors and other writers to do everything possible to avert a war is reprehended so strongly that a special meeting of the Society of Authors has been convened for Jan. 15 to consider the matter.

HISTORIC SPOTS MARKED

Visitors to Westminster Can Now Tell Just Where to Wax Enthusiastic.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

A slight and much-needed step has been taken in the direction of making Westminster Hall more plainly a symbol of history to the crowds who visit it every week. Everybody knows that to walk under the beautiful wooden roof that tells of the time of Richard II. is to tread in the footsteps of statesmen whose time goes back 800 years, and to be in touch with some of the most tragic events in England's story. Till now, however, the authorities of the palace have left almost everything to the visitor's imagination.

In the hall itself there was until this week only one landmark—a tablet on the stairs leading up to St. Stephen's Hall, showing the place where Charles I. stood his trial. This tablet was put in almost two years ago. Those who are in charge of the hall say that the Saturday crowd invariably throng around it—occasionally to hear remarks like that of a Russian revolutionary not long ago, who suggested that all the autocrats who visit London should be brought to see the spot.

But if they wished to picture to themselves other famous scenes—the trial of Laud, the assize of Warren Hastings, the coronation banquets, the sittings of Parliament—they found no clue to assist their fancies.

Two such clues have, one is glad to find, been provided by operations that were finished two or three days ago. One is a tablet in the wall close to the stairs which descend into the crypt. It bears an inscription saying that it marks "the position of an archway which for upward of 130 years from the first year of the reign of Edward VI., 1547, until the year 1680, was the principal access to the House of Commons, which sat under a grant from that Monarch within the Chapel of St. Stephen." This was the doorway through which Charles passed when he attempted the arrest of the five members.

With the identification of this place, the site of the old House of Commons is now well marked out for the visitors, for there were already tablets in St. Stephen's Hall showing where the Speaker's chair stood, and where the house itself was divided from the lobby.

The second of the new clues is found in the floor of the hall near its centre. It locates the tragedy of Strafford. The inscription runs that "It marks with as much accuracy as can be attained the place where Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, stood in this hall during the impeachment brought against him by the House of Commons before the House of Lords." The scene at this trial was not the same as nine years later, when the King, on whose favor Strafford had relied, was himself brought to account.

For the trial of Charles the space at the end of the hall where the Courts of the Exchequer and King's Bench sat was used, so that the tablet showing where the King was placed is, as I have said, on the steps leading up to the platform beneath the great Gothic window. But for the Bloody Strafford the court was set out in the centre of the hall, and Mr. Jones, the Clerk of Works, basing his calculations on an old print by Holder, has been able to work out a complete and graphic design, which, if it were exhibited somewhere in the hall, would add greatly to the pictorial suggestiveness of the tablet.

Opposes the President's Position.

From The Boston Journal.

Altogether the most terrible rebuke which President Cleveland's Venezuelan policy and the newspapers which supported it have yet received comes from a correspondent, "Pedagogus Scholasticus" of The Marblehead Messenger. This interesting gentleman acknowledges that "not only my education but my hereditary feeling leads me to this view"—that is, that the American attitude toward England is "barbaric"—and then he blandly confesses that "my great-grandfather's peace principles led him to oppose the Revolution," "my grandfather was a stern opponent to the war of 1812" and "a member of the Hartford Convention," and "I myself deprecated the war in '61." "I go further," adds this noble patriot, "and say that in any controversy between the United States and England we are always in the wrong." These ingenuous utterances throw a vivid light on the real character of some of the present opposition to the Government in this neighborhood.

Age and the Presidency.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The Iowa organ of Senator Allison says: "Governor Morton might as well save himself the trouble of that Presidential announcement. He is too old for President while there are so many younger and capable men ready for that service." There is about four years' difference between the age of Gov. Morton and that of Senator Allison. In fact, the same objection is brought by all the younger candidates against Allison that Allison's friends bring against Morton.

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AFRICAN CHARACTER STUDIED

Conclusions Reached by a Woman Explorer Who Has Been Among the Negro Tribes —A Defense that Hardly Defends.

A long account was given in these columns some days ago of the recent journey made by Miss Mary H. Kingsley among the cannibal tribes of Africa. In the following letter, which appeared in The London Spectator, Miss Kingsley gives her conclusions in regard to negro character and the chances of civilizing the black races:

"No one is more convinced than I am that the African races are inferior to the English, French, German, and Latin races, but I do not like to think that I have done anything to bring the African into further disrepute. I do not place him below the other colored races; possibly because I have never lived among or attempted to understand the Eastern races; and possibly because I have lived among and attempted to understand the Africans.

"Certainly the so-called Hamitic races have never produced an even fourteenth-rate sculpture, picture, machine, tool, piece of cloth, or pottery; neither have they ever risen to the level of picture writing, let alone a written character, and I am personally acquainted, to the point of exasperation, with their cryptic, complicated ways of communicating ideas with strings of cowries and pieces of leaf and stick. Only the other day I had to steer a course with a chart made of bits of plantain leaf of different breadths, denoting the size of the villages I was to pass through, and placed at intervals that denoted the distance between the villages. I do not say I did well with that chart, but I have done quite as badly with the best Admiralty one. But these ingenious devices do not equal the rock writing of the South Americans, the pictures the red Indian paints on a raw elk hide, and are infinitely below those spirited sporting sketches of mammoth hunts, &c., left us by the cave men.

"In mental and moral affairs the African is by no means so strikingly inferior as he is in handicrafts; he has both a sense of justice and honor, not much worn by daily use, and very easily eliminated by a course of Christian teaching; but it is there, and if you know the way, you can rouse it, and make it work.

"In rhetoric he excels, and for good temper and patience he compares favorably with any set of human beings. The worst of his personal sins is sloth. This chiefly arises from his not having anything to do in a definite, up-to-time way, for he is happy and industrious when under good white direction. No one who has been on the coast can fail to have noticed the Kroo boys singing and dancing and laughing over their often heavy work. The cooper, and the carpenter, and their fellow-countryman from Accra, the cook, are far happier than the Africans in the bush—yea, even the cook, whose conscience should be a burden to him on account of the manslaughters he has committed with his abiding greasiness.

"Of course, you will point out their customs, but I must say, in spite of what I have heard and seen, that I do not consider the West African cruel. One must remember that in their culture there are no prisons, or hospitals, or workhouses, no regular police force, &c. In the matter of their sacrificial rites, I think one should try and understand the underlying ideas before one thinks harshly. The feeling, for example, regarding the importance of burial rites is quite Greek in its intensity. Given a duly educated native of the Niger Delta, I am sure he would grasp the true inwardness of his Alcestis far and away better than any living European can. To provide a proper burial for a dead relative means to them providing for that relative a happy after life, and so to do is the surviving negro's greatest duty. Its only rival in his mind is the desire to avoid having a funeral for himself, and even this passion goes under in the mind of a good negro, and he will risk his own life to carry out what he considers as his duty to the dead even when he is well aware that the killing of slaves will mean hanging for him when 'them big Consul' knows of it.

"The greatest horrors on the coast arise out of the belief in witchcraft. Toleration means indifference with all men, I believe, and the negro and Bantu are not indifferent about their subjects. If you put yourself in his place, I think you will own it is difficult to be so when you believe that a person whom you also believe you have found out and got hold of has been placing a live crocodile or a catawumpus of some kind in your own or your mother's or brother's inside so as to eat up valuable viscera. The African equivalent to our punitive processes are club, knife, fire, water, poison, or lash, and you logically have as much right to regard my friend the West African chief as a brute for employing them, as you have because he uses brass bars, heads of tobacco, &c., in lieu of sixpenny pieces. It is deplorably low of him, I know, to be not, from an abstract point of view, bad. I freely own and regard the Africans as fools of the first water for their habit of believing in things in the hearty way they do. Still we feel that way sometimes even toward English people who do not believe in what we believe.

"I dare not openly defend his cannibalism, and will only remark that the true negroes, the natives of the Niger Delta, for example, are never culinary cannibals, but always do it from religious motives. It is not so with the Bantu, and whenever you find among them a cannibal tribe, you will find a superior tribe, like the Fangs and the Manuema, for example.

"You most justly say there is no reason why the African should not have risen to the Asiatic level, but I must say they are affected by malaria. The fever swamps of West Africa are the graves of an unknown number of successive tribes that have come down from the interior. The people in the interior frequently tell me that there is a certain air that comes from the sea that kills men. They are right, save that it does not come from the sea, but from the grand swamp forests that fringe the continent on its western side.

"I think you are a little hard on the West Coast climate in saying that it is no worse than Siam. Surely Siam does not quietly blot out white men's lives all the time, and then every three or five years have an epidemic—not imported—that can make a clearance of nine men out of eleven in ten days, and then go back to its steady killing-off as if nothing had happened.

"The experiment of governing a bit of Africa with perfect calmness, and steady justice to the natives, only tempered now and then with sympathetic mercy, with no 'recoil from diabolical severity,' and with never a trace of the old severity itself, is being tried by Sir Claude MacDonald in the Niger Coast Protectorate. It has been in working order for several years now, and if Africa does not rise under this 'fairly tried influence of the higher race,' Africa will only have herself to blame. My opinion is not hopeful; but we shall see.

"Forgive me for detaining you so long, but I wanted to say that I do not believe the African to be brutal, or degraded, or cruel. I know from wide experience with him that he is often grateful and faithful, and by no means the drunken idiot his so-called friends, the Protestant missionaries, are anxious, as an excuse for their failure in dealing with him, to make him out."

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BANQUET OF HOTEL MEN

An Enjoyable Occasion with Distinguished Guests.

MUCH SPEECHMAKING AND FUN

President James H. Breslin's Welcome—The Rev. Mr. Twing Witty in Perverting Scripture Lessons.

The hotel men of New-York City and a number of distinguished guests met at Delmonico's last night and celebrated in a very jovial way the seventeenth annual banquet of the Hotel Association.

James H. Breslin presided, and among the guests present were Mayor Strong, Judge Smyth, Police Commissioners Andrews and Parker, Judge Cowing, Recorder Goff, Controller Fitch, Judge Dugro, Amos J. Cummings, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, and Judge Giegerich.

Among the well-known men present were A. Godschalk of the Brunswick, W. S. Hawk, A. L. Ashman, C. C. Shayne, Col. A. B. de Frece, John Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, Hiram Hitchcock, Simeon Ford, O. B. Libbey, T. McDonald, and H. H. Brockway.

The dinner went along very pleasantly, and, with lots of impromptu toasts and songs, until 10 o'clock, when the serious part of the evening—the speechmaking—was begun. President Breslin gave a warm welcome to the association.

President Breslin then introduced George C. Boldt of the Waldorf to respond to the toast of "The Modern American Hotel." Mr. Boldt said in part:

I am to talk to you about the modern American hotel, a subject so vast that to begin it there would be no ending. A foreign paper sent to me recently describes it as being fitted with balloons to send people up, and railway tracks and movable walks on every floor, and deplores our taste in serving our patrons at mealtimes by waiters on horseback when a bicycle would answer the purpose. This little bit of sarcasm we take pleasantly, as we take so many others from this direction. We shall be able to demonstrate to our cousins across the pond our perfect ability to manage what we build—aye, to command respect for it, too.

Not so many years ago we heard foreign hotels and their excellent management dinned into our ears, and I regret to say some of our own fraternity occasionally would prate about their superiority to our own. These persons make me tired; they don't know their own country; they don't know their own hotels; they don't know their own hotel keepers. How can any man who has traveled in recent years compare the two? Look over the big cities of this country; you will find magnificent structures and good entertainment everywhere. Look at our own city, the Imperial City of this great country; its hotels are not built merely to give so many square inches rental space, but thousands, yes, I might say, hundreds of thousands, of dollars' worth of property is sacrificed for beauty, health, and comfort.

Look at the architecture of our modern buildings, and I even think our old ones can hold their own; and then take into consideration the comfort one gets in these houses. Was there ever so much study devoted to any subject by our brightest minds as to the subject of housing large numbers of people in luxury and comfort? Compare them, in your mind, with the old inn of yore, in truth so beautifully illustrated by Longfellow. But in this plate-glass age of ours it would but poorly answer our demands and purposes, and, last of all, look at your hotel keeper, the man who has in his keeping the welfare of hundreds and thousands of people every day; who is the responsible head of a vast enterprise, with the required knowledge of every department, from the garret to the cellar. It is expected of him not alone to know how to conduct his cuisine, but to enter a drawing room and to give people tips on good behavior and breeding.

In the past it used to be sufficient to have good cooking and good wine to insure patronage; now the eye as well as the stomach must be catered to. In fact, sometimes I think the former makes the largest demand upon our intellect and our inventive ability. For a young country we are doing fairly well, and we hear less talk now about emulating Europe than formerly, and this is best illustrated when I tell you that during the past year not less than three offers from abroad came to our American hotel keepers, and the tide is turning and the American hotel keeper is looked upon as a bright, energetic, money and interest earning business man, well worthy to be sought after by those who are willing and able to exchange money for brains.

Mr. Boldt sat down amid resounding cheers, and Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel rose to speak on "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse." Mr. Ford said:

Hotel proprietors have never had sufficient political recognition anyhow! A good landlord is fit to adorn any position. A good landlord is competent to fill anything, unless it be a bobtail flush, and he is even willing to take a try at that, providing the cost is not excessive.

I am happy to say that the only obnoxious bill which has become a law was the so-called Malby bill, which we think is unjust inasmuch as it gives our colored friends rights not accorded to his white brethren.

Thanks to the good sense of the colored people, however, the law has troubled us but little. I asked Boldt if many colored folks had patronized the Waldorf, and he said he had only seen two in his restaurant, and when they glanced at the prices on the bill of fare they both turned white. The Bible says the leopard cannot change his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin, but when that statement was made the Waldorf wasn't opened. The Waldorf can knock the spots out of anything, and I presume they would skin an Ethiopian just as quick as they would a white man.

The season just passed has been a very dry one. By a beautiful provision of nature the camel (sometimes known as the ship of the desert) is able to abstain from drink for many days, owing to the fact that he is the proud and happy possessor of three stomachs. Now, in the course of time, if New-York continues to be a desert on Sunday, through the workings of the law of natural selection and the survival of the fittest, our citizens may come to have three stomachs, and thus be able to tide over Sunday with ease and comfort, and give our Police Commissioners what is commonly known as the ha! ha! If that day ever comes, what a nice time we will have on Saturday!

The next speaker was William S. Hawk of the Windsor Hotel, who responded to "The Hotel up to Date." Mr. Hawk kept his listeners amused with some good stories. He said:

To illustrate the growth of hotels—a man called on me the other day, and stated that he heard there wasn't enough hotel accommodation in New-York to take care of the transient business, and he had a piece of property two miles back of Yonkers on the New-York and Northern upon which he thought of building a hotel combining all the features of travel with the advantages of a sanitarium. I informed him that as it would cost far less to take a trip every day between New-York and Yonkers than a trip to Florida or Mexico, that feature of his enterprise ought to be "a go," and the sanitarium adjunct would undoubtedly prove a success, because in New-York guests were always sent in an ambulance to hospitals as soon as they were taken ill, but I had my doubts about a hotel doing much transient business in Yonkers, except in January and February, and that I feared the only danger with his scheme would be, when the transient guests got there they might find it so attractive they would want to remain, and his hotel might degenerate into a first-class boarding house.

Col. John R. Fellows spoke briefly to the toast of "Mine Host."

"This is the only occasion in my life," he said, "at which I am enabled to see all my creditors at once. I may say that a thrill of pride runs through my system when I think that there is probably not a hotel man present to whom I do not owe something."

Col. Fellows said he would only speak to that portion of his audience that was not under indictment for violation of the excise law. He spoke in a humorous vein, and kept his audience in the best of humor.

When Col. Fellows sat down the Rev. C. L. Twing of Brooklyn made a speech on "The Five Senses."

Among other things Mr. Twing said:

The proverb, "I see you, and go one better," was born at the Sinclair, and has become a household word with "I would rather be right than President," which was born in Ashland, Ky. There is also often times a close analogy between the "seeing" after the call has been made, and the "feelings," which Pope has expressed in these lines:

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the joy I see,
The ace that I to others show,
Don't let them show it to me."

It has cost some of you more than a day's wages to learn the fact that "feeling is that sense by which we distinguish the different qualities of bodies—such as heat and cold, hardness and softness, roughness and smoothness, figure, solidity, motion, and extension." New-York hotel men know by experience that has lasted several months, that it has been quite difficult for them in the heat of the Sunday conflict to keep "the law in calmness made." It has proved a season when Solomon's proverb, "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country," has not been altogether a comforting passage of Scripture. It was hard for them to realize that there was a discovered country over in Hoboken from whose bourne many travelers have returned with every craving satisfied, and the soft snap of Jersey innkeepers caused them often to say with Merrifield Hamlet, the Spectre of the Continental, "to be, or not to be; that is the question. Whether 'tis nobler in the wallet to suffer the slings and Manhattans taken by Roosevelt away, or to die, to sleep; perchance to dream of better days to come."

In the earlier and older days, there were men who were called epicureans; they may have kept hotels. Be this as it may, they were given to luxuries on the table, perchance, such as we this night have enjoyed, and their motto was "Ede, bibe, lude, post mortem nulla voluptas." I give it in the original for the benefit of some of the college-bred proprietors. In plain United States it means eat, drink, and be merry, for after the Coroner has held his post mortem there are no pleasures. To the first part of this motto we all have given faithful adherence. In regard to the post mortem pleasures, hotel men ought to have a heaven of rest, for they earn it, need it, and doubtless they will enjoy a mansion of bliss, for which they will have to pay no rent, upon which there is no mortgage, and where President Breslin will find how "sweet a thing it is to wear a crown" and play on a harp.

The proceedings terminated with a recitation, by Mr. A. C. Foster of the St. Andrews Hotel, on "The Trials and Tribulations of the Boniface."

HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Gen. Alger Talks About Republican National Politics—McKinley Strong in Michigan.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan believes that Mayor Pingree of Detroit is not going with the drift of the State in announcing himself for Speaker Reed for the Presidency. Gen. Alger is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was the recipient of much attention from New-York Republicans Wednesday. Ex-Senator Warner Miller was one of his callers.

"I do not care to state my preference in the Presidential field," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I have said in Michigan that if I am sent as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention I shall vote in accordance with the desire of my State. The situation is rather complicated just now, because of the many candidates in the field and the various questions entering into their candidacy.

"As for myself, I am a candidate for no office. I have been receiving some newspaper clippings. About 100, I believe, made a combination of Reed and Alger. Others made a combination of Allison and Alger. Now I notice that within the last few days it has been Morton and Alger.

"But a man who is not a candidate is in a far better position than one who is. He can eat when he wants to, and go to bed when he wants to. He can talk as he pleases. He can travel when he pleases, and no one has any right to question him if he can pay his way. He feels freer and better than a candidate."

Just as Gen. Alger made this remark ex-Senator Miller entered the room. Gen. Alger turned to him and said: "As to the Vice Presidency, I believe you told me several years ago that you did not want any office that would admit only of the appointment of a couple of pages."

"The statement of Mayor Pingree does not surprise me," continued Gen. Alger, speaking to the reporter. "I have been told that he has been working for Reed for some time. Reed has a great number of friends in Michigan. In fact, all the present candidates have their friends.

"Without indicating my own preferences, however, I will say that I believe McKinley is the strongest candidate, so far as Michigan is concerned. You see he is a neighbor, and besides he has been very obliging to the Michigan Republicans. He has gone through the State many times when he has been called upon in campaigns, and has helped us materially.

"Michigan is very much interested, too, in the protective tariff. Many of our most important industries, wool in particular, are affected, and the people feel very strongly on the question. For these reasons McKinley now seems to be the favorite.

"The recent announcement of Gov. Morton's candidacy is very important in more ways than one. It makes the situation more uncertain. Perhaps the most striking thing about his candidacy is the effect it will have in cutting off a large piece of what has been considered Reed territory."

While giving his political views, Gen. Alger offered ex-Senator Miller a cigar.

"No," said Mr. Miller, "I am smoking only Morton cigars now, and shall do so until the end."

Gen. Alger puffed a moment reflectively. "Well," he said, "you had better get a better quality than those you gave me two years ago."

A POPULIST-REPUBLICAN FUSION.

Mixed Ticket Nominated by the Louisiana Convention.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 9.—The announcement last night that Judge A. A. Gunby had been nominated for Governor by the Populist caucus was premature. His nomination as Governor, and that of Booth for Lieutenant Governor, were decided on in caucus, but after Judge Gunby's arrival late last night he decided not to accept the nomination.

A. B. Booth of New-Orleans was to-day nominated, with J. N. Pharr for Lieutenant Governor; A. W. McFarland, Secretary of State; L. L. Suthon, Attorney General; John Pickett, Treasurer; Joseph Kleinpetre, Auditor, and Dr. Cook, Superintendent of Education.

Pharr and Pickett are sugar planter Republicans, and their nominations are conditional on their acceptance.

The platform arraigns the Democratic Party of Louisiana for sins of omission and commission, indorses free silver, and opposes the suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, which will be voted on in the next election.

McKINLEY AFTER ILLINOIS VOTES.

Hopes to Win Them by Making a Speech in Chicago Feb. 12.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Gen. William Osborne of Boston, who has been here for several weeks in the capacity of "advance agent" for the Presidential interest of Gov. McKinley, has advised the Governor to come to Chicago before the Illinois Republican Convention shall be held, and address the people.

According to present arrangements, the Governor will speak at the Auditorium Feb. 12.

THE CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY

Dr. Henry S. Timson Elected President—Trustees Chosen.

The Congregational Church Building Society held its forty-third annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bible House.

Dr. Henry S. Timson was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Dr. William N. Taylor. Charles H. Hull was chosen as a Vice President, to succeed George H. Nichols. New Trustees were elected, as follows: The Rev. M. B. Richards of New-York, Dr. T. K. Noble of Norwalk, Conn., and L. A. Barber of New-York.

The report of Secretary L. H. Cobb showed that the receipts of the society last year from churches and individuals was $106,000, a larger amount than that received the previous year. There was an increase of 22 churches built, the total number erected during the year being 139. The number of parsonages built was 42.

Two prominent officers of the society died during the past year. They were Dr. Taylor and Norman A. Calkins. The latter was for twenty-six years the Treasurer of the society. He died on Dec. 22.

The Fire Walk.

From The Quarterly Review.

The fire walk is undertaken by members of a certain clan of Fijians, Na Ivilankata, who have a traditional fairy tale as to how they acquired the power, trick, or secret. When Mr. Thomson visited the scene, the pit was "a white-hot mass, shooting out little tongues of white flame." The wood was extracted by poles, and the glowing stones were laid level, "tongues of flame still playing among them." Then fifteen men, in garlands, with anklets of dried fern, walked barefoot over the surface of the stones, trampling down the green leaves as they were thrown in by the lookers-on. The volume of steam rose thick and dark. Now, a few minutes before the men entered the furnace, a hot stone was hooked out, on which Mr. Thomson's handkerchief was laid; the men went in, and it was removed when the last man left the oven. "Every fold that touched the stone was charred," as, indeed, may be observed on the handkerchief, which "lies before us as we write." The feet of the performers, being examined, were cool, and their anklets of dry fern leaf were not burned.

Mr. Thomson wrote his published account on the day after the event. He has heard of a similar ceremony in the Cook group of islands, and it is attested, both in the "Journal of the Polynesian Society" and by private correspondence, among the Klings of Southern India, and elsewhere. "Elsewhere," curious to say, includes modern Bulgaria! Mr. Thomson's photograph has not been published; the fine shapes of the men, like figures of polished basalt, are partly obscured by the steam arising from the leaves thrown into the furnace. A representative of popular science has, we believe, suggested a dilution of sulphuric acid as a probable cause of the immunity of the fire walkers. He does not seem to have tried the experiment on his own person, nor is it certain that the Klings and other backward races, or the priests of Apollo, know, or knew, sulphuric acid. We must look further afield for an explanation.

REBUKE TO PARTISANS

Continued from Page 1.

English, French, and German capital to seek use here, but an evident belief that the bonds will be successfully placed. Financial opinion here that a syndicate would obtain the bonds is clearly shared by foreign capitalists. The loans were made for sixty days at 6 per cent., a rate well calculated to attract foreign money. No one supposed, however, that the accommodation would have been offered if there was any doubt by the lenders of safety in this use of their money. The loans consist of sixty-day bills of exchange, on which the borrowers raise money. Foreign houses will cover their sales with demand bills at the end of the sixty days.

It was reported down town early in the day that engagements had been made for large withdrawals of bars for export to-morrow. In the afternoon some of these engagements, if not all of them, were said to have been canceled. Rates of exchange also weakened, on the reports of the sterling loans. Demand bills held quotations at $4.89, but offerings seem to have been at 1-32 less, with bids at $4.88¾.

Gold withdrawals definitely reported here amounted to only $125,000, in two lots, for domestic use. Bankers hardly hope that exports can be prevented by to-morrow's steamers, but they think the amount will certainly be much less than had been feared.

The effect of the sterling loans, said to exceed £400,000 for the day, helped all the markets, and improved the good feeling over the outlook, which had become strikingly manifest Wednesday. Detractors of the Morgan plan of bond subscription did their best with rumors that the syndicate was breaking. Such stories fell flat, for nothing is plainer down town than that the syndicate plan is believed to be alone feasible. Certain depositors at the Chemical Bank, in whose behalf that bank made a bid in the syndicate plan, felt that they would like to be free from control just now. President Williams accordingly decided to relieve them of syndicate connection. This does not imply that they will not return should prospects for syndicate action become definite. There seems to have been some sensitiveness among them lest they might appear to stand in the way of a popular loan.

Mr. Williams characterized the so-called withdrawal as unimportant. He said it simply released certain depositors from supposed attachment to an uncertain project. Now they would be free to bid individually for their investments, or to take such course as the future might suggest.

These depositors had no followers. Their action passed almost unremarked among bankers, who regarded it as of trifling account. Mr. Morgan and his associates have simply left the situation to itself. They thought there was no reason why they should not be content to do so, for developments strengthened their plan, in their opinion. There was no more basis for talk of wholesale desertions from the syndicate yesterday, they said, than there was in Tuesday's insinuations that Mr. Morgan had written to Secretary Carlisle, or that he was drumming recruits for the syndicate.

A package containing about seventy-five applications for bonds reached the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Applicants called for many of them. They are in the form used with former issues.

NO CORNER IN COLORADO GOLD.

It Could Only Be Successful by Purchasing the Daily Product.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 9.—The story that the bond syndicate has secured control of the gold output of Colorado is most indefinite. Gold obtained by sluicing and from stamp mills is sold to the branch mint in this city. The gold-bearing ores are sold to the smelters, who, in turn, sell the bullion product to the Philadelphia Mint, or to brokers and refiners in several cities of the East.

One smelter of Denver has contracted to deliver its gold bullion in Chicago to an Aurora (Ill.) refiner at the mint price; another sells at a slight premium to a New-York City refiner; a third ships its product to New-Orleans. The gold, after refining, is sold on the open market, and the only way the bond syndicate can get a corner on gold is to purchase all the gold offered on the daily market. It is impossible to contract a delivery of gold in advance of smelter treatment, as it is not a fixed quantity in any ore shipment, nor can the smelter managers in advancing calculate upon their receipts.

A smelter manager here stated that it would not be impossible nor especially difficult for a syndicate to buy up all the gold in the daily offerings.

BOSTON HAS AN IDEA.

Proposal to Have a Commission Examine the World's Financial Systems.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Board of Directors of the Boston Merchants' Association today sent a petition to Congress asking that legislation be adopted under which the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized and directed to keep his gold reserve and note-redemption transactions separate from other receipts and outgoes of his department, and never to use for appropriations and expenses notes which have come into the Treasury for redemption in gold, in accordance with the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman.

Also that a commission of experts be appointed with power and authority to make a thorough study of the banking systems of the world and of the conclusions of other experts, and to report in January, 1897, such changes as it may deem desirable in our banking laws.

PURCHASED BY JOHN R. DREXEL

The Fairman Rogers Villa and Grounds at Newport Bought by the New-York Banker Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 9.—John R. Drexel of New-York and Philadelphia has purchased the villa and grounds of Fairman Rogers on Ochre Point, and thus to-day the largest sale of real estate in Newport in some years was consummated. The Drexels occupied the place last Summer, and soon after the season closed it was reported, but denied, that they were trying to buy the estate, for which several offers by others had been made. It is now said that it was not until recently that those interested were able to agree upon the price, which is said to have been a round quarter of a million, or at least $200,000.

The house is a wooden structure, but of an attractive model and architecture. It is delightfully situated, commanding a superb sea view. The Goelets, the Cornelius Vanderbilts, the Wysongs, and the Louis Lorillards will be near neighbors of the Drexels, who will arrive early in the season of 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers left Newport three years ago for a prolonged visit to Europe, not expecting to return here. The house is surrounded by 188,800 square feet of land. Debloise & Eldredge report the sale.

Victor Hugo and Politics.

From The Contemporary Review.

Victor Hugo, in spite of everything that has been said to the contrary, was distinctly not a republican at the outset of his career, and it is more than questionable whether he would have ever become the blatant one he did if Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon had consented to take him at his own valuation as a statesman. Béranger, who was a republican pure and simple, notwithstanding his supposed share in the establishment of Louis Philippe on the French throne, summed up Victor Hugo's republicanism in one line. One day, shortly after the February revolution which overtoppled that throne—as it would seem for ever—an acquaintance of Béranger met him coming out of the Palais Bourbon. "I shall feel obliged," the poet said, "if you will see me home, for I do not feel at all well. Those violent scenes inside there are not to my taste." This, pointing to the erstwhile residence of the illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV. by Mme. de Montespan, better known as the widow of that mischievous dwarf Louis, third Duke de Bourbon-Condé, the small-minded and small-bodied son of the great Condé. "I am not at all well," he repeated with a wistful smile. "I have been accused of having held the plank over which Louis Philippe went to the Tuileries. I wish I could be the bridge across the Channel on which he would return now. Certainly, I would have liked a republic, but not one such as we are having in there." And his hand pointed once more to the home of the Constituent Assembly. "You ought to be pleased," remarked his interlocutor; "Victor Hugo is in the same regiment with you." "Victor Hugo is not in the regiment; he is in the band."

If Mr. Cleveland

Had been able to talk it over with Lord Salisbury by Telephone——Well, at any rate, much printer's ink would have been saved.

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FEW GENERALS LEFT FOR THE NEXT WAR

And It Must Come Pretty Speedily for Them to be Available.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The action of the Senate in removing the disabilities of ex-Confederates to serve in the army of the United States was right and not too hasty. The time, however, is passed when this action of Congress can add to the strength of the army to anything like the extent that it would have done had there been occasion for the services of ex-Confederates years ago.

The man who was twenty-one at the outbreak of the war is now fifty-six years of age. There are soldiers of that age that are still efficient, but the number is not large. The rank and file are generally made up of young men, or those of earlier middle age. With officers the case is different, and especially so with those of high rank. Many of the best officers are well advanced in life, and the policy of retiring our Generals at sixty-four years of age is far from commanding general assent. At all events, there are eight years of activity between fifty-six and sixty-four, and in the event of war the law could easily be modified if necessary. The passage of the bill to remove disabilities, therefore, might restore to the service some of the Generals who wore the gray during the rebellion. But alas! how depleted are their ranks!

Lee has been dead for a quarter of a century, and, if living, would be a very old man. Joe Johnston is also gone, though not until recently. Kirby Smith also has recently gone over to the majority, and the same may be said of Beauregard and others, who at one time held important commands. There are still half a dozen or more Lieutenant Generals of the Confederacy left, including Gen. Buckner of Kentucky, Gen. Gordon and Gen. Longstreet of Georgia, and Gen. Wheeler of Alabama, and the number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals left is very considerable. Undoubtedly there are among these many whose learning and experience would be of great service to the country, and there are some who are yet within the age of sixty-four years.

It is to be noted that all of the most conspicuous figures on the Union side are also gone. Grant and Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, Meade, Logan, and many more are gone. There are left, of course, many Generals that rendered valuable and even distinguished service, but the great leaders on either side are no longer with us. Most of the best-known survivors are old, and unlikely to hold any important commands—at least, for any length of time after the outbreak of hostilities.

What, then, should we do for Generals in the event of the outbreak of war? The probability is that the men for the occasion would speedily be developed. There are scores of obscure men throughout the country that a war would render famous, and some of them illustrious. In 1861, who supposed that the hero of the war was idling away his time at Galena, Ill.? Who could imagine that one of the foremost champions of that which proved the losing side was teaching a military school in Virginia? In point of fact, the Generals of the war for the most part served in a subordinate capacity during the war with Mexico, entered the army after that war, or came from civil life. Only thirteen years elapsed between the peace of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and the outbreak of the civil war, and yet our general officers in the latter were nearly all new to that rank. Thirty years and more have elapsed since the close of the civil war, and nearly thirty-one classes have been graduated at West Point. It is hard to estimate the possibilities among these men, but there ought to be some military genius among them.

Few people will doubt that among our population we have men enough who are capable of leading armies and winning victories. But it does not follow that we shall discover at once the proper men for the chief command, or for the most responsible subordinate positions. It not unfrequently happens in war that the discovery of the proper men to lead armies is only made by the disagreeable process of passing through a series of disastrous defeats. This was particularly noticeable in the East during the civil war, three-fourths of which was over before a commander was found that could lead the Union forces to victory. General after General had previously been put in command of that army; had entered upon the task assigned amid the acclamations of the press and people, and had disastrously failed. It does not follow that this unpleasant experience would be repeated in the event of another war; but, of course, it might be. There is at least comfort in the reflection that England is probably more nearly destitute of skillful Generals than we are.

Kittens.

From Temple Bar.

Kittens differ as much as children in their capacity for amusing themselves and in their demands for amusement. One of Princess's kittens, the White Squall, so named from his practice of standing on the stairs and howling when left alone, was so dependent on others and so exacting that he became a pest. His mother did not care for him particularly, and none of his seniors took a fancy to him. He then fell back upon human beings, and made my life a burden by yelling on the stairs when he could not find me, and tormenting me to play with him when he did. No ball, bell, or string and spool was of the least value to him unless somebody played with it for him.

He would climb into my lap, scramble across my book or portfolio, twitch the pen out of my hands, lay himself flat on the keys of the piano, pull the piece of sewing I was at work on, claw my hair down, bite my fingers, worry at my dress and tear it, crawl up my ankles, in short, bother me out of my life. At the same time he was so gentle and affectionate, and so beautiful, with deep blue eyes and a superhuman expression of innocence, that I could not give him away. He needed a lively child of ten to keep up with him, but not having one at hand, I brought one of the stable kittens—there were always inferior white ones there—to the house for a playmate. She was a few months younger than himself, and at first I thought he would kill her in his violent sport, but finding her unfit for roughness, he moderated it until they played on even terms.

The Countess Walewska.

From The Century.

The Emperor of the French was still at Warsaw. The Polish capital was gay and frivolous. New hopes had awakened the spirit of folly in the aristocracy, and the "Liberator," now at the very height of his physical power, was often conspicuous in the revels. In the intervals of his serious labors Napoleon gave way to a life of sensuality, and the women were prodigal of their charms. One of them was the well-known Countess Walewska, a beautiful woman, who while yet a child had been forced into wedlock with an aged nobleman. She was now made to feel that the future of her country depended upon her captivating Napoleon, for he had singled her out as the most beautiful of all the crowd which pressed around him on his entry. Indignant when the proposition was first made, she finally listened to the flabby morality of her friends, and gave an unwilling consent.

It is thought that her child was the first born to Napoleon, and that this fact, combined with his disgust for Josephine's incessant and inconsistent outpourings of jealous complaint as to his conduct, had much to do with his attitude concerning the political advantages of the divorce. Such was the young Polish noblewoman's eventual devotion to the father of her child that throughout his subsequent life in Europe she ran every risk to be near her idol, and actually followed him to Elba.

LEXOW GAINS HIS POINT

Continued from Page 1.

York was the only way in which the domination of Tammany Hall in New-York City could be brought to an early close.

Senator McNulty wanted the consideration of the resolution postponed until next Monday evening, but Senator Lexow objected.

Senator Wray of Brooklyn said the Brooklyn Democratic machine wanted consolidation, so that it could again secure control of municipal affairs in Brooklyn through the aid of Tammany Hall. The Brooklyn representatives favor the resolution. A fair investigation of the question should be had. He favored a resubmission of the Greater New-York question.

Senator McCarren spoke on the question of Greater New-York, but took no position on the resolution.

Grady Attacks Lexow.

Senator Grady (Dem.) of New-York criticised Senator Lexow's remarks, saying they were meant to arouse prejudices and not reason. He said Senator Lexow had last year taken part in the dirtiest work that ever found a place in the records of civilization.

Senator Lexow—I call the Senator to order. His language is unparliamentary.

The Lieutenant Governor—Senator Grady has the right to criticise the work of a committee of this body.

Senator Grady, continuing, strongly criticised Senator Lexow for his connection with the investigation of the New-York Police Department. The scum of the city, besides, had been bribed and cajoled to do the bidding of the committee on the witness stand. The different phases of life which so much interested and astonished Senator Lexow will always exist as they do to-day in a metropolitan city. The work of the Lexow committee was as contemptible as it was political, and the means resorted to in order that some excuse for the existence of the committee could be shown were almost revolutionary in the field of evidence.

Senator Lexow—I call the Senator to order. His remarks are not germane to the question under consideration.

The Lieutenant Governor—Senator Grady will confine himself to the question. If the rules are absolutely construed there will be much less debate, or rather talk, in this body than is usual.

Senator Grady again proceeded, saying he would endeavor to confine himself to the question under discussion. He wanted, in the first place, to inform Senator Lexow that the published statement that he had formed an alliance with Tammany Hall was made without the authority of the organization. He said that if there should be presented a plan for consolidation that would express the will of the majority, he would approve of it, but if that plan should be a political plan for the advancement of party, he would oppose it. If there was unity among Senators of New-York City it was that brought about by the will of the people expressed at the polls.

Senator Brush believed the resolutions to be eminently fair. He did not think, however, that the sub-committees provided for in the resolutions were sufficient in numbers. Still he approved the resolutions.

The resolutions were then adopted by a viva voce vote.

HERE ARE LEXOW FOLLOWERS.

James Matthews and George W. Chauncey of Brooklyn.

James Matthews of the Brooklyn Consolidation League said yesterday:

"I have no fault to find with Senator Lexow's resolution. On the contrary, I regard it as something which was bound to come. With consolidation there is nothing concealed or under a blanket, everything being fair and open. The members of the Consolidation League, as well as all those who favor consolidation, believe that the more that is known of it, and the deeper the question is studied, the more enthusiasm will come in favor of it.

"The inquiry committee which Senator Lexow's resolution calls for will result in the unearthing of an array of facts which will make intelligent men believe that consolidation is indispensable. This inquiry commission will do another great good, for now there are many people who believe in a proposition, but who have neither the time nor the inclination to advocate it when it comes to a question of labor and expense. Now, that is the case with many who believe in consolidation. They cannot find the time to go to Albany to further it, but they will cheerfully go before a commission which sits near them, and tell why they favor consolidation.

"Under the inquiry provision of Senator Lexow's resolution, delegations will be spared the labor and expense of going to Albany, and meetings need not be held in the interest of consolidation."

"Senator Lexow believes that the people should know more about consolidation," said George W. Chauncey. "There is no doubt that there are many who have given no study to the question, and who are, therefore, ignorant of the advantages that would result from it. I think that the commission which Senator Lexow's resolution provides for will be a very good way of enlightening the public on the subject. That will be especially true of the people in the country, who have not the facilities to know all about consolidation."

RUMORS OF MR. PLATT'S PLANS.

It Is Said He Seeks Control of Police, Fire, and Health Boards.

The Platt people were whispering about last night that the upshot of Mr. Platt's present plans in relation to the Greater New-York would be the appointment of a commission to organize the Police, Fire, and Health Boards for the "Metropolitan District."

This means that Mr. Platt wants to get these departments out of the hands of Mayor Strong and into his own at the earliest possible moment.

It is said that the sub-committee to report on the Greater New-York matter by March 1, as provided for in Senator Lexow's resolution, will ask that a special committee be appointed to organize the departments mentioned, and, perhaps, the Street Cleaning Department will be included also, as Mr. Platt is said to have a friend whom he wants to place in charge of that department.

The Band Aided in the Burglary.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Judge—Prisoner, did you commit the burglary alone, or with the help of others?

Prisoner—With the kind help of the Eighty-third Regiment Band.

Judge—What? Explain yourself.

Prisoner—Well, you see, Judge, the band made a halt, and all the people in the house went to the front to listen, so that I worked quite undisturbed in the back.

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LONDON'S GREAT PLEASURE GROUND

Memories that Cluster Around Hyde Park—Its History from Saxon Times Up to the Present Day Pleasantly Recorded.

From The London Standard.

The Londoner is, of all men, most ignorant of the history of his own great city. Foreigners know something of it; Americans study it with enthusiasm. They come from the ends of the earth, these pilgrims, with little red books in their hands, and pry about among the old city churches, or in waste streets upon the Surrey side, where reminiscences of Dickens, it is hoped, may be found.

There is a grim, unlovely thoroughfare beyond Blackfriar's Bridge, now given up to certain warehouses and other homes of commerce. To the ordinary Londoner, whom business has never called that way, it is more unknown than the ruins of Thebes. Yet here an ardent maiden who has graduated from Vassar, or a student of the past from Milwaukee, or, haply, a middle-aged German, spectacled and stout, may be seen picking cautious footsteps and endeavoring to localize the site of the Elizabethan Bankside Theatre, understood to be in the vicinity. To readers of English literature in distant lands there is a romance of London. They feel a thrill when they look on the grave of Milton or Dryden, on the street where Fielding lived, on the scenes immortalized by Pope, by Hogarth, by Thackeray.

And there are at last signs that even the cockney of taste and culture is beginning to discover that he lives in a singularly interesting town, thanks, in large part, to the efforts of a group of able and enthusiastic writers, who have been industriously reconstructing the history and carefully tabulating the antiquities of London. Among them is Mr. John Ashton, whose monographs on metropolitan manners, customs, and topographical history, with their abundant reproductions from ancient prints, are, we hope, widely appreciated.

In the latest of these volumes Mr. Ashton tells us practically all that is to be known about Hyde Park. He takes us from Doomsday Book to the year 1894. During the greater part of that period Hyde Park has served much the same purpose as it does at present. It has been a recreation ground and a place for open-air amusement for some proportion of the population, as it is now; also a place where Londoners occasionally broke the law, in a more or less violent manner, a custom not yet wholly abandoned. They fought duels, contrary to the King's peace, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in Hyde Park, and it was there that Lord Mohun killed the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon in the fight immortalized in "Esmond."

In the early days Hyde Park was part of the great Middlesex forest, fragments of which still survive at Enfield Chase and Highgate Woods. Under the Angevin Kings it got into the hands of the Abbot of Westminster, and his Reverence, who probably liked a fat buck in season, took care to preserve the game and keep the timber standing. At the dissolution of the Monasteries it passed to the Crown, and the Tudor Kings and Queens hunted the deer in it. Henry VIII. had many a stirring "chace" there, and Queen Elizabeth entertained foreign Ambassadors and Princes from the Continent who wanted to marry her with a grand massacre of deer and small game in its sylvan recesses. Sometimes the Queen herself hunted; sometimes she surveyed the drive and capture of the deer from a sort of dais erected for her in a convenient glade.

On these occasions it would be her Majesty's privilege to perform the "Assay," which must have been a little difficult for even a sporting lady of the sixteenth century to achieve with perfect ease and grace. The chief huntsman and his assistants held the deer down by his legs, and then the Queen took "a sharpe knife" and proceeded to "cut a slit drawne alongst the brysket of the deare," to ascertain if the animal was satisfactorily fat.

But London came too near to allow much sport in the park after the early Stuart times. In Charles I.'s reign it became, what it has ever since remained, the locale for the fashionable world of London to ride and drive in. To attempt the list of the wits, the beauties, the statesmen, the soldiers who have been seen in "the ring," would be, as Mr. Ashton rightly says, to compile a catalogue of the celebrities of England for two centuries. Cromwell drove in the park behind six horses from Friesland, which the Duke of Oldenburg had sent him, and tried to handle the team himself, with disastrous results. The horses bolted and the Protector was nearly killed.

Charles II. made the park very fashionable, indeed, and the Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Castlemaine, and pretty Miss Stewart, and all the other fair and fragile beauties of the Court went there and ate oranges in their coaches and lunched in the cakehouse, and watched foot races round the paths, and otherwise diverted themselves. Mr. Pepys went there, of course, and took Mrs. Knipp, and made his wife as jealous as she usually was when that lady was near, and swaggered immensely when he had got his own coach, and made some delightful notes in his diary on manners and customs. If he had been living in this present year of grace, we may be sure that Mr. Pepys would have gone down to the park in the morning to watch the lady cyclists at their pastime.

The management of the park has seldom been quite as good as it might have been, and in recent decades matters have got worse rather than better. As long ago as the reign of William III. robberies in Hyde Park were said to be frequent. In 1749 Horace Walpole, walking home from Holland House across the park, was attacked by two highwaymen, robbed of his watch, and wounded by the pistol of one of the robbers. In fact, in the last century robbery was so common in Hyde Park that nobody appears to have taken much notice of it. The police and rangers never seem to have been able or willing—and apparently are not so at present—to prevent the park from becoming the resort of doubtful and dangerous characters.

The condition of this noble recreation ground at the present time is not much better than it was in the last century. It is the disgraceful truth that it is still scarcely possible for a respectable woman, and undesirable for a respectable man, to cross the park alone after dusk, and that careful parents hesitate to send their children into it in the daytime, because of the filthy condition and gross habits of some of the persons who are permitted to infest it.

Nor is the record of Hyde Park demonstrations a satisfactory chapter in the history of executive government in this country. King Mob first took possession of Hyde Park forty years ago, and has held his ground there, more or less, ever since. In July, 1885, there was a great assembly, followed by a sort of riot, in the park, as a demonstration against Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading bill. The precedent once set was speedily followed. For a generation or so a Hyde Park demonstration has been the favorite "lark" of the East-End rough. The famous Garibaldi riots of 1862 were followed by the still more famous Reform bill meeting of 1866.

We need not recapitulate the story of that dismally mismanaged episode. The Government, after an injudicious display of quite inadequate force and an outbreak of violence, gave way completely, and since then a Summer seldom passes without a few huge processions through the streets and vast assemblages in the park.

ORIGINS OF CELTIC ART

It Was Not Original, but Seems to Have Been Derived Directly from Greece and Egypt—Proofs from Many Graves.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Mr. Arthur J. Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum and Honorable Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, delivered in the hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, the fourth of this year's course of the Rhind lectures in archaeology, the subject of which is "The Origins of Celtic Art." "The Rise of Late Celtic Culture on the Continent, and Its Mix-Hellenic Character," was the special subject of the lecture.

Besides, Mr. Evans said, the contact with the ancient Venetians referred to in the preceding lecture, the Celtic art was largely influenced by direct commercial intercourse with Greece. Finds of this period containing Greek vessels of sixth and fifth century fabric are scattered over a wide area from Central Eastern France to Moravia. Among the most characteristic of the objects thus imported are bronze tripods, hydrias, numerous beaked wine vases or oenochoes, flat bowls of bronze like the preceding, and painted vases. These were originally described by Dr. Lindenschmit and others as Etruscan, but their Greek origin was now in almost all cases authenticated, and bespeaks a very lively commerce with the Hellenic lands.

The general range of the finds tends to show that the bulk of these objects came by Adriatic routes. Some came from Corinthian and Cheladian workshops, others from Magna Graecia, and in the Roseninsel, in Bavaria, fragments of painted pottery were found, which was probably derived from Tarentum. The greater part of these imported objects were found beside skeletons, often associated with remains of chariots.

At Grächwyl, in the Canton of Berne, was found under these conditions a hydria of sixth century Greek fabric, and with it a Late Hallstatt sword, and in a contemporary deposit at La Garenne, in the Côte d'Or, a tripod similar to one found at Olympia. At Dürkheim, near Speyer, in the remains of a tumulus, was found another tripod and bronze vessels of fifth century date, similar to one found at Vulci. Similar finds belonging to this period are specially frequent in the Valley of the Saar, and in these and kindred deposits we already begin to see the beginnings of indigenous Celtic imitations of some of the imported Greek models.

In the barrows of the Marne and other cemeteries of Champagne we see imported oenochoes and painted vases associated with arms and ornaments of pronounced "Late Celtic" character. Remarkable tomb-groups of the same class, belonging in this case to the fourth century, B. C., are seen in the barrows excavated at Wald-Algesheim, between the Saar and Nahe, and at Eygenbilsen, near Tongres.

It thus appears that the sixth century before our era onward there was a continual flow of Greek commerce into these East Gaulish regions, exercising a modifying influence on the later Hallstatt culture, and contributing an important factor to the formation of the Late Celtic art. About 400 B. C., before the great Gaulish invasions, Gaulish swarms sacked Rome and occupied Northern Italy, and at the same time the Belgic tribes pushed westward to Britain, while others advanced to the Pyrenees and penetrated to Spain. Eastward the Danubian countries were overrun, Delphi plundered, and Celtic kingdoms founded in Thrace, and, finally, in part of Asia Minor—the later Galatia.

Nor was this all. Bodies of mercenaries took service with Greeks, Etruscans, and Carthaginians in Sicily, Central Italy, Macedon, and elsewhere. The position of the Celtic tribes became thus cosmopolitan, and we must be prepared to find traces of very various influences. The migration which turned a large part of North Italy into "Cisalpine Gaul" has left its traces in cemeteries like that of Maizabotto, the counterpart of those of Champagne, and this settlement in the Po Valley greatly promoted the diffusion of Italian civilization among the Gauls. More to the east their Danubian extension brought them into contact with a special Pontic or Greco-Scythian culture, offshoots of which, moreover, into Central Europe had been already illustrated by finds like that of Vettersfeld, in Silesia.

Mr. Evans suggested that it was through the intimate contact with the Pannonian and Illyrian tribes (which may have begun much earlier) that the Celtic craftsmen became acquainted with that survival of the spiral system of ornament of which the pure Hallstatt culture had preserved but little, but which, as had been already pointed out, is found in the Bosnian remains of the Early Iron Age, and forms a distinguished feature of the Latest Bronze Age of Hungary, which overlaps the Hallstatt Period in the Alps. These spiraliform motives, which henceforth become an inseparable part of Late Celtic ornaments, may in this way be traced back by a lineal descent to the much earlier spiral decoration of the Aegean countries, of which that of Mycena itself was an offshoot.

This system had been spread by the old course of the amber commerce to the Bronze Age population of Scandinavia, by whom it seems to have been propagated in a limited degree to the Orkneys, Scotland, and Ireland. But this earlier wave had long been spent, and it was the Later Celtic invaders who brought the Celtic spiral system back, as it still survived almost within the memory of man—in the decoration, for instance, of Highland pistols—to our islands. This was a later branch of the same parent trunk, but the question naturally arose: Where were its roots? In the Aegean Islands this spiral system went back to the third millennium before our era, and the lecturer himself had long suspected that this early European system fitted on to that of XIIth Dynasty Egypt, where the scarabs showed that the returning spiral decoration—in Egypt of very remote origin—attained its apogee.

Mr. Evans had undertaken a journey to Crete—the natural link between the Aegean world and Egypt—partly owing to the belief that he would there find the "missing link," in the shape of imported Egyptian models. This expectation had been fully realized. He found traces of a strong XIIth Dynasty influence, (c. 2800 B. C.,) and side by side with Egyptian scarabs indigenous Cretan sealstones copied from them, some with the returning spiral motive, as found elsewhere on Aegean sites. Mr. Evans ventured to consider this proof of the ultimate connection of the European spiral system, such as the Celts carried to its greatest perfection, with that of ancient Egypt to be absolute and final.

The Mrs. Norton Story a Falsehood.

From The London Truth.

About a year ago I printed an emphatic and unequivocal contradiction to the nonsensical old story about Sidney Herbert having told Mrs. Norton a Cabinet secret of the last importance, which it was alleged that lady proceeded to reveal to Mr. Delane in consideration of a payment of £500. My informant had the authority of an individual who had many years ago heard the whole story from Delane himself, and if any one wishes to learn the truth of how The Times obtained early information of Sir Robert Peel's intention to repeal the Corn Laws, a reference should be made to the second volume of the second series of Mr. Charles Greville's journals, where full particulars will be found between pages 309 and 319. The fiction about Mrs. Norton having been again repeated within the last week, Lord Dufferin has written a letter which ought to consign that malignant false report to oblivion, and he entirely confirms the statements on the subject which appeared long ago in Truth.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Comedy and Tragedy and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Public Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11.00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Dornen Weg—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Lecture—3:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Ladies' Six-Day Bicycle Race—3:00 to 12:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Bauble Shop—8:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	32	15	17
6 A. M.	32	16	18
9 A. M.	32	18	20
12 M.	32	24	24
4 P. M.	31	25	25
6 P. M.	31	25	26
9 P. M.	31	25	23
12 P. M.	31	24	22

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday	21.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday	21.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year	32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years	31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SUCCESS OF THE LOAN.

There is a good deal of not very sensible talk indulged in about the Treasury loan. Those who have advocated an "appeal to the people" are, for some occult reason, discrediting it in advance, and announcing the preposterous notion that there is a deep-laid secret conspiracy to defeat it. Those who have imagined that there is somewhere an enormous profit to be got from the loan, who demanded, rather truculently, that "the people should have a chance," and who professed themselves ready to take large amounts of bonds "on a 3 per cent. basis," have had time to figure up what premium they would have to offer at that rate, and show signs of a desire to have some one prevent them from subscribing. Others who have been more temperate, but hardly better informed in regard to the actual situation, are suggesting that the Government has perhaps called for more than it needs, by which they mean more than they think the Government is likely to get.

All of this talk is wide of the mark, and business men who look at the matter practically, because they are bound to base their calculations on the judgment they form, are either amused or irritated by it. There are a few plain and important facts that any one who has occasion to study the situation with any care can see. In the first place, the loan of Jan. 6 will be taken. There is no more doubt about that than there is about the sun rising on Feb. 5. Humanly speaking, it is impossible that it shall not be taken. If there were any real fear, whether groundless or well grounded, that a twenty-nine-year 4 per cent. loan of the United States would not be taken, business would be paralyzed, credit would vanish, and the feeling, not of Wall Street, but of the country, would be one of settled gloom. In the second place, the loan is not in the sense that the vague term is generally used a "popular loan," though there is nothing to prevent any one of the people—our own or those of any other nation—subscribing to any amount above $50 that may be desired. But it is not a loan that must be taken in small amounts, drawn from the savings bank or the cupboard. It affords investment for hoardings or savings, unquestionably, but if these be not found in sufficient amount, that fact will have no serious effect on the success of the loan. It may be taken by savings banks for their depositors, or by financial corporations like insurance companies seeking placement for funds, or by private banks, or by trust companies or National banks, for themselves or for their customers, or by groups or combinations or syndicates of these. In other words, it is, so far as the possible lenders are concerned, an ordinary and regular loan, which affords opportunity for popular subscriptions, but is not at all dependent on them.

The idea that the syndicate would be glad to see the loan fail is the wildest delusion of all. Indeed, we have no doubt that the syndicate and its members will do everything possible to promote its success. We are confident that if the existence of the syndicate were generally considered to be an obstacle to the placing of the bonds among the people and institutions, which of course it cannot be, it would be promptly dissolved.

If people who are excited or are trying to excite others about this matter would keep still for thirty minutes and try to get these very simple and obvious facts fairly into their minds, they would probably continue to keep still and cease from worrying themselves or the public. They certainly would do so if they were sincerely desirous to get at the truth, and it would be prudent to do so, even if they are only bent on making a sensation, for the more they try to do that the more ridiculous they will be in the end. The one peculiarity in this loan, as in the three that have preceded it, is its purpose. It is issued to maintain the stability of the currency. That gives it an extraordinary importance, and to some extent explains the intense interest that is felt regarding it, because if it were possible for it to fail it would be a very serious blow to the credit and prosperity of the country. But this very purpose makes it impossible that the loan should fail. The interests depending on the maintenance of the Treasury reserve and its unquestioned capacity to meet all demands upon it are so vast, and they are in the hands of men who so clearly understand the absolute necessity of maintaining the reserve that the loan simply cannot fail. The financial world, if it should permit it, would be guilty of suicidal folly, of which there is not the slightest danger. This, we take it, is the one fact that really concerns the general public, and it makes all the confused discussion which, from more or less unworthy motives, is being carried on, mere gabble which sensible men unluckily cannot avoid, but to which they need give no heed.

AN INEQUITABLE PLAN.

It is pretended that the so-called Raines Excise bill is not a measure for licensing the liquor traffic, but for subjecting it to taxation. It has an incidental purpose of restricting and regulating, but its main purpose is claimed to be taxation. In that case it should be, above all things, equitable, but a more ingeniously inequitable scheme for extracting revenue could hardly be devised.

It proposes for instance, to subject persons who sell intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises where they are sold to a tax ranging from $100 to $800, and the difference is not to be determined by the volume or the value of the traffic, but by the population of the community in which it is carried on. It establishes an inequality in taxation between the different cities and towns of the State, as distinctly as if there were different tax rates for real estate according to the population of the places in which it was levied.

There might be some argument to support a higher tax upon the liquor traffic in large cities than in smaller ones if it were made a local tax, and the community in which it was collected received the full benefit. It would then be uniform so far as its subjects were concerned in each community. But it is proposed to make this tax a State tax, and to make a citizen of the State engaged in a certain traffic in this city pay four times as much revenue to the State from his business as a citizen engaged in the same traffic in Yonkers or Long Island City, and eight times as much as one at Rockaway.

This is a gross violation of the most important principle of taxation. It levies from twice to eight times as much upon one citizen as upon another for the support of the State Government, not according to his wealth or the extent of his business, but according to his place of residence, establishing the most invidious kind of discrimination. It is not only unfair to the individual citizen on account of the inequality of the exaction, but it is unfair toward the different communities of the State from which the revenues are so unequally drawn. A large city is made to pay vastly out of proportion to its share of the benefit it derives from the State Government, while the contribution of a small town would be much more than offset by the relief it got from the overpayments of cities. If this is a measure of taxation, it is outrageously inequitable.

TROLLEY AND STEAM IN OHIO.

In no other part of the country are the expansion of trolley systems and the relations between trolley roads and steam roads so interesting to-day as in Northeastern Ohio within fifty miles of Cleveland. There are already in operation several long interurban trolley lines, connecting Cleveland with neighboring cities; others are projected and will soon be constructed, and at the present time a corporation representing the interests of three interurban roads—one of which is thirty miles long—asks for permission to gridiron Cleveland with trolley roads, to be operated in competition with those already in use. The petitioners, who would enable the long suburban and interurban lines to reach the Public Square, bind themselves to sell eight tickets for 25 cents and to give transfers without additional charge. This is a tempting proposition, as the lowest price of tickets on the existing urban roads is $1 for twenty-two tickets.

There is in operation a trolley line to Akron, a distance of thirty miles. This parallels the roads of two steam companies, which are seriously affected by the competition. On the shore of the lake a trolley road already parallels the steam tracks as far as Wickliffe, fifteen miles, and will soon be extended to Painesville, thirty miles. It is now even proposed that this electric road shall be paralleled by the old city companies. On the west shore an electric road to Lorain, twenty-eight miles, will be constructed in the near future. There is now in use a trolley line from Cleveland to Berea, about twelve miles, and it is announced that during the coming year the construction of a road to Medina, twenty-five miles, and thence to Wooster, in all about fifty miles, will be undertaken.

Other outlying objective points which are to be brought into connection with Cleveland by the trolley are Chagrin Falls, eighteen miles; Cuyahoga Falls, about thirty miles, and a considerable number of towns in the Western Reserve on a line stretching directly eastward from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania boundary. These last-named places are to be served by a company which has a charter for a road from the suburbs of Cleveland to Kinsman, a distance of about fifty miles as the crow flies. "Speculative development during the year," says The Cleveland Leader, "will probably be in the way of building up the network system by which all the cities of the State will doubtless soon be connected."

The steam railroad companies appear to exert very little influence for the restraint of this growing and formidable competition. We presume that the trolley builders are going too fast and that there will be a reaction by and by, accompanied by bankruptcies and reorganizations. But at present the work of expansion is not retarded by the fear that any of the projected or newly finished roads will be unprofitable, and the growth of the network is very interesting to those who are watching the contest between electric force and steam power for suburban and interurban passenger traffic. It should not be overlooked, moreover, that on some of these long interurban roads in Ohio freight is carried.

A BACKWARD STEP.

The confidence of sensible citizens in the purpose of Gov. MORTON fairly to apply the reform principle of the Constitution will receive a shock from the appointment to the Civil Service Commission of ex-Senator GEORGE P. LORD of Dundee. It is perfectly well known to Gov. MORTON that the enforcement of the reform system depends primarily and almost wholly on the Commissioners—not only on their intelligence and good judgment, but on their good faith. He had at the beginning of his term ample evidence of the manner in which the law could practically be nullified—in the slang of the spoilsman, be "beaten"—by Commissioners who chose to do so.

Does he think, from the knowledge he is bound to have, and could easily get, of Mr. LORD, that he can be relied on for an impartial, just, and vigorous enforcement of the law? If he had private interests requiring for their protection vigilance, integrity, and unselfish devotion to principle, would he put them in the hands of a man whose whole life had been spent in pursuits opposed to those interests? Does he think that a chronic spoilsman will make a good Civil Service Commissioner? He has made a very serious blunder, and he has only himself to blame if he finds that it tells against that respect for his fidelity to high standard of public action which is his chief claim to the political advancement he is known to seek.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Everybody who has considered the extraordinary dispatch of the Emperor of Germany to the President of the South African Republic has felt bound to seek for serious political reasons for what on the face of it was merely an ebullition of personal feeling. The signs multiply that that action finds a political justification in the opinion of Germany. Much of what comes to us as news may be dismissed as the more or less plausible rumors which every season of popular excitement generates spontaneously. Indeed, most of the announcements are fairly given as rumors. Of such is the rumor from the London Stock Exchange that President KRUGER had demanded a half million sterling as an indemnity for the mischief done by JAMESON's raid. This is quite incredible, and not much easier of belief is the rumor that the same official has demanded an abrogation of the treaty of 1884, upon which alone England's claim to suzerainty rests. Not that it is at all intrinsically improbable that such a claim may have been made or may be made, but that it is in the last degree improbable that it should have been made publicly or that it should have become public at this stage.

But what is undoubtedly authentic is the report of the proceedings yesterday in the Reichstag, upon its first meeting after the holiday recess. The statement of a Conservative member of that body that "the attitude which the Government had recently assumed in defense of German interests abroad had met with universal approval," "was greeted," we are told, "with prolonged applause." This is what we had a right to expect from the tone of the German press of all parties and factions since the explosive message of the Emperor was published, and indeed since the beginning of the disturbances in the Transvaal. The feeling of the German people, so far as we can judge by that of the German press, has been one of suspicion, jealousy, or open hostility. Now that not a speaker has appeared in the Reichstag to challenge the statement that the Emperor's message, ignoring the suzerainty secured to Great Britain by treaty, is the message of Germany to England, it becomes such a message. It is the gage of Germany thrown down.

Be it noted that, although the South African Republic is not entitled to send diplomatic representatives to other nations, nor to communicate with them or be communicated with by them except through the British channel, the Secretary of State for the republic, its virtual Foreign Secretary, was already in Berlin before the beginning of the new year, and of course before JAMESON's rash attempt to cut the Gordian knot of the "Uitlander question." Not only has his presence there been no secret, but it has been repeatedly given out that he was in direct communication with the German Government. Such communication was of course in itself an offense to Great Britain. The London Times of Jan. 3 mentioned that President KRUGER "is said to have been so far forgetful of the position of the Transvaal as subject to the suzerainty of the United Kingdom as to appeal to the Consuls of France and Germany for support." This The Times regarded as a grievous offense to Great Britain, for it went on to say: "Whatever else we may tolerate at the hands of the Boers—and we have tolerated much—there are two things that they may rest assured that we will not endure. We will not endure foreign intervention in any shape within the Transvaal, nor will we suffer that country to fall into anarchy." Doubtless in saying this The Times reflected British sentiment. But if it was an offense to Great Britain that President KRUGER should apply to the German and French Consuls at Pretoria, how much more offensive is it that he should maintain a Resident Minister at the Court of Berlin, as to all intents and purposes he is and has been openly doing?

The more it is considered, the more clear it seems that the Emperor's message was an unconcealed attempt to provoke a rupture with Great Britain, and this although the direct interest of Germany in what has been taking place in the Transvaal is so remote and so small as not to be worth considering. The slightness of the pretext emphasizes and aggravates the disposition to offend. When it appears that this is the temper, not merely of the German Emperor, but of the German people, the situation becomes not merely alarming, but desperate.

HEAT AND LIGHT FOR TRAVELERS.

The London Times, instigated by a number of suffering correspondents, has begun a crusade upon the methods of warming, or, rather, of not warming, passenger cars that are in vogue in the British Islands. An exceptional "spell of weather" is naturally the occasion of the attack, which is, however, entirely justified. The recent cold weather in New-York has called the attention of its inhabitants to the necessity, in extremely cold Winters, of various precautions that in average Winters are not needed. Our own methods of heating cars leave something to be desired, but the desideratum is not likely to be attained. The real trouble with our arrangements is that the majority of travelers enjoy a temperature which a minority finds almost insufferable. Our cars are indeed overheated for the comfort of many, and perhaps for the welfare of all. But at any rate, we have a better system than the use of that preposterous device the British footwarmer, by the use of which the traveler is in the arctic zone down to his ankles, while his feet are in the tropics. A long journey in bitter weather with only a footwarmer is a severe ordeal for a traveler in the prime of life and in good health, while for invalids it is positively cruel and dangerous.

The lighting of cars is naturally suggested by the heating, and is also made the subject of British complaint. Here, however, there is a ready resource, which needs only a willingness to spend money for the comfort of passengers in order to be effectual. The cable lines in this city and some few railroads employ a system which makes reading easy and pleasant. There is no excuse for not adopting it except a parsimonious disposition. It leaves, in fact, very little to be asked for; nothing, indeed, except that appliance of luxury which is or which was employed upon certain luxurious trains. This was a private and exclusive electric bulb, which the happy passenger could turn on at will and read at will in his own berth. But this is beyond the wildest dreams of the British traveler.

"ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES TO UNPOPULAR MONOPOLIES."

The following press dispatch was published yesterday afternoon:

"PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—The second day's secret conference between the Wire and Cut Nail Associations of the United States resulted in an amicable arrangement yesterday, and for the present there will be no cut in prices."

The prices which are not to be cut or reduced are those which were "arranged" by these two affiliated combinations in the first week of September last. By successive advances the price of wire nails had been increased in a few months from 85 cents to $2.25, and the price of cut nails from 70 cents to $2, an addition of 164 per cent. in one case and of 185 per cent. in the other. During the same period the average advance in the prices of iron and steel products had been about 53 per cent.

Since the first week of September the cost of such raw material as Bessemer pig iron has been reduced by about 40 per cent., but the affiliated combinations of the manufacturers of wire nails and cut nails have persistently refused to relax their extortionate demands, and now, after two or three months of lower prices for raw material, they have renewed their "arrangement" and decided that their high ring prices shall stand.

They are assisted in exacting these prices from American consumers by the tariff duty on nails. Under ordinary conditions of manufacture and sale they need no tariff protection, for they can and do beat and undersell the foreign manufacturers even in foreign markets, where they enjoy no tariff advantage. They have been selling nails in foreign markets at the rate of 21,000,000 pounds a year, and they are selling large quantities there now.

But the Republican Party holds that the present duty on nails should be increased by 15 per cent., pretending that it desires thus to increase the public revenue, (which was last year, on nails, the enormous sum of $290, collected on small quantities of nails imported as samples,) but really desiring to increase the private revenue of these and other protected combinations at the expense of consumers. With the duty higher by 15 per cent., the nail combinations could safely increase in this country even the outrageous prices now exacted.

These are two of the protected combinations to which The New-York Tribune, leading organ of its party and of McKinleyism, directed attention a few days ago when it proposed the Republican Tariff bill's increase of 15 per cent. on the ground that "existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."

It was simply outrageous for our municipal officers to make public the fact that while New-York has among its residents 120,745 women whose years are between twenty to twenty-five, our masculine population of the same age numbers only 96,690, or 24,055 less. A Chicago statistician would have died sooner than reveal the fact that his city was in a predicament so alarming, so depressing to real estate values, so likely to cause discouragement, and even despair in many hearts.

The two best swordsmen in Paris, men who had devoted their lives to acquiring skill in the use of deadly weapons, recently decided that the world was not big enough to hold them both. So they fought a duel. The result was a scratch on the forehead of one of the combatants, and columns of space in every French paper that has been published since the dreadful affair took place. On Tuesday two young farmers down in Florida, discovering that each of them wanted to marry the same girl, also resorted to the arbitrament of arms. They used revolvers at ten paces. When the firing was over both of the young farmers lay dead on the grass. The only comment that suggests itself as applicable to these events is to say that the sense of humor seems to be better developed in France than in Florida.

"I have no doubt," writes Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the editor of The London Truth, "that there are many in America who differ from the President in his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, and in his present application of it, but for us to put forward these differences as evidence that neither he nor Congress represents American opinion on these two points is silly." The statement is exact.

DIE WALKUERE IN GERMAN

Small Attendance at the Metropolitan Opera House—Orchestra, Under Mr. Seidl, Excellent—Singing Disappointing.

The decrease in attendance experienced every time an opera in German has been given at the Metropolitan Opera House this season—unless the de Reszkes and Nordica were in the cast—made itself evident again last night. "Die Walküre" was performed for the first time by Abbey & Grau's company, and, although in the past this work of Wagner was always considered one of the most popular of his later productions, it failed to draw even what in theatrical parlance is called a half house.

The meagreness of attendance would be somewhat difficult to explain; for Seidl and his orchestra were there and in superb form, and most of the luminaries of the lyric stage of the Fatherland, who were brought over by Abbey & Grau, were prominently cast. Some of them brought even the glamour of Baireuth with them.

It was taken for granted that the Wagner enthusiast would avail himself of this opportunity once more to hear the truly great work of Wagner. But the Wagnerites were particularly conspicuous by their absence. The connoisseur must have known what the results of the performance would be long before it was given, for there was much lacking of an ideal presentation. Yet the audience present did not lack enthusiasm, and curtain calls and floral tributes were liberally bestowed upon the principals.

In the rôle of Brunhilde, Mlle. Brema had abundance of opportunities to indulge in her favorite pastime, which is that of forcing the voice, and she allowed no chance to slip by. It is to be deplored that this member of the company should mistake howling for vocal strength, as she is possessed of many of the qualifications of an excellent artist, if she but knew how properly to utilize them.

Mlle. Lola Beeth at times approached a high standard in the rôle of Sieglinde. Mlle. Olitzka gave evidence of possessing a good contralto voice and a full knowledge of the requirements of Fricka. Herr Wallnoefer occasionally did acceptable work as Siegmund. The Wotan of Signor Kaschmann was alone worth the price of admission—from an anti-Wagner standpoint, for his efforts would almost convince one that the "music of the future" was wanting in much. The principals seemed to have cast aside mellifluousness for a declamatory style of delivery, and not alone was the music allotted to them lost, but the dialogue as well.

Thanks to Mr. Seidl and his excellent orchestra, the many beauties of the music were brought out boldly, and to them and only a few members of the cast is due creditable mention.

"Faust" will be presented to-night, with Mmes. Melba, Scalchi, Bauermeister, and MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Maurel in the cast.

Irving Place Theatre.

The new domestic play by Felix Philippi, "The Thorny Way," acted at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, is made up of familiar materials, but is strong, if rather conventional. The contest between the innocent convict, working to recover his lost reputation, and the mother of the real criminal, willing to do almost any wrong to save her son; the onslaught, cruel, brutal, yet just enough, of that son, the coddled weakling, upon the mother whose kindness has caused his ruin; the solution of the problem through the love of the culprit's elder and virtuous son and the convict's daughter, lead to highly effective situations. The performance is earnest and effective.

Congress and Parliament.

Sir Reginald Palgrave, in an article in The North American Review contrasting the House of Representatives and the House of Commons, says: "While Congress cannot touch an outwork of the Constitution on which their National Government is founded, in Westminster three unanimous members of Parliament might, in the space of five or ten minutes, pass a bill for the abolition of the monarchy through all its stages, the Speaker sitting powerless in his chair; on the other hand, Congress can scatter the dollars of the Nation broadcast over land and sea, though all the whole 670 of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled could not vote away a single shilling of the public money unless they were assured that the Queen sanctioned the outlay, and if, that assurance having been vouchsafed to them, they sought to pass the one-shilling appropriation bill through more than a single stage per sitting, the Speaker would promptly interpose his veto."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Frederick S. Winston of Chicago.
—CLARENDON—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Strakosch.
—ALBEMARLE—Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore.
—BUCKINGHAM—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University.
—NORMANDIE—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts.
—PARK AVENUE—Judge William L. Learned of Albany.
—BRUNSWICK—J. Arthur Maguire, Argentine Consul General at Quebec.
—HOFFMAN—Sir Charles Ross of England and Mayor Herman Myers of Savannah.
—ASTOR—Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis and Richard Curran of Rochester.
—WALDORF—The Earl of Westmeath of the British Embassy at Washington, ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and Miss Clara Barton.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Andrew D. White of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, Fremont Cole of Watkins, N. Y., and Mrs. Melville W. Fuller of Washington.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—PAGE'S.—William Suydam, Brooklyn.
—NORMANDIE.—Alexander Santos, Alfred Carr, New-York.
—EBBITT.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark, Mrs. Stephen Rand, Mr. and Mrs. John Pennington, New-York.
—RIGGS.—Mrs. B. K. Plain, Miss Plain, A. R. Hart, Hobart Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, New-York; the Rev. L. J. Morris, Brooklyn.
—WILLARD'S.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Haight, Dr. M. J. Silverman, and Mrs. Silverman, W. H. Hilton, E. S. Dennis, F. S. Cooper, William Liddell, C. F. Drummon, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Janney, New-York.
—ARLINGTON.—Dr. Harry J. Coleman, William Clinton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bangs, Miss E. S. Melly, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand May, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turcas, Miss Collins, Mrs. M. L. Matthews, Miss V. Matthews, E. Werner, H. L. Sloans, J. I. Muller, P. B. Forrall, New-York.
—SHOREHAM.—O. M. Carter, J. R. McKee, F. J. Mather, E. C. Hoxey, E. Hyde, S. M. Hyde, E. H. King, Miss Burke, Peter Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William Giles, C. E. Chapman, M. Cosal, A. L. Pincott, Dr. John F. Nolan, Mrs. C. D. Cronise, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—There are not in New-York, as in Paris or London, book hunters, like Gladstone, for hours among shelves and portfolios in shops, patient as game hunters are. There are not in New-York, as on the quays of the Seine, long lines of bookstalls, kept by old dealers, more or less learned, more or less conceited, more or less amusing. In Scribner's old, old bookstore, one saw Samuel J. Tilden often, on the topmost rung of a ladder with books under his arm, books between his legs, and an open book in his hands. Nowadays, when a bookseller gets a scarce old work or a lot of scarce books, he sends an invitation to call, a long descriptive letter, or a printed list. Distances are too long for daily visits, and the average of public education is too elevated for innumerable chances of "trouvailles" among books dispensed at Sheriff's auctions. Old books that are precious are too well known. Yet there are "trouvailles" made every week. The singularity, the enchantment, of it, is that they are made in the shops of the most learned, the most experienced bibliopoles.

—"The pages of your book have not been even separated by the use of the loyalest paper knife. Yet every page has an illustration, and you bought the book for its illustrations. It is absurd!" "It is not absurd. The real book lover must think of the person who is to come into possession of his books some day." "When will you ever see these illustrations, when will you ever read your precious books, then?" "I have read them at my friends' houses. Every book lover has friends who cut the leaves of their books."

—Brion made 200 illustrations for a popular edition of "Les Misérables," printed in two volumes. The typography of the work is careless, and 300,000 copies of it were sold, but book lovers esteem it highly, nevertheless. It is a sort of first edition, the blocks having been used for another edition in five volumes. Iconographs have observed that all the personages appear to be wearing blankets—Millet's influence.

—The value of the book lover's library is in inverse ratio to the size of the book lover's ex-libris. Book lovers use the tiniest initials and monograms. Non-book lovers have gigantic book plates, with coats-of-arms, devices, emblems, photographic reproductions of shelves and tables, landscapes, panels. It is wrong to put such things in precious books.

—A new microbe has been discovered, the "Microbium hiftum," which devours books. He is a native of Southern Europe, and recently he absorbed, in Louisiana, 9,000 books. Now book lovers know what is to become of most books, and are glad.

—Among buyers of copies of limited editions, amusing are those who want the copy numbered one. They think that No. 1 contains first proofs of pictures. If they knew how booksellers mock them!

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF KRUGER

The Transvaal's President Declared to be Mercenary and Untruthful.

The editor of an English paper published at Johannesburg, when interviewed in London recently, said: "Over here President Kruger is constantly represented as a man who is striving his utmost to further the case of Uitlanders. It is made out that he would do everything that is desired, only the Boers won't let him. Certainly, in public assembly in the market square, Oom Paul has definitely promised to do something toward the amelioration of the condition of the Uitlander. Yet in the Volksraad he has since gone in an absolutely diametrically opposite direction. He is not the large-minded Liberal man a confiding British public has sometimes pictured him, this Oom Paul. He is just a man who wants to cling to his post, with its £7,000 a year, its pickings, it £400 a year for coffee money, and so on, as long as he can.

"The position the Boers take up with regard to Uitlanders is to say to them, 'Who asked you to come? If you don't like our laws, then you may lump them, and clear out of the country.'

"As a matter of fact the Uitlanders were invited to the Transvaal, and by the Boers themselves. In 1883 Kruger was in England with a commission, seeking an amelioration of the terms of the convention of which peace was secured in 1881. Mr. Esselen was the Secretary of that commission in England. At that time the Lisbon-Berlyn gold fields were attracting attention, and certain articles had appeared in English papers stating that diggers who went there had no chances of getting themselves looked after, having no rights in the eyes of the Transvaal Government. Kruger heard of these comments and instructed Mr. Esselen to write a letter, in which it was distinctly stated that the Transvaal Government were anxious to make it known that they welcomed the influx of English energy, English brains, and English capitall to develop the mineral resources of the Transvaal.

"If any one refers to the statute books of the Transvaal at that time, 1883, they will find that the right of franchise then was two years' residence, without any other qualification. In 1884 the Barbetown gold fields were discovered, and the influx of Uitlanders became stronger. In 1886 the Johannesburg fields were discovered, and the influx became very much larger. It was not until 1889 that this two years' residence qualification was extended to a further term of residence, and since 1889 it has been extended year by year, until now it is fourteen years.

"Thus you see that foreigners were invited and encouraged to go to the Transvaal. They went under the laws of former days, settled under those laws, and were quite ready to have those laws maintained and to abide by them. Before they had a chance of qualifying themselves, many of them, the extension of the term of residence demanded shut them out from the franchise. At the present moment it is absolutely impossible to get the necessary qualification in the cases of the vast majority of Uitlanders. For if a man marries and has children before he is himself a burgher, before fourteen years' residence, that is, such children are forever debarred from becoming burghers. This is all Oom Paul's doing. Kruger is a man of vast power with the Executive Council and the Government; in fact, he is supreme. It is idle for the people to put him before the world as a man who 'would if he could.' He is a man who could if he would, but he won't."

This Is Really Most Amusing.

From The London World.

Sir Henry Irving as Don Quixote and as Gregory Webster in Conan Doyle's "Story of Waterloo" has added greatly to his triumphs in America. The leading dramatic critics there, than whom there are none more capable in the world, are unanimous in their appreciative praise of both impersonations; and it was particularly agreeable to the great actor's friends at home to read, almost simultaneously with the receipt of his cheery telegraphic Christmas greetings, selected criticisms which are not merely enthusiastic, but which in their thoughtful, sympathetic discrimination and literary point, recall the well-weighed praise and delicate nicety of observation of Hazlitt or Charles Lamb. Miss Ellen Terry, too, captivated her American audiences anew in a one-act "Proverb," by John Oliver Hobbes, which was presented upon the same evenings, between "Don Quixote" and "Waterloo."

Innocent of at Least One Crime.

From The London World.

Your Europeanized American is as artificial a product, and is almost as curious an object of contemplation, as your Europeanized Turk. His great ambition is to be taken for an Englishman. With that view, as has been said, he turns up his trousers in New-York when it rains in London, and talks of "going up in the lift," instead of "ascending in the elevator." He will do everything except leave out his h's, a usage at which he draws the line, although it was sanctioned occasionally by some high English authorities, the great (not the late) Sir Robert Peel, it is said, and Mr. Disraeli. From this defilement of English the American tongue is strangely free, considering how largely the United States have been colonized from the h-dropping classes and districts of England.

Has Rendered the Country a Great Service.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You have rendered a great and important service to the country by your editorial course, in which you have been just, yet firm, and have shown that peace with justice is the only peace worth having, as it is the only peace there is endurable. And you have placed your readers under obligation by printing Commissioner Norman's letters to The London Chronicle in full. I hope you will publish all that are to follow.

MARSHALL B. [illegible]

[illegible]

CUBAN BATTLE IMMINENT

Opposing Armies Near Each Other and Spaniards Are Eager.

A FIGHT OF FOUR HOURS AT LUCIA

Bands Led by Maceo, Miro, Zayas, and Nunez Dispersed—Eight Men Killed and Thirty-two Horses Captured.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—Additional advices to those already reported have been received from Havana concerning recent engagements with the revolutionary forces. These show very great activity on the part of the Spanish army, and indicate an important and possibly decisive engagement at an early date.

Gen. Garina Navarro, as already reported, recently met and put to flight at Guanajay the combined forces of Maceo and Gomez. The assault of the Spanish troops upon the insurgent forces was so vigorous and spirited and the retreat of the enemy so precipitous that two companies of Gen. Navarro's command, pursuing a heavy contingent of the fleeing rebels, were for quite a long time separated from the main body of the Spanish army.

Some details of this engagement have already been given, including the casualties which attended it. After the engagement the Cuban army fell back to Ceiba, but was forced to make a counter-march because of an attack on them by the column of Gen. Luque, who surprised and engaged them during the night. The Cuban loss in this encounter is given as twenty killed and a large number wounded. The battle was for a time very hotly contested. The Spanish General, Suarez Valdes, arrived with the troops of his command at about the end of the engagement and contributed to the dispersing of the rebels.

A fact tending to strengthen the impression that a decisive battle is imminent manifests itself in the nearness of the two armies to each other, and in the fact that the Generals who recently engaged Maceo and Gomez, and who have followed them vigorously from the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, are in command of the troops, now hoping daily to engage the main body of the insurrectionary column.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The report circulated yesterday that a battle had occurred near Artemisa is untrue.

Gen. Prats yesterday had an engagement with 2,000 rebels near the Central Sugar Factory, at Lucia. The fight lasted four hours and resulted in the defeat of the insurgents, who were led by Maceo, Miro, Zayas, and Nunez. It is reported that Miro was wounded. The rebel loss was eight killed. Thirty-two horses were captured by the troops.

It is supposed that the rebels were attempting to cover the landing of a filibustering expedition, as a bark acting in a suspicious manner was seen hovering off the coast in that vicinity.

A column under the command of Col. Molina has captured at the point of the bayonet a rebel encampment near Alfonso Doce. The insurgents retired to Manjuari. Their wounded were taken to Cienega. Their loss is not known. The Spanish loss was two officers and several soldiers wounded. The troops captured 120 horses and a quantity of ammunition and medicine. Sixteen horses belonging to the troops were killed.

A band of rebels attacked the three forts at the Esperanza central factory, but were repulsed by fourteen soldiers commanded by Lieut. Navas.

The Civil Guards, who were repairing the railway line at Navajas, repelled a rebel attack, wounding their leader, Sanchez, and killing two of the insurgents.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS'S DECREES.

Proclamations of State of Siege and Control over News Reports.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Following is the full text of the proclamation issued by Marshal Martinez Campos declaring a state of siege in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, as it appears in The Official Gazette of to-day:

Don Arsenio Martinez Campos y Anton, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba and Commander of the Forces.

Parties with arms having appeared in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, the conditions obtain which are covered by Articles 12 and 13 of the Law of Public Order of April 23, 1870. Using the powers vested in me I hereby decree and order as follows:

Article 1.—The Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio are hereby declared to be in a state of siege.

Article II.—The civil authorities of the above named provinces will continue in the discharge of their several duties, being those not referring to public order. Notwithstanding this, they shall report to the Department of War all matters of a criminal nature, and such other matters as I may direct.

ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

The articles covered by the preceding bando or proclamation are as follows:

Article XII.—If the civil authorities have employed all the resources in their power, and extraordinary events are about to follow not covered by preceding articles, when such measures fail to re-establish order a solemn proclamation shall be made to the public. Immediately thereafter the military shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to re-establish the public peace.

Article XIII.—When the rebellion or sedition instantly manifests itself, when the rebels or seditious open fire, or when the civil authorities under urgent necessity appeal to the military forces to check the rebellion or sedition, the authorities, judicial and military, will jointly act by instantly declaring a state of siege.

If the above authorities are not in accord or time lacks the state of siege instantly is in force, as in the cases provided for in the preceding paragraphs. A full account of all proceedings to be sent to the Government, and the supreme judicial authorities, respectively.

The Official Gazette also publishes the following decrees:

"The Province of Havana having been declared in a state of siege by a proclamation issued by his Excellency, the Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in this island, and in compliance with the powers vested in me by the Law of Public Order, I hereby decree and order as follows:

"First—That morning and afternoon the headquarters staff of this Captaincy General, through the medium of the Secretary of the Government, will furnish the newspapers with such official reports on its war as may be deemed advisable, and information the publication of which will not interfere with movements in the field of action. This decree hereby creates this, the civil centre, a source of information for the press.

"Second—Newspapers and journals, before publishing news of the war, will await the reports from headquarters, such information to be published without change.

"Third—The telegrams and correspondence received by newspapers may be published when they accord with the official reports.

"Fourth—Under no circumstances shall information be published that relates to the movements of columns in the field, their strength or armament or other details relating to the campaign.

"ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS."

"Taking into account the necessities of the war, the several matters set forth by the Secretary of the General Government, the views of the military chiefs, and the necessity of making the common good a primary consideration, and using the powers with which I am invested as Governor General and Commander in Chief, I deem it well to decree the following:

"'Article I.—A general requisition will be made in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio for all the horses that may be necessary for service in the field.

"'Article II.—All horses requisitioned will be paid for at the rate of $34 each for those of the first class, $25 for those of the second class, and $15 for those of the third.

"'Article III.—To give full effect to the requisitions a board will be organized in each military zone to be composed of the commanding officer and the officials of the army, the same to be named by the Military Governor of the province. They will be assisted by the Mayor of the locality and other officials, including a veterinary surgeon.

"'Article IV.—Officers in command of columns will verify requisitions in their vicinity, reporting to the boards in their respective zones.

"'Article V.—Officers commanding columns will issue orders for payment for all horses [illegible] Requisition in the zones will issue definitive orders for payments and will cash provisional orders.

"'Article VI.—The Boards of Requisition will turn over to the chiefs of brigades and columns the horses that they demand, taking receipt for them.

"'Article VII.—The departments will maintain and keep the horses pending their delivery to the commands.

"'Article VIII.—The Captaincy General will give effect to this decree.'

"ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS."

Altogether it can be said that there appears to be an improvement in the situation, and unless new and unforeseen difficulties arise it is thought that the pending questions will be settled diplomatically, and not by the final arbitrament of war.

Martinez Campos Not to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9.—The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, cables from Madrid this afternoon to Minister Dupuy de Lome that Gen. Martinez Campos has not resigned, nor signified any desire or intention of resigning, and that statements to the contrary are false.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—At a Cabinet council held to-day it was decided not to accept the resignation of Captain General Martinez Campos. It was resolved to increase the military and naval forces in Cuba.

TREND OF AFFAIRS AT OORFA.

Pillaged Shops Unopened and Christians Imprisoned at Home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—At Oorfa, separated from Aintab by the Euphrates, and three days' journey, and where Miss Shattuck has been all along during two months of most trying experiences, the pillaged shops are still unopened, and even unvisited, by the owners, and every Christian family is practically imprisoned at home.

Great anxiety was felt on account of Miss Shattuck, because for a long time the Governor refused to let telegrams or letters be sent out, and none of the letters ever sent by secert messengers ever reached their destination.

From the evening of Sunday, Oct. 27, till Tuesday afternoon, the American house was without any guard or protection, when, after requests, three soldiers were sent. These, however, went out to join in the pillaging, after being treated to a hot supper, and the next guard came only about 10 P. M. Wednesday. By this time the assaults of the mob had been quelled, though quiet robbing continued for many weeks.

By Wednesday the Zabtiehs had taken in hand wholesale conversions to Islamism. Prominent Armenians were arrested, taken before a Government official, and required, on pain of death, to declare themselves Mohammedans. A few, among them a druggist, refused, and were killed. Most accepted Mohammedanism, and as a sign of their conversion were obliged to put on white turbans, raise white flags on their houses, and furnish Mohammedan bondsmen. Before dark Wednesday more than twenty white flags were flying from houses of prominent Christians, and by Thursday night there were innumerable white flags stuck up on Christian houses on all sides.

The experience of one Armenian family perfectly authenticated, may be given as an example of many similar experiments. The family of M— was attacked and robbed by Arabs. With his family, he took refuge in a Kudish village, and by promises of money induced fifteen Kurds to escort him to the City of Oorfa. On the way a party of forty Kurds attacked them, and demanded that they become Moslems at once. Three of them refused, and were instantly shot, and then hacked to pieces, whereupon M—, two women, and five children accepted Mohammedanism, and were brought to the Governor. The Governor required nothing of them, and sent them to their houses under protection.

Until after Nov. 11 the soldiers were continually breaking into houses by night, and in broad daylight stopped men in the streets, taking away watches, money, and in many instances even outer clothing.

It seems improbable that the order to force Christians to become Moslems was given without the full knowledge of the Governor. Some have renewed the white flags, while others have left the poles standing bare, stripped by the wind. The condition of affairs at Oorfa seems quiet at present, with most of the Armenian notables in prison, and a large portion of the others in immediate danger of starving. It is impossible to make any statement in regard to the killed. Over fifty were killed from the Protestant community alone.

PLANS OF THE EX-CHANCELLOR.

Bismarck Will Attend the Celebration of the Empire's Anniversary.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Prince Bismarck will leave Friedrichsruhe Jan. 17 for Berlin to attend the festivities on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, Jan. 18.

The ex-Chancellor will sleep at Schoenhausen the night of Jan. 17, and arrive at Berlin at 10 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 18. According to the announcement he will attend all of the ceremonies during the day and also be present at the banquet at the castle. He will be accompanied by both of his sons, Counts Herbert and William Bismarck.

The Emperor will delegate a Colonel to act as honorary aide to Prince Bismarck, who will attend the parade in the Lustgarten, seated in a royal carriage. The ex-Chancellor will start on his return to Friedrichsruhe at 9 o'clock in the morning.

LANDSLIDES IN COSTA RICA.

One Thousand Men Employed in Repairing Damage to the Railway.

COLON, Jan. 9.—One thousand men are employed in repairing the damage recently done by landslides to the Costa Rica Railroad. Traffic on the line has now been interrupted for more than three weeks and it is impossible to tell when it will be resumed.

Port Limon, the eastern terminus of the line, is crowded with passengers bound for the interior, who are waiting as patiently as may be for the reopening of the railway.

Some of the passengers, who grew tired of the long delay, have returned to this place, intending to go to their destination via Panama. There is a large quantity of mail accumulated at Port Limon.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S FUNERAL.

Imposing Ceremonies at Cathedral Attended by Imperial Court.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The funeral of Prince Alexander of Prussia, who died in Berlin Jan. 4, took place in the cathedral here to-day. The bells of all the churches in the city were tolled during the obsequies.

Among those present in the cathedral were the Emperor and the Empress, ex-Empress Frederick, Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Bundesrath, members of the Imperial and Prussian Ministries, and a number of Generals of the German Army. The services were conducted by Court Chaplain Faber.

MUTINY ON RUSSIAN CRUISER.

Boatswain of the Rurik Killed at Algiers by Angry Sailors.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Frankfort Zeitung says that while the Russian cruiser Rurik was recently at Algiers the sailors mutinied owing to the brutality of the boatswain. The commander of the Rurik was obliged to ask aid from the French authorities.

His request was complied with, but before the mutiny was quelled the sailors killed the boatswain. Fifty of the mutineers were placed under arrest and sent in chains to Cronstadt, where they will be tried by a court-martial.

FATAL STORM IN NORTHERN ITALY.

Twelve Persons Drowned in a Torpedo Boat on Lake Maggiore.

ROME, Jan. 9.—A violent storm in Northern Italy has done much damage on shore and to shipping along the coast. It is feared that many lives have been lost.

A torpedo boat employed in the customs service on Lake Maggiore foundered, and twelve persons aboard of her were drowned.

BOERSE TRADE BILL INTRODUCED.

A Special Request Not to Interpellate on the Transvaal Affair.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Reichstag resumed its sittings to-day after the holiday recess. Freiherr von Berlepsch made a brief speech [illegible] illegal transactions on the German boerses.

It was stated in the lobbies of the Reichstag that Baron Marschall von Biberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, especially begged the members of the Chamber to abstain from interpellating the Government upon the Transvaal question in any form.

BRITISH MARTIAL MEASURES.

Complete Even to the Nomination of a General to Command.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily News will record the activity that is being displayed by military officers, and will declare that certainly complete measures are being taken to organize the military force, even to the nomination of a General to command and the provisional selection of a staff. It will add that urgent haste is not being shown; that, rather, only preparations are being made for a possible emergency.

The Morning Post will say that one torpedo boat destroyer will be allotted to each battleship and cruiser belonging to the Channel fleet and the flying squadron. The paper remarks with significance that Germany has the stronger flotilla of torpedo boats, it being believed that she possesses 112, against Great Britain's 95. The Post will also say it understand that the Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Saturday.

Bullion Drawn from Bank of England.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Bullion to the amount of £835,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day to meet the demand from Cape Town and South America, and the amount of bullion received at the Bank of England to-day was £47,000. This explains the unusually large amount, £788,000, withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day.

Cotton Bales Burned at Genoa.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Five hundred bales of cotton, which had been discharged from holds Nos. 1 and 2 of the British steamer Egyptian Prince, Capt. Dunbar, at Genoa, from New-Orleans, before reported with fire on board, were placed on a pier. A strong wind revived the fire, which was smoldering in the cotton, and the whole lot was consumed.

Requiem Mass for Victor Emmanuel.

ROME, Jan. 9.—To-day is the eighteenth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel. A solemn mass of requiem was sung at the Pantheon, where the King is buried. The services were attended by King Humbert and the municipal authorities.

An Abyssinian Attack Repulsed.

ROME, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of Erythrea, says that the Abyssinians made an attack on Makalle Tuesday last. They were repulsed by the Italian troops, and afterward retreated. King Menelik was present with the Abyssinians. The Italians lost three killed and six wounded.

The Sad Fate of Six Stowaways.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—In the tank of the steamer Herman, which arrived at Hull from Buenos Ayres to-day, were found fifteen stowaways. Six of them were dead, and the remaining nine were in an insensible condition, and would have died in a few hours.

Death in Ayrshire of Baron Blackburn

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Colin Blackburn, Q. C., (Baron Blackburn,) died at his home, Doonholm, Ayrshire, last evening. He was born in 1813. He was at one time Judge of the High Court of Justice, (Queen's Bench,) and from 1876 to 1887 was a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, from which office he resigned.

Russian Official Cholera Statistics.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The official cholera statistics for the week ended Dec. 28 show that there were sixteen new cases and seven deaths from the disease.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB'S ELECTION

Gen. Horace Porter Again Made President—Inquiry into Alleged Fraudulent Republican Enrollment Approved.

The Union League Club held its annual election last night. The regular ticket was the only one that was presented to the members, and it was elected without opposition.

Gen. Horace Porter was elected President for his fourth term. He was first elected to the office in 1893, to succeed Chauncey M. Depew. The other officers elected were:

Vice Presidents, (class of 1898)—Charles B. Fosdick, Grenville M. Dodge, Alexander Taylor, and Andrew Carnegie; to fill vacancy in class of 1896, Charles L. Tiffany. Secretary—Walter C. Gilson. Treasurer—William G. White.

Executive Committee, (class of 1898)—Charles E. Gregory, George Bethune Adams, James O. Bloss, Henry W. Hayden, and George R. Sheldon.

Committee on Admissions, (class of 1898)—David Bennett King, J. Howard Ford, William Carpender, James Otis, and George P. Benjamin.

Committee on Library and Publications, (class of 1898)—Horace B. Fry, Benjamin S. Church, and Thomas Denny, Jr.

Committee on Art—Theodore A. Havemeyer, J. Abner Harper, Robert W. Van Boskerck, James W. McLane, John B. Cauldwell, Walter R. Wood, and Frederick Bonner.

Committee on Political Reform—E. B. Hinsdale, Clarence C. Buel, James A. Blanchard, Cephas Brainerd, Thomas L. James, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Isaac H. Bromley, Edward Mitchell, Frederick D. Grant, William M. V. Hoffman, Salen T. Russell, Samuel Thomas, and Frederic C. Wagner.

Auditors—Walter A. Pease, Charles Davison, and Andrew Mills.

The following persons were elected to membership in the club: John C. Coleman, William Bloodgood, William D. Judson, second, and Titus E. Eddy.

At a meeting held prior to the election Charles Stewart Smith presented the following resolution:

Whereas, A movement has been initiated by prominent Republicans, largely composed of members of the Union League and Republican Clubs of this city, to inquire into the late alleged fraudulent enrollment, and the conduct of the primaries of the Republican Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this club hereby approves of the action of the committee of citizens above referred to, and promises to such committee its cordial support.

Mr. Smith made a brief speech in presenting the resolution. It was adopted unanimously.

WHO CINDERELLA REALLY WAS

Her Story Is Very Ancient and Appears in Sacred Hindu Books.

From The London Globe.

The story of Cinderella is substantially the same as that told of Rhodopis and Psammitichus by Elian, who lived in Rome in the third century of the Christian era. The story, as told by Elian, is that while Rhodopis was bathing, an eagle carried away one of her sandals, and dropped it near the feet of Psammitichus, King of Egypt, who, like Cinderella's Prince, was struck by its diminutive size, caused the maiden to be sought for, and married for when found. Make the sandal a glass slipper, and add the ugly sisters for the sake of contrast, and the stories are much the same. The glass slipper, by the way, is an acknowledged fiction, being in reality a mistranslation of "pantoufle en vair," (a fur slipper,) and not "en verre."

This, at all events, is what is claimed by Perrault in his "Contes de Fées." Both these stories have doubtless a common origin, but it is necessary to go further back in the history of the literature to find it—to a people who lived in a period compared with which that of even Elian is quite modern. It is in the Vedas, the four sacred books of the Hindus, that the origin is to be found.

After what has already been said, it will not be surprising to learn that Cinderella is a dawn maiden, her sisters being the Powers of Darkness, who compel her to wait upon them, keeping her hidden from sight. The dawn maiden breaks from her bonds, and captivates the sun, remaining with him for a time. But she cannot linger with him in the heavens; she can remain only until a certain hour. Once she lingers too long, and, hurrying back, leaves on the path she has taken a token of her visit, in the form of a fleecy cloud, which had borne her aloft when she left the regions of darkness. The sun, determined to find her, sends out his emissaries, (the rays of light,) but does not find her until she appears before him as the evening twilight. In the Vedas the Prince is called Mitra, which is one of the names given to the sun.

Competent Witness.

From The Chicago Record.

"Say, kid, wus dey a fight over yere? Kid sez dey wuz."

"Wus one, but it's over now."

"'D you see it?" [illegible]

CUBANS HEAR FROM GOMEZ

He Writes to Revolutionists of Three Victories in One Day.

REPORTS OF REVERSES DISCREDITED

Delegates to Washington Say the Prospects for Recognition of the Insurgents by the United States Are Good.

The members of the Cuban Legation, who are now in this city, do not give credence to the reports of insurgent reverses. Their principal reasons for such doubts are found in their private advices.

The Ward Line steamship Yucatan, which came into port yesterday morning, brought a long letter from Gen. Gomez. The letter was addressed to the Cuban delegate here, and, as he is in Washington with the heads of the legation working for recognition of the insurgents, its full contents were not made public last night, and will not be until the legation members return from Washington.

Information, however, was given to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which showed the tenor of the letter. The letter was written by Gen. Gomez while on the road, in the Province of Matanzas. It was dated Dec. 31.

Gen. Gomez wrote that he had encountered the enemy three times that day, but had come off fully victorious in each fight. He did not give details as to the length of the engagements or the casualties. He announced his intention of pushing on toward Havana by forced marches, stopping only when darkness would make it impossible for him to move with safety.

The remainder of the letter was not given out, but the Cubans professed to be well pleased with its general tone.

The delegation to Washington will probably return to-day. Word has been sent to the Junta that the prospects for recognition of the Cuban insurgents are very good.

"Recognition would mean much to us," said a prominent Cuban yesterday. "The trouble with our forces in Cuba is a lack of arms and ammunition. We could put three times as many men in the field if we only had the guns and ammunition. If we are recognized, it is probable that a loan could be effected on account of the success which has so far attended the revolution."

The Cuban officials now here are very reticent concerning the affairs of the island. They do not care to be quoted in regard to the situation. One of them, however, who would not allow his name to be used, said yesterday:

"Gen. Campos is carrying out the plan he made at first. The Provinces of Matanzas and Pinar Rio have always been pro-Spanish. The planters there have opposed the Cubans, and helped Spain. Under the conditions one of the worst blows Gomez could strike at Spain would be the destruction of the crops there.

"He penetrated into the west end of the island, and can go out when he gets ready. When he pierced the Spanish line between Las Pasos and Batabana, he did it by making a feint toward Havana, drawing the Spanish troops there, and then cutting through.

"He is able to make more rapid movements than the Spaniards. He has no base of supplies. He can pick up and move at any time. The Spanish fight from a base of supplies. They have the offensive. They must find Gomez, and must cover the whole region. You can see how difficult it is to hem him in. Besides, his army is always surrounded with cavalry, which conceal his movements, and give him opportunities to strike the weak spots in the enemy's line."

SAYS IT IS A CUBAN TRICK.

Colombia Consul General Denies Reporting Plans Against His Country.

Collector Kilbreth summoned before him Climaco Calderon, Consul General of Colombia to New-York, yesterday afternoon, on indirect information received from Washington that the Consul General had notified the authorities there that a filibustering expedition to Colombia was being fitted out in New-York.

Just after the Consul General had received word from the Collector he was seen by a reporter in his office, at 24 State Street, and denied emphatically that he had any knowledge of any filibustering expedition, and said he had not notified the Washington authorities to that effect.

"I have just received word from Collector Kilbreth," he said, "to call upon him, and I suppose he has heard the same rumor that the newspapers have and wants an explanation. If there has been any alleged information filed at Washington in my name, the only explanation I can give of it is that it is a trick of the Cuban insurgent sympathizers in this city to throw Spanish detectives in this city off the track of some expeditions being fitted out here to go to Cuba. It is in line with a similar trick played here last Winter.

"At that time there was trouble in Colombia, and the Governor of Aspinwall received a cable dispatch from Philadelphia warning him that an expedition for filibustering purposes was being fitted out in that city. It was signed 'Consul General, Philadelphia.' Now, as a matter of fact, we have no Consul General at Philadelphia. The matter was investigated at the time, and, while it was not absolutely proved, we learned that just about the time this cable message was sent to Aspinwall there was an attempt made to land arms in Cuba for the insurgents on a consignment made from Philadelphia.

"Assuming that there has been alleged official information lodged at Washington, I think the same parties are at work again. I know that detectives in the employ of the Spanish Government are watching every movement of the Cuban sympathizers here. It may be possible that a private expedition is being fitted out, and this is an attempt to throw them off."

Collector Kilbreth said that he had received no particulars about the matter, but that he would consult Consul General Calderon.

Sociable Indians.

From The Century.

Indians, contrary to widely received opinions, are of a social nature, and fond of paying friendly visits, the etiquette of which would make a chapter of itself. Not much attention is given to the order of their going while in the dust of travel, but when arrived within a short distance of their destination a halt is called, the ponies are relieved of their burdens, the rawhide packs are opened, and gala dresses and fine ornaments come to light. The two young men selected to be the bearers of gifts of tobacco deck themselves for their mission, and ride on in advance. A surprise party is not in the Indian's list of amusements; he takes his enemy unawares, but not his friend. The young men return with messages of welcome; sometimes members of the family to be visited come with them personally to conduct the party.

Meanwhile, all have been busy prinking—brushing and braiding their locks, painting their faces, and donning their best gear, the wide prairie their dressing room, their mirrors each other's eyes. When the visiting party is again en route, there is not a man or a woman who is not gorgeous with color and the glitter of shell or feather finery. Even the children have daubs of fresh paint on their plump little cheeks, while the dudes are wonderful to behold, resplendent in necklaces, embroidered leggins and shirts, and with ornaments innumerable braided into their scalp-locks. The visit over, the Indians go back to their homes pleased and contented, happy if they find, as may not always be the case, that the enemy have not been at work in their absence.

A Turkish Official in Armenia.

From The Contemporary Review.

"I have not received a para for the past twenty weeks, and I cannot buy even clothes," exclaimed the official who was told off to "shadow" me day and night in Erzeroum. "Do they pay you your salary regularly?" I inquired of the head of the telegraph office at Kutek. "No, Effendi, not regularly," he replied; "I have not had anything now for fully eight months. Oh, yes, I have; a month's salary was given to me at Bairam." "How do you manage to live, then?" "Poorly." "But you must have some money to go on with, or else you could not keep body and soul together?" "I have a little, of course, but not enough. Allah is good. You have now given me some money yourself." "Yes, but that is not for you; it is for telegrams, and belongs to the State." "Well, my shadow will have grown considerably less before the State beholds the gleam of it. I keep for myself all money paid in by the public. I take it as instalments of my salary. It does not amount to very much. But whatever it happens to be, I pocket it." These men are, of course, petty officials, but their case is not essentially different from that of the majority of their betters, and Judges, officers, Deputy Governors, and valis, &c., are in the full [illegible]

PAUL VERLAINE IS HUSHED.

There is in Paris to-day, as in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, a poet dead in a hospital; but his bed has white curtains, there are friends around it, and the poet was not like Gilbert. He was a great poet. He was not a young man, pale and melancholy; he was an old vagabond, and he died of having wandered for many years in all the roads and through all the byways.

You would think he was a village sorcerer. Imagine Socrates without any philosophy and without any power over himself! Paul Verlaine was ferocious and caressing, savage and familiar; he frightened one, as if he were a natural force subjected to no known natural law.

He was once of the circle of your friends. He was brought up in gentle obscurity by a distinguished, poor widow, his mother, in the Batignolles. He went to school, he studied, he became a Bachelor of Arts, and he learned enough of the classics not to worship them too much. He had, with other Parnassiens, in his first years, pretensions to impassability. The Parnassiens—Mérat, Ricard, Dierx, Valade, Coppée, France, Hérédia—were in their golden age. They had no common sense. Verlaine counted himself sincerely among the artists who "chisel words like cups," and he pretended to impose silence on the Philistines by his triumphant interrogation, "Est-elle en marbre ou non, la Vénus de Milo?"

The Venus of Milo is in marble, doubtless; but Paul Verlaine, poor fellow, perpetually shaken by painful thrills, was nevertheless condemned to sing as an aspen leaf trembles, and he never knew of life anything other than the troubles of his flesh and blood. He abandoned the symbolic marble, for his destiny was written. He never went out of the obscure world of sensations, his strange voice forever complained, and he surprised the world by his ingenuous cynicism and his real repentance.

His first work gave no prevision of the singular genius of that most mystical and most complicated writer of poems. He was really the truest of French contemporary poets—the most inspired, and his first work had an affected air. Yet Zola asked himself, when it appeared, if Verlaine were not to become greater than Coppée.

In "Fêtes Galantes" his troubling ingenuousness had traits, awkward and frail, inconceivably charming. He played false by dint of refinement, there were discords in his minuet airs, his violin at times screeched frightfully, but suddenly his bow rent your heart. It rent it, for example, in the following "Clair de Lune":

Votre ame est un paysage choisi
 Que vont charmant masques et bergamasques,
Jouant du luth, et dansant, et quasi
 Tristes sous leurs deguisements fantasques.

Tout en chantant sur le mode mineur
 L'amour vainqueur et la vie opportune
Ils n'ont pas l'air de croire a leur bonheur
 Et leur chanson se mele au clair de lune,

Au calme clair de lune triste et beau
 Qui fait rêver les oiseaux dans les arbres
Et sangloter d'extase les jets d'eau,
 Les grands jets d'eau sveltes parmi les arbres.

The accent was new, singular, profound. Later, he was engaged to be married, and Verlaine was then certainly the tenderest, the chastest, of young men engaged to be married. Suddenly he disappeared. What became of him for a period of fifteen years nobody knows exactly, but legends tell. Like Villon, whom he resembled, he was a wayward child, and suffered cruelly for his faults. He wrote penitent stanzas:

Le ciel est pardessus le toit
 Si bleu, si calme!
Un arbre, pardessus le toit
 Berce sa palme.

La cloche, dans le ciel qu'on voit,
 Doucement tinte.
Un oiseau sur l'arbre qu'on voit
 Chante sa plainte.

Mon Dieu, mon Dieu, la vie est la
 Simple et tranquille,
Cette paisible rumeur la
 Vient de la ville.

Qu'as-tu fait, o toi que voila,
 Pleurant sans cesse,
Dis, qu'as-tu fait, toi que voila,
 De ta jeunesse?

He went back to the God of his baptism, of his first communion, with complete candor. He never reflected, he never argued. He was humble naturally; mystical poetry came out of his heart in accents similar to those of St. Francis of Assisi and of St. Theresa:

Voici mon front qui n'a pu que rougir,
Pour l'escabeau de vos pieds adorables
Voici mon front qui n'a pu que rougir.

Voici mes mains qui n'ont pas travaillé,
Pour les charbons ardents et l'encens rare,
Voici mes mains qui n'ont pas travaillé.

Voici mon coeur qui n'a battu qu'en vain
Pour palpiter aux ronces du Calvaire,
Voici mon coeur qui n'a battu qu'en vain.

Voici mes pieds, frivoles voyageurs,
Pour accourir au cri de votre grace,
Voici mes pieds, frivoles voyageurs....

Voici mes yeux, luminaires d'erreur
Pour etre éteints aux pleurs de la priere,
Voici mes yeux, luminaires d'erreur.

His conversion was sincere, but it lasted not long, and he fell again. As sincere in his sin as he was in his faults, he resigned himself to rising and falling. He kept his soul in double entry. This appeared in "Parallèlement." It was perverse, but so naïvely perverse as to be pardonable. Paul Verlaine was inconscient, as the Golden Legend describes the fauns and satyrs who were converted by the first Christians, and he created in the poetry of France a new art.

Greenport to Have Sleighing.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Despite the signals displayed at the top of the flagpole at the Village Hall this morning, promising fair weather, with rising temperature, a fierce snowstorm that began this morning is still raging. At 7 o'clock P. M. there were six inches of snow on the level. There will be sleighing to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—221 East Twelfth Street; Mary Nixon; damage slight.
—4 A. M.—176 Seventh Avenue; damage slight.
—6:05 A. M.—321 East Seventy-ninth Street; F. W. Bohle; damage, $100.
—9:10 A. M.—175 Madison Avenue; John Hackett; no damage.
—9:35 A. M.—130 Eldridge Street; Abrahams & Cohn; damage slight.
—10:15 A. M.—Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street; Buckingham Hotel; damage, $1,500.
—1:55 P. M.—150 Ridge Street; Dora Nesgelow; no damage.
—2 P. M.—11 West Tenth Street; no damage.
—2:55 P. M.—184 Chrystie Street; H. Levy; damage trifling.
—4:35 P. M.—42 Bleecker Street; Piercey's Express Company; damage trifling.
—5:40 P. M.—391 Ninth Avenue; Thomas Reilly; damage trifling.
—5:45 P. M.—315 East Twenty-ninth Street; William H. Jackson; damage, $50.
—5:50 P. M.—29 West Ninety-fourth Street; James H. Judd; damage, $2,000.
—5:55 P. M.—115 Division Street; Harris Friesser; damage, $70.
—6 P. M.—450 West Fifty-second Street; damage, $75.
—6:20 P. M.—517 East Eighty-eighth Street; Charles Throp; damage, $500.
—7 P. M.—50 Allen Street; Sullivan Weinberg; no damage.
—8 P. M.—108 Hester Street; Davidson & Neberman; no damage.
—8:05 P. M.—333 West Forty-ninth Street; John Rogers and others; damage, $1,000.
—8:45 P. M.—64 Lexington Avenue; Edward S. Shipley; damage, $5.
—10:10 P. M.—7 Bond Street; Sullivan & Corrigan; damage, $300.

LATEST ARRIVALS

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, from Bremen Dec. 31, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:17 A. M. 10th.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING

[illegible]

POLICEMEN NOT PUNISHED

Indictments Found Against Them Said to be Defective.

DENIED IN DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Mr. Lindsay, Who Drew the Papers, Says They Are All Right and Cases Were Dismissed, Good Evidence Being Lacking.

There is much comment over the fact that not a single New-York police official is in jail serving out a sentence, although the disclosures of the Lexow committee were made over a year ago.

A story has been in circulation for the past few days to the effect that sixty-eight of the indictments found last Spring by the Extraordinary Grand Jury were defective, and that in forty-three cases there could be no possible conviction. The source is a high authority.

An official of the District Attorney's office, who would not allow the use of his name, when asked about the indictments in question, said:

"It is true that in the cases of about forty-three of the indictments there seems to be no possible chance for conviction. But this is due to lack of good evidence, and not to any defects in the indictments."

John D. Lindsay, the Assistant District Attorney who now looks after the appellate business of the office, when questioned, said: "I drew every one of the indictments found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury. There were sixty or seventy in all. I also drew the indictments in the cases of all the indicted police officials—those whose cases came before other Grand Juries. Further than that, I alone examined the witnesses before the Grand Juries.

"I am positive every one of these indictments is all right. There is no defect in any one of them. In every case where demurrers have been raised against the indictments, or any of them, the demurrers have been overruled and the indictments sustained. The indictments are all right. There is no doubt about that. They are not defective."

The full list of police officials indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury is as follows:

William W. McLaughlin, five indictments, two trials, convicted, and out on bail pending the disposition of his case on appeal.
James K. Price, case pending.
John J. Donohue, complaint dismissed.
Michael J. Murphy, dead.
Thomas Killilea, case pending.
John T. Stephenson, convicted, out on bail pending disposition of case on appeal.
Henry W. Schill, case pending.
George F. Sheridan, case pending.
Charles W. H. Finken, case pending.
Hugh Cassidy, case pending.
Edward F. Miley, case pending.
John H. Thrall, case pending.
James Burns, bail forfeited, case pending.
Edward Carpenter, case pending.
Jacob Siebert, case pending.
Edward Glennon, case pending.
William S. Devery, case pending.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury also indicted about forty election officers for various misdemeanors in connection with the election of 1894. None of them has been tried. All their cases are pending. Other Grand Juries indicted the following police officials:

Max F. Schmittberger, case pending.
William E. Fink, complaint dismissed.
William O'Toole, complaint dismissed.
Michael A. Downs, complaint dismissed.
Bernard Dunn, case pending.
Bernard Murphy, complaint dismissed.
Edward Grinnon, case pending.
John Kenney, complaint dismissed.
Jere S. Levy, complaint dismissed.
John H. Hurley, case pending.
Bernard Meehan, three indictments, all dismissed.
Felix McKenna, complaint dismissed.
Kearn J. Larkin, complaint dismissed.
Conrad Schellenberger, case pending.
Augustus J. Thorne, case pending.
Samuel Campbell, case pending.
Michael Doherty, complaint dismissed.
George Smith, five indictments, all dismissed.
Hugh Clark, dead, four indictments, all dismissed.
George C. Liebers, eight indictments, all dismissed.
James W. Jordan, three indictments, all dismissed.
Charles A. Parkerson, four indictments, all dismissed.
John Hock, ten indictments, all dismissed.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay explained the dismissals by the fact that the evidence was deemed insufficient, being supplied by persons of disorderly character.

"The decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of Police Captain Adam Cross wiped out the chances for conviction of any of the indicted police officials on evidence of like general character," he said.

"All of the indictments drawn by me will stand. The only trouble is, the courts have not been able to reach the cases."

It has cost the city and county, so far, over $30,000 to prosecute former Police Inspector McLaughlin. The two special counsel, it was said yesterday at the District Attorney's office, have received $11,000 each for their services. The stenographer got $6,000, and the cost of Pinkerton men, witnesses, &c., was $2,000. The Stephenson trial imposed an extra cost of $2,000 on the District Attorney's office.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury met in December, 1894, adjourned until the first part of January, 1895, and finally closed its work in the middle of April, 1895. It did not directly handle any of the evidence adduced before the Lexow committee.

Besides police and election officials, the Extraordinary Grand Jury indicted the members of the old Park Board for alleged improper acts. They were George C. Clausen, Abraham B. Tappan, and Nathan Straus. Those indictments were dismissed. The Extraordinary Grand Jury also indicted former Building Superintendent Thomas J. Brady.

AMERICAN ART SCHOOL FOR AMERICANS

Why Should Our Students Go Abroad for What They May Have Here?

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There is a movement to establish a home for American art students in Paris.

Why raise money in the United States to build a home for American art students at Paris? Why not raise money to secure in their own country the best art education for Americans? Is it necessary to risk their alienation from everything American, including its moral standards, that they may enjoy the best art instruction?

Perhaps it was at one time. When West and Copley, Healy and Stuart and Peale were painting, the art schools of America were scarcely worth consideration. But it is to be observed among the facts of art history of this country that some of the worst painters who call themselves American have been educated almost exclusively abroad, while some of the best painters, by birth or training or both American, stand as high to-day as any painters of the epoch.

The more broadly education can be secured, the better both for the student and for the country to which he belongs. But is it not true that to-day the study of art by Americans and their accomplishments in its various departments justifies doubt of a proposal to raise money in the United States to rebuild a home for American students at Paris? Is it not reasonable to say that this money might more wisely be invested in rearing a great art school in the United States?

Granted that French technique is at the present time so masterful that it ought to be secured if possible by those having the talent to avail of it. Why, then, not bring it over to the United States? At Paris the best French teachers are they who merely examine, suggest, criticise the work done under the guidance of less distinguished tutors. Is not this as feasible at home as at Paris? Great French artists are quite willing to come to the United States to take or fulfill commissions. Would not they be equally willing to come as visiting teachers, lecturers, or critics to American art schools? It is also true that in American museums and in collections open to art students there are to be seen amply representative groups of the best French technique of this time. Why go to Paris to see French art when it is thus to be found in the United States?

If Mr. Depew and his co-laborers, in raising a fund to build a home for American art students at Paris, will reflect upon it, they may agree that after all the benefits of the French art of this era could be had less expensively in every sense in the United States.

BURDEN THIEVES HEARD FROM

An Offer to Return the Stolen Property if the Reward be Paid and Immunity From Arrest Guaranteed.

It was announced yesterday that I. Townsend Burden had been in communication with the burglars who, on Dec. 27, stole from his house, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, diamonds and jewelry worth over $50,000.

Mr. Burden offered a reward for the return of the stolen property. The thieves' offer, it is understood, is to return the jewels provided the $5,000 be paid, and there be no attempt to arrest them.

The police were not told of the receipt by Mr. Burden last Wednesday of the letter in which the offer was made. Assurance was given that the jewelry had not been broken up, and that it would be returned in the condition it was when stolen.

The suggestion was made that one of the small stones would be returned to show that the senders of the letter were in a position to do as they agreed. Mr. Burden caused a personal to be inserted in a newspaper yesterday calling on "Lawyer"—which was the signature of the writer—to give proof by sending a piece of jewelry or setting.

Mr. Burden had received no answer to his personal last night. He said he should make sure he was dealing with the right parties before going further.

The Roman Campagna.

From The Century.

In Rome itself one loses sight of the Vatican and of the cupola of St. Peter's. The view of them is easily shut out when one is near. But at a little distance, as you drive out upon the Campagna, the dome rears itself up by degrees, as though a giant were slowly thrusting up his helmeted head from the horizon; and as you go further away the mass still rises in respect of the littleness around it, enormous out of all foreseen proportion, until it hugely masters and thrusts down all the rest beneath the level line of mist, and towers alone above everything, in vast imperial solitude.

But out upon that broad expanse of rolling land one need not look forever at St. Peter's dome. Half the history of the world has been written in stones and blood between the sealine and the ranging mountains. The memory of a Brahman sage, the tongue of a Homer, the wisdom of a Solomon, kneaded into one human genius, would not suffice to recall, to describe, and to judge all that men have done in that bounded plain.

Where the myths of ages were born and grew great and died, where the history of five and twenty centuries lies buried, romance has still life to put forth a few tender blossoms. For although the day of the Caesars is darkened, and the twilight of their gods has deepened into night, the human heart has not yet lived out its day nor earned its rest.

On the very spot where you pause, dim primeval battles were fought, Christian martyrs died, barbarians encamped, Roman barons slew one another, and foreign conquerors halted before besieging Rome. Where you are standing, fair young St. Julia may have breathed her last upon the cross; Augustus may have drawn rein a moment there, while Julius Caesar's funeral pyre still sent up its pillar of smoke from the distant Forum, as the Jews fed the flames, bewailing him through seven days and nights; the Constable of Bourbon passed this way, riding to his death; by this road Paolo Giordano Orsini led his young wife to haunted Galera, having in his heart already determined that she should die; Savelli, Frangipani, Orsini, Colonna, Vitelleschi, without number, have ridden by, in war and peace, to good and evil deeds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The residence of Samuel H. Sill, on South Clinton Street, East Orange, was burned this morning. The fire started in a furniture shop alongside the house. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 9.—Fire in the brass goods factory of Holmes, Booth & Haydens of this city destroyed property valued at nearly $30,000. The loss was covered by insurance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waste No Time
in choosing your share of the bargains in Cowperthwait's "reliable" carpets at 104 W. 14th St.—Adv.

E. & W. **Chico,** E. & W.
The new collar.

MARRIED.

KAHN—WOLFF.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, Addie, daughter of Abraham Wolff, to Otto Kahn.

PRATT—WRIGHT.—In New-York City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1896, by Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, Thomas Huger Pratt to Mira Abigail Wright, daughter of John Forster Parkhurst of Cleveland, Ohio.

DIED.

CAESAR.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, after a lingering illness, Paul W. Caesar, son of the late Senator G. Caesar of Bremen, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M., from Christ Church, Franklin Av., New-Brighton, S. I. Boat leaves South Ferry 1:30. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, passed away, Mr. E. L. B. Freeman, at his residence, at Whitestone, L. I., in the 70th year of his age.

GILCHRIST, LIZZIE A.—Wife of Benjamin W. Gilchrist, of pneumonia, at her home, Bayonne, N. J.

Funeral private.

KNAPP.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly, in the 62d year of his age, Theron Skeel Knapp, the beloved husband of Carrie M. Knapp.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Binghamton, N. Y.; Honesdale, Carbondale, and Scranton, Penn., papers please copy.

MARQUAND.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., Katharine, daughter of Henry and Katharine Cowdin Marquand, aged 14 days.

Funeral private.

READE.—Suddenly, at London, England, on Jan. 8, Mary J., widow of the late Robert Reade, aged 69 years.

SEWELL.—At Camden, N. J., on Jan. 8, 1896, Isabella Margaret Sewell, daughter of the late Thomas and Isabella Eleanor Sewell.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, William Joyce Sewell, No. 626 Cooper St., Camden, N. J., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 10.

STEVENSON.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 7, 1896, suddenly and most peacefully, Mrs. Cornelia Prime Stevenson, widow of Rev. Paul Eugene Stevenson, in her 80th year.

Private funeral services, to which relatives of the family are invited, will occur at her residence, State St., Hackensack, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave ferries at Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., also Chambers and West 23d Sts., at 1 P. M., returning at 3 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
PAINTINGS
in Oil and Water Color
BY

ALLSTON, W., DEARTH, H.,
BERNE, BELLECOUR, DOLPH, J. H.,
BROWN, J. G., DE HAAS, M. F. H.,
BRISTOL, J. B., HAQUETTE,
CABANEL, INNESS, GEO.,
COLE, THOS., JACQUE, C.,
COLMAN, S., JOHNSON, D.,
CHARLET, F., LELY, SIR PETER,
COURBET, METTLING,
CRANE, BRUCE, SCHENCK,
DIAZ, WYANT.

To be sold by auction by order of the Executors of the estate of the late
MR. JOHN J. LEVY
AND OTHERS.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING AT THE
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.,
WHERE THEY WILL BE SOLD
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
Jan. 14th and 15th, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

New Publications.

NEW edition, "BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR"—World. "THE AMERICAN IN PARIS," [illegible]

SOME CYCLE SHOW NOTES

Improvements Shown in Appliances for the New Bicycles.

STERLING ELLIOTT'S LITTLE JOKE

A Catamaran That Is Worked on the Bicycle Principle—Where Visitors Got Silver Ring Souvenirs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—It is popularly supposed to be difficult for a show like that now being held at Tattersall's to draw attendance from the various sections of the widely spread out Chicago, but the cycle exhibits continue to be looked at by from 8,000 to 10,000 persons every day, and they certainly do not come from any one section.

Of the many amusing incidents which have cropped out during the week, a story that came out to-day concerning one of Sterling Elliott's jokes is quite as funny as any. A hustling newspaper man of Chicago caught the jovial editor of The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin on the street, and, after assuring him that he would be the next President of the league, inquired: "Whom will you select for Chairman of the Racing Board, Mr. Elliott, considering that you will be elected?" In that wonderfully confidential manner which he can so well assume Mr. Elliott exacted a promise that he would not publish it, and then told him he would appoint "Tom" Eck. Candidate Elliott retailed the story himself, and, while the newspaper man kept his promise, the whole tale has been freely circulated, and has caused unbounded merriment. It is believed that Elliott seriously favors A. G. Batchelder, the New-York official handicapper, for successor to Gideon.

A new brake being shown here that is likely to interest many riders is one of the roller pattern, with the roller made of soft rubber, and working by a sprocket action on the rear tire. An alarm bell is connected with it.

Another novelty in the specialty line is a communication lock, which is permanently attached to the wheel at the bottom of the head tube, just above the fork crown. It consists of a semicircular clamp, which is made to bind over the tire by pressing a spring plunger. Three short projecting arms are employed in forming combinations, and the arrangement is such that it can be readily utilized in the dark. Its weight is only four ounces.

A water machine, styled a hydrocycle, is one of the attractions to the general run of visitors. Its construction shows a marked advance in this line of experimentation, and on the board floor it appears to be thoroughly practicable. It is a combination of the catamaran and bicycle. It has a frame, seat, handle bars, pedals and chain gearing like the bicycle, but it has no wheels, the propulsion being effected by means of a screw propeller. It weighs 275 pounds, and can be operated by one man. It is claimed that a speed of six miles an hour can be attained on it.

One of the electrical features of the show is in the Barnes stand. It is a huge wheel of white lights, which revolves in one direction while four arms of purple lights spin in opposite rotation. The motion is very rapid, yet so clever is the arrangement that the name of the cycle is always readable. The stand is handsomely decorated, and the "White fliers" on exhibition in it show up superbly in the foreground of this electrical blaze.

A new wrinkle in adjusting cones has been brought forward by a Western maker. The cones are fixed on the axle and the latter has a squared shoulder on one end. The cones are adjusted by turning the axle. Something new for preventing cones from running up or running loose comes from Fitchburg on the Iver-Johnson machine. The cone in the bottom bracket is made large with a ratchet on its edge, and on the crank boss is a small dog working on a spring which fits between the teeth of the ratchet.

An eccentric chain adjustment that has aroused general interest is one on the Wolff American wheel, which is made solid with the rear axle. To the eye it is a circle of steel flattened behind, which sets in the joint of the rear forks and backstays. It is a thoroughly mechanical contrivance and the adjustment requires but a simple turn on the axle. Self lubricating hubs are shown on the same machine, which provide for 1,000 miles of travel without renewal of oil. The oil is fed to a wick on the inside of the hubs, which yields it up to the bearings as needed.

An alarm bell placed on the end of the grip so as to be entirely out of the way is a novelty introduced by an Eastern manufacturer. It is operated by means of a spring lever running inside the grip direct from the bell to a point on the handle bars within easy reach of the thumb, where it terminates in a button.

A new machine for telling cyclers how fast they are riding at any time without mathematical computation, is another specialty that marks advance.

The best bit of fun in connection with the big show is found at the stand of the New Departure Bell Company, where colored men six and a half feet tall, in white duck suits, are in attendance. There are a score of wags in the building who keep themselves busy confiding to both men and women the fact that sterling silver rings are being given away as souvenirs at this booth. A crowd is continually about the stand in consequence, and one by one in almost continuous stream the victims march up to be fooled. The colored men are very sober about it, and after measuring the applicant's finger treat him or her to a ring from a silver bicycle bell.

"Mike" Dirnberger, of racing-path fame, arrived to-day and took a spin on the home training machine. William Bancroft and his bride returned to Hartford yesterday, but Col. Pope is here yet, and is likely to remain till the end. The veteran pronounces the prospect to be magnificent for a great wheeling season, but he fears that the international unpleasantness, if continued, will have an ill effect upon the cycle trade, as well as others. Dr. J. H. Warman of Outing is present planning new conquests for the wheel at home and abroad. Others of note in the cycling field who are on hand are A. Kennedy Child, New-York; Walter C. Sanger, Milwaukee; J. W. Brigman, Louisville; F. Ed. Spooner, New-York; Orlando Stevens, and C. W. M. Penett, New-York.

THAT CYCLE RACING QUESTION.

How Chief Consul Potter Proposes to Have Racing Men Governed.

The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin of this week will contain notice that the following amendments to the constitution and by-laws and the accompanying resolutions will be offered by Chief Consul Potter at the National Assembly meeting in February:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Article I., Section 2.—Strike out the words "and to promote and regulate cycle racing on the track."

Article III.—Strike out all of Section 8.

Article VI., Section 3.—Strike out the words "Racing Board", and insert instead thereof the words "Local Organization."

Article VI., Section 5.—Amend this section so as to read as follows: "The Committee on Local Organization shall consist of the Chief Consuls of all divisions having membership of 1,000 and upward on their respective rolls at the date of the annual meeting of the National Assembly next preceding the official year for which this committee shall take office. The members of the Committee on Local Organization shall select their own Chairman by the ballots of those members personally present at the said annual meeting. All other National committees shall be appointed by the President, who shall have the power to suspend or remove any member of such committee, and to fill vacancies therein arising from suspensions, removals, or from any other cause."

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Article IV.—Strike out Section 7 and substitute the following: "The Committee on Local Organization shall consider and advise with reference to the formation of local clubs, consulates, or associations composed of league members resident in cities and towns to the end that the objects of the league may be better advanced, the rights of cyclists determined and defended, and their interests better served. This committee may formulate and recommend rules for the organization and government of local bodies and may from time to time report through the official organ such facts and information as may tend to encourage the work of local bodies, and to inform the membership at large of the progress, condition, and benefits of these organizations; but no local club, consulate body, or organization shall be formed or maintained whose constitution or by-laws shall be in conflict with the constitution or by-laws of the league, or of the State Division in which such local body is contained, nor shall any such club, consulate body, or association be formed or maintained except by the direct sanction and concurrence, and under the direction of the State Division in which it is contained. Any State Division may, by its board of officers or by any authorized officers or committee thereof, prescribe and adopt rules not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, for the formation, government, and maintenance of local organizations, and may issue charters or certificates of approval to such organizations and from time to time cancel and revoke the same, as may be deemed necessary."

TO CREATE A RACING ASSOCIATION.

In case the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws are adopted, Mr. Potter will move the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The fear is expressed by a considerable number of members of the League of American Wheelmen that the relinquishment of the control of cycle racing by the league as an organization will lead to an increase and aggravation of the abuses already existing among persons now engaged in the business of cycle racing, and that the future jurisdiction of cycling contests may fall into incompetent or improper hands; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that with reasonable diligence after the adjournment of this assembly, the members of our National Racing Board and the Racing Boards existing in our several State Divisions, the official handicappers, and such officers of our State Divisions as may so elect, together with such other persons as may be duly qualified by character, experience, and desire, form themselves together into an association having for its main purpose the promotion and control of cycle racing on the track, and to that end that they adopt a title and formulate and publish such rules and regulations as shall to them seem to be approved by knowledge and experience; and be it further

Resolved, That this body, by its duly authorized representatives, the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, (upon satisfactory showing being made to such committee that the organization herein proposed or an organization of similar character and competency has been duly organized, with proper rules and equipment,) resign and surrender to such body in the name of the League of American Wheelmen the exclusive jurisdiction and control of cycle racing upon the track, to the full extent to which said jurisdiction and control are now held by the League of American Wheelmen.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR CYCLISTS.

James B. Townsend Deals with New-York Division Matters.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In common with many other wheelmen with whom I have conferred, I am decidedly surprised at the publication—not only in one of the cycling papers, but elsewhere—of reflections upon the action of the State Board of Officers of the League of American Wheelmen at their recent meeting in voting an allowance to the Chief Consul and salary and office expenses to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Empire State Division of the league, and upon the movement inaugurated at that meeting in favor of the league's abandonment of the control of cycle racing. I attended the meeting as a delegate, expecting to find decided opposition to the league's going out of the racing business and devoting itself to what I understood, when I joined the league, were its objects, namely, the securing of good roads and the protection of the rights of wheelmen. It was a matter, therefore, of agreeable surprise to find a representative body of men from all sections of the State practically unanimous in their belief that the control of cycle racing was an injury to the league and prevented far more wheelmen from joining it than it ever made members. The opposition to the resolution instructing the delegates to vote for this abandonment of cycle racing at the National Assembly at Baltimore was really confined to two persons.

I am sure that could the 10,000 league members in New-York State alone be heard from individually on this subject, a large majority would indorse the action of the State Board, and that the same would be true in other States; and I have yet to learn that it is wise or safe to allow a minority interest, especially where it is a matter of self-interest, to control year in and year out a majority. The situation, therefore, seems to me to be a paradoxical one. The league was instituted primarily for the promotion of good roads and the securing of the rights of wheelmen. The majority of its members favor its devotion to those two purposes. The majority of those solicited to joint the league, from universal testimony, declined to do so because, as Chief Consul Potter has well said, "there is a widespread belief that the league is an organization maintained for the promotion of bicycle racing." To effect the results for which the league was founded, we must, first, have organization, and, second, members to make the organization influential. We do not grow as we should, while money is being spent and time taken up with cycle racing and the disputes incident thereto. The case seems to be one of logical sequence, and the majority should rule.

As to to the voting of an allowance to the Chief Consul and a salary to the Secretary-Treasurer, let me say that I consider this only a proper business move. I have only had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Potter, the Chief Consul for a few weeks, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Bull, a few days. I cannot, therefore, be said to have been influenced by or prejudiced in favor of these gentlemen from personal acquaintance or friendship. I judge men by their work, and I consider that if the work of the League of American Wheelmen is to be properly carried out, in this State at least, that the very reasonable amounts which have been allotted to these gentlemen, who have proven their interest and their ability by the results in membership and influence which the league has obtained during the past year, are only right and proper.

This is not a question of sentiment or of politics, but of business. I do not think that any mercantile house could secure the services of a business manager as able and as well equipped as Mr. Potter shows himself to be for any $1,250—the amount awarded to him, and which is $550 less than was given him last year without complaint—nor the entire time and ability of such a man as Secretary Bull for $2,500. Certainly, to any one familiar with office rents and the cost of clerk hire in New-York, $2,000 is not an overestimate. And so we have in total an appropriation of $5,750—not $10,000, as has been untruthfully and unfairly stated—an increase over last year's appropriation of only $2,750. I find the membership of the league in December, 1894, was 3,031, and on Dec. 30, 1895, it was 9,930, a gain of 300 per cent., while the renewals during 1894 were only 47 per cent. of the previous year's membership, and in 1895 were 82 per cent. of those of 1894. To Dec. 30, 1895, with three months yet to hear from, there have been 7,255 applications for membership, while the expenses were $1.20 per member in 1895, as against $1.39 in 1894. Certainly, these figures should justify the small increased appropriation made, and in this case, to my mind, the workers who have effected this result are worthy of their hire. Facts are facts, and if those league members who base their opposition to Chief Consul Potter on the ground of an allowance having been voted him and salary and office expenses to the Secretary-Treasurer, amounting in all to a sum paid to one competent manager by any mercantile house, would deal with facts, and not with fiction, it would be better for the league and all concerned. Abuse is not argument.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND,
Vice President New-York Cyclists' Federation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1896.

A BICYCLE COMPANY'S PROGRAMME.

Some of the Inducements Offered in Capt. Staubach's Command.

Company E, the bicycle company of the Eighth Battalion, of which Charles P. Staubach is Captain, is running along smoothly, and has just formulated a programme showing its members on what evenings the various branches of the company's resources are available. This programme is as follows:

The armory is open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings from 7 to 11 o'clock.

On the same evenings and during the same hours the billiard, shuffleboard, and reading rooms, the library, and the company room are open to members.

The twelve-lap riding floor is open to members on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings from 7 to 8:15 o'clock, and also from 10 to 11 o'clock. On Thursday evenings the floor may be used from 7 to 8:15 o'clock, and on Friday evenings from 7 to 11 o'clock, without interruption.

The gymnasium is open and in charge of a competent instructor on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock.

The bowling alleys are in use at present on Tuesday evenings from 8 to 11 o'clock.

The rifle range is open for the exclusive use of the company on Tuesday evenings from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock for practice, and for qualification for the armory marksmen and sharpshooters' medals. On Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30 all who are members of the rifle team or substitutes have free use of the range for practice.

Thursday night of each week is the only one on which the members are required to be present, as the infantry drill takes place from 8:15 to 10 o'clock, and is followed immediately by drill on bicycles until 11 o'clock.

The regular business meeting of the company takes place on the last Thursday of each month, and the company dues are then paid.

Wheelmen who desire information in regard to joining the company will find a member of the Recruiting Committee at the armory on every evening that it is open.

The company has already given one very successful set of games, in which all cycling records for armory floors were easily broken, a fact which speaks volumes for the safety of the floor in speed riding. Another set of games is to be held in the near future, and bowling and pool tournaments are also among the possibilities.

Members are eligible for medals for qualification in shooting in the armory and at Creedmoor; for all mileage over 2,500 miles on the wheel during 1896, besides which the Captain has offered a gold medal to the member bringing in the largest number of recruits before the camp season.

Good Roads Association at the Show.

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn has decided to do some missionary work at the coming cycle show in Madison Square Garden. Members of the Executive Committee will be present every evening, and strong efforts will be made to corral new members. Placards containing pads of membership blanks will be hung wherever permission can be obtained. These will contain a cut of the celebrated Coney Island Cycle Path, and the following notice: "The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn built the Coney Island Cycle Path, and a return path is to be built this year. The Eastern Parkway will be connected with the macadamized roads of Queens County, and many streets of Brooklyn improved. Join the association and help the good work. Fifty cents a year."

What Will They Call This Wheel?

A bicycle for twelve riders is the very latest freak contemplated. Whether such a monster machine can be successfully operated is a question that few experts will attempt to answer until it is tried. It is said that E. C. Stearns & Co. of Syracuse are building this twelve-seated affair, and that it may be ready for exhibition at the cycle show in Madison Square Garden, which begins on the 18th inst. The Stearns Company is also building two sextuplets, to be used for pacing purposes on the Pacific coast.

Beckwith Defeated at Pool.

Three games were played on Wednesday evening in the Kings County Wheelmen's home pool tourney. None was at all close, yet in the graceful accomplishment of difficult shots the series was the most interesting to date. The surprise of the evening was the defeat of Beckwith, the club champion of last season, by O'Hanlon. The former was decidedly off in his play, yet at intervals his work bordered on the brilliant. The scores follow:

J. T. Beckwith (scratch)........	7	9	18	20	32	32
C. O'Hanlon (8 balls)........	15	28	33	45	48	50
Umpire—H. P. Burt.						
J. W. Wood (10 balls)........	18	21	26	30	31	
W. M. Boger (10 balls)........	17	28	37	48	50	
Umpire—H. P. Burt.						
G. M. Needham (15 balls)........	19	20	24	32	45	
W. H. Boger (10 balls)........	19	32	41	48	50	
Umpire—H. P. Burt.						

Sexton, the post entry in the tournament, has withdrawn owing to a severe cold. It is the opinion of some of the members that O'Hanlon, who has a handicap of 8 balls, should be on scratch with Beckwith.

Officers for the Linwoods.

At their semi-annual election last evening the Linwood Wheelmen of 59 West Eleventh Street chose the following officers: Eugene L. Afeld, Captain; Julius Frelloehr, First Lieutenant; Paul Rodriguez, Second Lieutenant; Ernest Goldie, Secretary; Louis Mautner, Assistant Secretary; William Mautner, Treasurer; Walter Dressel, Sergeant at Arms; A. J. Stewart, Color Bearer.

Bicycle Thieves in Newark.

Thieves broke into the store of the Keer & Martin Cycle Company, at 569 Broad Street, Newark, on Tuesday night, and stole two 1896 wheels. One was a Crescent, Model 1, No. 142,309; the other was a Cleveland, Model 22, No. 55,331. The company has offered a reward for the recovery of the property and the capture of the thief or thieves.

ATHLETICS AT WILLIAMS.

Capt. Hickey Goes to Princeton—The Relay Team Chosen.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 9.—When the students returned from their Winter vacation and took their places in the chapel Wednesday morning, one seat, in which there had always been a jovial and smiling face, was vacant. Immediately inquiries began as to where Capt. Hickey was. Several of his friends were aware that Capt. Hickey would not return to college this term, but would go to Princeton, and the fact was soon noised about that Williams's veteran football player was no longer a member of the college. His success on the football field and his genial way had made many friends for him, and so every student regretted his absence. He would not have played football at Williams again, as he would have graduated next June. So Williams is not a loser in an athletic way, but he was "a good fellow" and thoroughly well liked, so Williams students have something to regret.

Hickey's change from Williams to Princeton was due to the fact that he was ill the greater part of last term. Most of the time he was confined to the infirmary, thus causing him to fall behind in his studies. It would have been almost impossible for him to catch up and graduate with his class, because of this unfortunate illness, and so he thought it better for him to go to Princeton.

The present term at Williams will be a very quiet one. There will be some preliminary baseball training, but aside from that and the question as to whether an honor system shall be adopted or not, there will be little else of interest. The candidates for the baseball team will go into training the latter part of the term under the direction of Capt. Lewis. The candidates for pitchers will begin work somewhat earlier than candidates for other positions. It is yet too early to speak of the strength of the nine, but from present indications it will be a good one. Capt. Lewis will be one of the pitchers and Williams need have no fear about this position. The one doubtful position will be catcher. Ashton, '97, will try for the place, and at present he appears to be the best man for it. He played second base on the team last year, and has caught one or two games.

The relay team, which will contest with Amherst at the games of the Boston Athletic Association to be held in Boston Feb. 8, has been chosen as follows: Dater, Putney, and Street, '96; Upton, '97; Callahan and Winter, '98, and Goodbody, Mosenbal, Draper, Sherry, and Rushmore, '99. The team has gone into training in the gymnasium.

To Revive Cross-Country Sport.

Lovers of cross-country running will be glad to hear that there is some prospect of a revival of their favorite recreation, which of late has been so much neglected. Various reasons have been given for the decline of the sport, and the increased popularity of football is believed to have much to do with it. A few years since, the old Americans, Olympics, and Manhattans could muster sixty or seventy runners from various clubs to take part in their moonlight runs, but now it is difficult to get half a dozen men to turn out. E. C. Carter, Ernest Thorpe, Edwin Keane, Mort Bishop, T. A. Collett, W. A. de Podesta, and A. B. George have determined to make an effort to bring the pastime again into popularity, and at a meeting held at the Arena on Wednesday evening it was decided to make arrangements to hold an invitation paper chase on Washington's Birthday, conducted on old-fashioned lines, and to be followed with a smoking concert. Secretaries of all the prominent athletic clubs in and around New-York will be asked to lend their support and send representatives to take part in the run, which, it is hoped, will revive the grand old sport.

Yale's Basket Ball Dates.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—The Yale basket ball team has arranged the following schedule: Jan. 25, with Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, at Brooklyn; Feb. 1, with Waterbury, at Yale; Feb. 8, with Meriden, at Yale; Feb. 18, with Trenton, at Trenton, N. J.; March 7, with Trenton, N. J., at Yale.

SITES FOR YACHT CLUBS.

The Atlantic and Brooklyn Clubs May Go to Sea Girt.

Certain members of the Union Club of this city have purchased land at Norton's Point, Coney Island, and have organized a club called the Sea Girt Club. Cottages and a clubhouse are to be built and a Summer resort started. It is proposed to erect a breakwater, dredge out the channel, and make a safe anchorage for yachts.

One or two of the promoters of this scheme have approached some of the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club to try and induce the club to move its Bay Ridge house to Norton's Point. This could easily be done, as the house, when built, was constructed in sections and could easily be taken from the pier on which it now stands to any place that might be selected.

Col. David E. Austen, the Secretary of the club, yesterday said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "I have heard of this scheme, and have been advised by the attorney of the Sea Girt Club that the club intends to build or induce the Government to build a breakwater and make a good harbor, with plenty of water for yachts of all sizes. At the meeting of the club to be held next month I am going to move that a committee be appointed to confer with the representatives of the new club and find out just what there is in it, and report to the club. The success of the scheme, as far as yachtsmen are concerned, depends on the construction of the breakwater and anchorage."

The Brooklyn Yacht Club is now considering the advisability of changing its headquarters from Gravesend Bay to Norton's Point, or Sea Girt, as it is now called. A site has been selected for this club, and very liberal terms offered to the club to induce the members to make the change. There is so little water now off the Brooklyn Club's present house that only the small boats in the fleet can reach the club anchorage safely.

NEW-YORK CURLERS BEATEN.

Ivanhoes of Paterson Beat the Manhattans for Gledhill Medal.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The initial curling contest for the handsome Gledhill Medal took place this afternoon at Bridges Pond, Haledon, the Manhattans of New-York endeavoring to reverse the score of last year, when they were defeated easily by the Ivanhoes. The sliding of the "stanes" occurred in the teeth of a blinding snowstorm, which was treated as sma' matter by the braw laddies. The ice was in consequence sludgy, but good sport resulted. Two rinks were played, the Ivanhoes coming out victorious. The conditions provide that three games shall be won before the medal becomes club property. Skip Hammond of the Ivanhoes proved a weird knight of the besom, and carried off the individual honors. The scores:

RINK 1.

IVANHOE.		MANHATTAN.	
Bruce,		T. Brown,	
F. Scott,		T. Wallis,	
I. F. Boice,		J. Ballentine,	
J. Hammond (skip)...	16	J. Campbell (skip)...	15

RINK 2.

H. Gledhill,		N. MacDonald,	
A. H. Smith,		H. Jones,	
R. Smith,		F. Stewart,	
R. Downie (skip).....	15	J. Morrison (skip)....	12

Total—Ivanhoe, 31; Manhattan, 27.

Pillsbury Defeated by Tschigorin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—In to-day's games in the international chess masters' tournament, [illegible]

IN THEIR NEW CLUB HOME

The Harlem Wheelmen Have an Enjoyable Housewarming.

LOCATED OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK

Something About the Big Uptown Cycling Organization and the Success of Its Men in Midnight Races.

There was a hegira of cyclists from all parts of the city to the commodious new home of the Harlem Wheelmen, at 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last night. With them went their wives and sweethearts to celebrate the formal opening of the club's recently acquired quarters in the fashionable section of Harlem. The occasion was formal in every respect, but none the less enjoyable. It was probably the most representative gathering of the Winter of the smart set in metropolitan cycling circles.

Mrs. James P. Haight, Mrs. R. J. Nellis, Mrs. George P. Cooke, Mrs. A. J. Englert, and the Misses Place, Boese, Van Norden, Littell, and Chapman received in the place of their husbands, brothers, and friends. Refreshments were served in the wheelroom, cleared for the occasion, and the punch served was made in part from the bottle of wine won by Thomas Malon in the midnight ride to Yonkers on New Year's Eve.

James P. Haight.
President of the Harlem Wheelmen.

The new clubhouse is the one lately occupied by the Sagamore Club, Tammany's best-known organization in the northern part of this city. It faces Mount Morris Park, and has asphalt streets leading to the driveways that stretch northward from the upper boundary of Central Park to the country roads above the Harlem. The wheelmen have furnished the house newly throughout. The parlors on the first floor are sumptuously furnished throughout. Last night they were hung with wreaths of oak leaves and evergreen, while the bay window at the rear was filled with a mass of palms.

On the second floor is the café, furnished with handsome cherry tables and highbacked chairs. Two large rooms furnished in this way testify to the conviviality of the Harlem Wheelmen. There are not wanting other proofs that good fellowship abounds there.

The partitions on the top floor have been cut away, so as to make a long hall for billiard and pool tables. There are two of the latter and one of the former. The basement, which is level with the street, has been laid with linoleum and fitted with bicycle racks. It is hung with flags and trophies. The cellar below is furnished with lockers and baths.

The Harlem Wheelmen were organized in the Fall of 1881, and the first clubhouse was in a room over a store on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Afterward they rented a frame house at 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, which proved too small, and had to be given up for a double house at 100 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The club was incorporated in 1886. In 1890 new quarters were leased at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. There the club remained until 1893, when a fire caused them to move to their late clubhouse at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Ever since its foundation, the club has won its share of records and prizes in State and National contests. Two hundred and fifty-three prizes have been captured by the racing men of the club. Among the records are the world's tandem record for Class A, won by Mosher and Stow, and the world's one-mile, Class A, standing start record, unpaced.

In the midnight runs on New Year's Eve, the Harlems have shown that there was good material in the club. On New Year's Eve, in 1891, Robert B. Morrison, then Captain, made a phenomenal run to Tarrytown, through a blinding snow and sleet storm. The front wheel of his bicycle was tied to the forks, and a skate strapped to its lower edge. The wheel was wound with rags to prevent puncture and slipping. He made the twenty-seven miles in three hours and twenty minutes, beating two teams from the New-York and Citizens' Clubs, mounted on tandem tricycles.

In this year's run, Malon rode from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue to Yonkers in thirty-four minutes, winning the bottle of wine there. He then pushed on to Tarrytown for another. He got to the town first, but missed the goal in the dark, and so lost the bottle.

Following a very enjoyable reception, Miss Hensel and Mr. Henry entertained the party with musical selections, and then there was dancing and a general inspection of the attractive clubhouse. Some of those present were:

President James P. Haight, Thomas A. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brockway, Miss Smith, Andrew J. Englert, Frank Livingston, Miss Meade, Miss Du Barry, Miss Elsie Craig, Wesley Farrington, Dr. Palmer, Miss Bowman, the Misses Doone, Miss Van Orden, William Graff, William Warner, C. A. Underhill, Miss Bruen, Fred Bruen, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fulle, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fulle, Clarkson E. Lord, the Misses Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd W. Lord, Miss Kimber, Miss E. B. Siebs, John Fulle, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flanders, Mr. and Mrs. Henley, Mrs. C. T. Taylor, Miss R. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Raisbeck, Mrs. William R. Lowe, Miss M. Lowe, Miss Rosenow, the Misses C. and F. Smith.

Miss A. McGirr, Mrs. J. A. Donaldson, Mrs. T. O'Reilly, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss Abbie Crowell, Miss B. M. Brown, Miss C. M. Young, Mrs. F. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Donovan, Mrs. A. Henshel, Miss S. Powers, James Gentle, Charles Ertz, F. W. Brewer, J. Waddell, R. Waddell, H. C. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hegeman, Miss F. Hand, Dr. and Mrs. Gage, Mrs. R. J. Nellis, Miss L. Crawford, Mrs. Cole, Miss G. M. Lowrie, Miss Clark, T. A. Clark, L. Smith, D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Garness, Dr. Cross, and E. Quigley.

The Entertainment Committee, which arranged the details of the housewarming, was R. J. Nellis, Chairman; R. E. Shaw, A. J. Englert, James G. Henry, Herbert E. Adams, Frank M. Barthel, Thomas A. Roe, George Ruppert, Melvin A. Smith, and Herman J. Eckhoff.

JOLLY KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

A Pleasant Entertainment at Their Clubhouse, in Brooklyn.

A most enjoyable time was had by the members of the Kings County Wheelmen, their wives, and sweethearts, last evening. The occasion was a ladies' euchre party, which is but one of the many forms of entertainment furnished by this enterprising organization.

The clubhouse furnishes a variety of the pleasures that enter into club life, and those who did not care to take part in the card game sauntered through the building, first trying billiards or pool, then bowling. The visitors finally looked into the "gym," in which is situated the club's latest acquisition, a home trainer, a gift of Mr. T. L. Beckwith, which promises to be used very frequently if the present enthusiasm continues.

The winners in the progressive euchre party were: First ladies' prize, Mrs. F. R. Blauvelt. First gentleman's prize, Durant McLean. Second ladies' prize, Miss Van Cott. Second gentlemen's prize, F. R. Blauvelt.

The following were among the visitors: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Meter, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Donohue, Hugo Wundram, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sheldon, Mrs. Ketchum, F. L. Chase, F. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Alder, O. C. Long, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Blauvelt and Miss Blauvelt, W. E. Kipp, W. H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones, Miss Farrington, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tucker, F. N. Rebhaun, Dr. Morehouse, E. F. Rau, H. Hanft, and R. L. Scott.

The evening's entertainment wound up with a dance. Durant McLean and S. J. Graham of the Entertainment Committee were untiring in their efforts in the interest of the guests.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A Parisian fashion writer says: "Except for park cycling, the only fit material for costumes is woolen. This cyclist departure of women is opening a wide field for the knitter. Pyrenean wool is lighter than Shetland, and is greatly used in waistcoats and Summer cycling jackets. The Pyrenean women give touches of fancy and brightness to these garments which remind one of the costumes of professional Spanish bullfighters."

—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Athletic Association, in which cycling predominates, has leased the Crouse stables, in that city, which will be renovated to suit the convenience of the members. This improvement was erected by the late D. Edgar Crouse at a cost of $500,000. When the new clubhouse is completed it will be one of the most magnificent organizations in the country, barring none.

—The Harvard Cycling Association has decided to hold a college race meet at the new track in Cambridgeport next May. There will be five events, all scratch, open only to college riders.

—It is said that neither of the two State Division race meets this year will be held in this vicinity, but that Albany and Buffalo will get them.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—The courier or advance catalogue of the Waltham Manufacturing Company is ready for distribution, and is up to the mark usually reached by this concern. Aside from the features, still retained, which distinguished the "Orient" in 1895, and included narrow tread, large balls, tapered tubes, detachable sprockets, centre-bearing pedals, and universal bars, the 1896 model has been improved by the use of a bearing in which the movement of the ball in relation to the angles of the cone and cupsides is retarded to the smallest degree, and a reduction in the tread to 4¾ inches by doing away with one-quarter of an inch of room occupied by the lock-nut and hexagon sides of the cone. The line of "Orients" consists of ten models, eight of which are for men, and vary in frame from 23 to 27 inches and in weight from 18 to 26 pounds. The other two are for women, and include a roadster, 24 pounds, and a light roadster, 21 pounds. A double diamond-frame tandem completes the "Orient" list. In addition to the foregoing, the company is placing the "Saracen," a medium-grade wheel made by themselves, which is shown in four models.

—Handsome catalogues are the rule rather than the exception this year, each maker vying with the other to produce something out of the common. That this is a fact is testified to by the numbers already at hand, which display to good advantage the merits of the cycles mentioned. The one issued by the Grand Rapids Cycle Company is tastefully gotten up, and aside from a complete mention of details in connection with its wheels, speaks of the progress made during the six years of business, which was first started in what looked like a wagon shed, while now it takes a factory of very respectable proportions to turn out the product. The "Clipper," as the wheel is termed, looks all that is claimed for it, and has quite a following in the West. It is made up in eleven models, and seemingly embraces every desired style.

—Western manufacturers are beginning to recognize the importance of Eastern connections, and to this end are making bids for this field by establishing agencies. A large Western cycle-maker, M. C. Henley, proprietor of the Henley Bicycle Works, Richmond, Ind., has appointed, as Eastern representatives, the Peerless Rubber Company, 16 Warren Street, with W. H. Owen, the well-known racing man, as manager. The "Henley" is made up in eight models, which include three for men, in 22, 24, and 26 inch frames, and weigh 21 and 22 pounds; two for women, a diamond and a drop frame, which vary from 20 to 23 pounds; a racing wheel, 16 to 18 pounds, and two tandems, one a double diamond, the other a drop frame.

—Although a great many in the jewelry trade have taken up cycles as a side line, none had lent his name as a manufacturer, and it remained for the well-known E. Howard Watch and Clock Company to be the pioneers in that sense. The result is four models—a light roadster, 21 pounds; a roadster, 23 pounds; a diamond frame for women, 22 pounds, and a drop frame, 23 pounds. Tubing of 1⅛ inches is used in the main frame and 1¼ inches in the head. Some of the features are barrel-pattern hubs, detachable sprockets, and a double bar, with two sets of grips, on which patents are pending, in addition to a regular bar. The company proposes to have its cycles represent the same high class of workmanship as is shown in its other productions.

—A booklet, named "The Perfect Tire," replete with illustrations bearing on the subject, and written in a breezy manner out of the ordinary style, is one of the latest emanations from the New-York Tire Company. The booklet is well worthy of perusal, and treats of a mythical King who tried on all sides to find an artisan capable of making a tire for his wheel which would fill all the requirements of strength, lightness, air capacity, resiliency, durability, &c., and who was at last successful in having a perfect tire made.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

A Flourishing Condition of Affairs to Please the Members.

About fifty members of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn responded to the call for the annual meeting, which took place in the Banquet Hall of the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, last night. In the absence of President F. D. Creamer and Vice President William Batterman, E. J. O'Flyn, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presided.

The club first went into executive session and passed the accounts of the Treasurer, W. C. Allen, which was recommended by the Auditing Committee. His statement shows that the assets, which include the grounds on the Ocean Parkway at Gravesend, amount to $158,895. Against this there is only the balance due on the property of $45,000, leaving the actual amount owned by this thrifty club $113,895.70. The receipts for last year, including $8,000 in dues, were $20,600.40, and the expenditures foot up $19,917.58. Added to the credit side of the account is the cash balance up to Jan. 1, 1895, which brings the present cash on hand up to $2,454.62. While the Spring circuit meeting, held last June, resulted in a loss of $1,365, the other events, including the members' meetings, yielded a profit of a little over $1,048, so that the actual cost of all the racing was only $317.

In his capacity as Secretary, Mr. Allen went over the doings of the year showing that at a time when older tracks in this State had a hard time, the one managed by the Parkway Club came out with a small loss. As this was occasioned by the one-circuit programme, the members are a unit in opposition to joining with other associations hereafter. They are all in favor of independent meetings, and a suggestion by the Secretary, that there be regular events, confined to members only, every Saturday afternoon, as outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was unanimously indorsed.

After disposing of all the financial part of its business, the club proceeded to elect the officers and Directors for the next term. The official ticket had no opposition, and the Secretary cast one ballot for all the members, by general consent, to confirm the nominations. These are as follows: President, C. Henry Moller, 135 South Ninth Street; Vice President, Frank C. Joslin, 286 Clermont Avenue; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Allen, 81 Brevoort Place; Directors, to serve three years—John Schliemann, James Gormley, Charles F. Lutz, Charles W. Schluchtner, and W. C. Allen.

President Moller was then formally introduced, and took the chair, after which the club held an open session. Plans and prospects for next season were discussed briefly, and as there was nothing more of special importance to present, the meeting adjourned shortly before 10 o'clock.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee, which consists of the seven old Directors and the five new ones, will be held next Monday at John F. Cornell's stable, in Bedford Avenue. Among other business will be the selection of a delegate to the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association, which meets in this city on Feb. 12. Mr. Cornell, who was the delegate two years ago, will probably be chosen.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS.

The Men Who Will Govern Racing the Coming Season.

The annual meeting of The Jockey Club was held last night at the Cumberland, 173 Fifth Avenue. Those present were August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, William Astor Chanler, P. J. Dwyer, J. O. Green, Frederick Gebhard, S. S. Howland, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer for the year ending Dec. 31 were read and ordered on file. Mr. Ralph J. Preston was elected a member of the club, and then after a slight discussion the following was added to the racing rules: "A heavy-weight handicap is a race in which the top weight shall not be less than 140 pounds."

The election of Stewards was the next business. August Belmont, James R. Keene, F. K. Sturgis, and J. H. Bradford were elected to serve two years, Mr. Bradford taking the place of J. Otto Donner, who was unable to serve owing to ill health. Andrew Miller, ex-President of the Driving Club of New-York, was elected to serve for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. G. Lee Knapp.

After the meeting of The Jockey Club the Stewards met for organization. There were present August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis.

The board re-elected August Belmont Chairman, Col. W. P. Thompson Vice Chairman, and F. K. Sturgis Secretary and Treasurer.

The selection of racing officials was left to a meeting to be held next month.

HUNT ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

An Important Meeting that Will Affect Its Future Prospects.

The National Hunt Association, which controls race meetings given by hunt and country clubs, will hold its annual meeting at the Holland House next Tuesday afternoon. Besides the election of officers several important matters pertaining to the association's future policy will be brought up for discussion and decision. One of the questions to be considered is the National Steeplechase Association's contemplated intention to limit the National Hunt's jurisdiction.

At the December meeting of the National Steeplechase Association Stewards an amendment to Rule 3, Part III., of its rules of racing was formulated so as to restrict the National Hunt's authority to meetings at which the majority of races on each day's programme must be confined to hunters, ponies, and galloways ridden by gentlemen or qualified riders. The amendment was proposed and seconded in the form of a resolution, which will come up for final action at the February meeting of the Steeplechase Association Stewards. If the new rule becomes a law it will seriously affect the National Hunt Association's success, as it is well known that at race meetings given by country and hunt clubs the public will not attend if the racing is wholly of an amateur nature. The daily cards, to be attractive and varied, must include a number of open races and events for either gentlemen or professional riders.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., is President of the National Hunt Association, and H. A. Buck Secretary, each of whom will probably be re-elected. The Governing Committee is composed of A. M. Hunter, H. A. Buck, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., R. N. Ellis, E. C. La Montagne, J. R. Wood, Jenkins Van Schaick, Charles Pfizer, Jr., W. H. Sands, and Theodore W. Myers of New-York; Edward F. Beale, B. F. Clyde, Charles E. Mather, J. R. Valentine, and B. H. Warburton of Philadelphia; George Lee, Francis Skinner, Jr., Robert C. Hooper, A. P. Gardner, and Frank Seabury of Boston; W. M. Manly and Alexander Brown of Baltimore, H. Rozier Dulany of Washington, and Dr. Andrew Smith of Canada.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW.

Men to Manage Its Affairs for Next Season Selected.

At the annual meeting of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, held yesterday at 10 West Twenty-third Street, the following officers were elected: President—Joseph J. O'Donohue; Vice President and General Manager—Walter E. Hildreth; Secretary and Treasurer—P. J. Casey; Executive Committee—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jacob Rothschild, Walter E. Hildreth, Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr., and P. J. Casey; Directors—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Frederick Gebhard, R. Percy Dobbins, Marks Arnheim, Joseph E. Widener, Rufus Blodgett, W. M. V. Hoffman, Walter E. Hildreth, Jacob Rothschild, M. J. O'Brien, Fred Hoey, Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr., Edward F. Murphy, G. Warrington Curtis, and P. J. Casey; Honorary Vice Presidents—Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Washington Wilson, E. A. Price, Henry Seligman, William L. Strong, John McCall, Andrew Dougherty, D. M. Hildreth, George F. Baker, Edward Kemp, Randolph Guggenheimer, James Seligman, Adolph Lewisohn, H. C. Fahnestock, George N. Curtis, Robert Maclay, H. W. T. Mali, Samuel Castner, Col. W. P. Thompson, E. D. Adams, Franklin Murphy, George Green, George M. Pullman, Jr., Joseph Livingston, and Carroll Livingston.

After the Treasurer's report was read, which showed that the association was in a flourishing condition, it was decided to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. on the par value of the stock. This is equal to a dividend of about 20 per cent., as only $70 has been paid on each share.

The Executive Committee was authorized to build a grand stand capable of seating 3,000 or 3,500 persons. Under the stand are to be stables for horses and sheds for carriages. The grounds at Hollywood are to be tastefully arranged. A picket fence is to inclose the part used for the Horse Show, and over this fence vines are to be trained. The grand stand will be modeled somewhat after the Casino at Newport, and it is the intention of the Directors to have polo and lawn tennis contests and garden fetes during the Summer. Tables will be arranged on the lawn, each to be sheltered by a big red umbrella, and everything will be done to make the resort as popular as possible.

Horse-Show Men to Dine.

The Westchester County Horse Show Association, whose annual exhibition at White Plains every Fall has always been a notable event in the horse world, will hold its annual dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Steeplechase Stewards Chosen.

The annual meeting of the National Steeplechase Association was held yesterday at the rooms of The Jockey Club, 173 Fifth Avenue. There were present Messrs. De Courcy Forbes, S. S. Howland, Foxhall Keene, Frederick Gebhard, and Dr. J. O. Green. The Secretary reported fifty-two proxies, made out in the names of Messrs. August Belmont, De Courcy Forbes, and S. S. Howland to vote for Messrs. August Belmont, John G. Follansbee, and John G. Hecksher to serve as Stewards for three years. No other names were offered, and the three gentlemen were duly elected. As to the membership of the association, the Secretary reported the election and qualification of 142 members, of which two have died, viz., Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence and Dr. G. Lee Knapp, and seven resignations, leaving an active list of 133 members for 1896.

Mr. Forbes announced that the Coney Island Jockey Club would give a steeplechase or hurdle race each week during the Summer meeting in June and July under the official direction of the National Steeplechase Association.

Change in Handicap Conditions.

The conditions of the Brooklyn Handicap have been changed to suit the change in the date of running the race. These now provide that the winner of the Metropolitan Handicap to be run for at Westchester shall carry three pounds extra if handicapped at 125 pounds or more, and five pounds extra if handicapped at less than that weight.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The Nominating Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has not completed the ticket to be offered for election at the next meeting of the club, but will do so in a few days. It is understood that the flag officers have been selected, and the ticket will be: Commodore—George J. Gould; Vice Commodore—Fred T. Adams; Rear Commodore—John H. Hanan. Col. David E. Austen will be re-elected Secretary, H. C. Wintringham Treasurer, H. J. Gielow Measurer, and John L. Bloss Chairman of the Regatta Committee.

—F. Bowne Jones, who had been on the Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for several years, is going to do some yacht racing himself this year, instead of watching others. He will probably have a half-rater, and try for the honor of defending the Seawanhaka Cup.

—The January number of The Rudder has another article on the thirty-four-raters, with shear plans of the Dragoon, Acushla, Madrine, and Vorant II. There is also a good article on how to build a one-rater, with construction plans for a boat of this size.

—The steam yacht Aileen, being built at Chester for Richard Stevens, is 115 feet on the water line, 140 feet over all, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet draught. The yacht is nearly finished, and will start soon on a Southern cruise.

—Arthur Iselin, son of Adrian Iselin, Jr., has ordered a racing fifteen-footer to be designed and built by L. D. Huntington of New-Rochelle, designer of the Question.

—The Herreshoffs have nearly completed three of the thirty-footers that are to furnish the popular class next year.

Each Team Won a Game.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Columbia bowling team of Hoboken and the South Orange Field Club bowling team met to-night on the latter's alleys. Each team won a game. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

SOUTH ORANGE F. C				COLUMBIA B. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
W.H.Smith.	2	6	164	J. Shers....	1	5	141
Cameron ...	1	5	139	F. Frommel.	2	7	178
Fisher	6	1	187	A. Keller...	1	5	147
Forster	2	5	158	Sawyer	3	5	173
G. H. Smith.	1	5	149	L. Gelles...	4	3	175
Total ...	12	22	797	Total ...	11	25	814

SECOND GAME.

SOUTH ORANGE F. C				COLUMBIA B. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
W.H.Smith.	5	4	210	J. Shers....	1	2	118
Cameron ...	1	6	151	F. Frommel.	3	2	168
Fisher	2	5	166	A. Keller...	5	5	222
Forster	2	8	187	Sawyer	3	3	161
G. H. Smith.	3	5	179	L. Gelles...	2	5	163
Total ...	13	28	893	Total ...	14	17	832

Quinn After the Magnum Again!

If there is enough snow for sleighing to-day, John J. Quinn, the giant stablekeeper of Harlem, will once more carry off the magnum of wine offered by Gabe Case. This time, however, he must share the honors with Joshua Gregg, one of the road drivers, who boards his horses at Quinn's stable on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

As soon as the first flakes fell yesterday Mr. Gregg's fast pair of trotters, Ina and Clarence A., were hitched to a cutter. They went down Seventh Avenue at a merry clip, and keeping up a good road gait through the Park, reached the goal, McGowan's Pass Tavern, promptly at 1 o'clock. Messrs. Gregg and Quinn having distanced all other competitors, are pretty sure to win the four-quart bottle of fizz.

A Race for School Boys.

The quarter-mile run, open to school boys only, to be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 1 by the New-Jersey Athletic Club will be one of the most interesting events on the card. It has already attracted a highly representative entry list of the best runners in the leading schools. School boy athletes have been coming to the front very rapidly of late, and this will be the best test they have had to show their speed for the quarter mile before their other rivals for public favor. Entries should be sent to M. R. Cobb, Box 611 New-York City, from whom blanks can be obtained.

Amateur Oarsmen to Meet.

An important meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is called for to-morrow evening at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. The proposition to change the place of the annual regatta from Saratoga to Poughkeepsie, will be considered. Representatives from the latter city will present their claims and offer inducements to bring about a change, if possible. The association is, however, bound by a contract to have its regatta for at least one more year on Saratoga Lake, and this, it is expected, will prevent any change in location being made this year.

Sports in Monmouth County.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 9.—Arrangements have been made for a three-cornered bowling match, to take place at Red Bank to-morrow night between the Friendship League from the Young Men's Christian Association of this place and the Red Bank team. Each team will bowl five men.

Bert Cubberly's new ice yacht, [illegible], will set the pace for some of the [illegible]

THE GARBAGE QUESTION

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS ON THE SANITARY PROBLEM.

Is of Opinion That the Public Ought to Co-operate with the Health Board—Importance of This Department's Work in Past Years.

It has long been a satisfaction to New-Yorkers that they can be justly proud of certain departments of the city's government without regard to the political convictions of the officials constituting the boards. A fast-decreasing death rate is perhaps the most satisfactory achievement of the New-York Board of Health; but in many progressive and experimental fields the board has reflected honor on the city and upon its individual members.

The attention of President Charles G. Wilson was drawn to a recent article in The Mail and Express touching upon certain features of the garbage problem, and, as usual, President Wilson was found on the right side of the question.

"I have given a great deal of thought and about six months' work to the consideration of the proper disposal of garbage. From a practical point of view, the vital point is to separate the dry ashes from what is, popularly speaking, garbage—putrescent organic material. The ashes themselves have a value for filling up to grades, whereas, if the garbage is mixed with the ashes, a question of public hygiene must often intervene."

In speaking of cremation, President Wilson said:

"I have seen an apparatus which was exhibited at the Food Show, at Boston, of Prof. Morse's, and it seems to me to be excellent in every way, and thoroughly practical. If everybody could be induced to use this carbonizer in the household, it would save the city a very large sum of money. There is another method of cremation, where the work is done at a central station. The Engel Crematory is a thoroughly good type of the carbonizer on a large scale. Until the household carbonizer is in general use, the garbage must be disposed of either by a crematory or in the old way—by contract to those who make a profit on the fat or oil in the material. I repeat, however, that the important point is the separation of the garbage from ashes. Of course, if there is nothing but ashes to remove, separation is impossible by this definition. Col. Waring, I believe, is thoroughly familiar with the household carbonizer, as he uses one in his own house. You ought to see him about the matter, as he really knows more about it than I do from the point of view of experience."

"Is Mayor Strong correct, Mr. Wilson, with regard to the relations which exist between Col. Waring and yourself in regard to keeping the city in a healthy condition?"

"Most decidedly; the Board of Health has, as long as I have been President, reached out in every direction to maintain an improving condition in the public health by all means and through all agencies possible. We have met the practical problems as they have arisen with the best means at our disposal, and we have done more—we have looked ahead and shaped the work so as to place the city in a position to take advantage of any improved condition brought about by a better understanding on the part of the people of sanitary science, and, consequently, more co-operation in carrying out the ends of sanitary science."

In conclusion, President Wilson pointed out the value of educational work, prevention being so much easier and so much more economical than cure. "Every house," said President Wilson, "ought to be a Health Board of its own. Until that time comes, I am afraid," he said, with a smile, "that we shall have our hands pretty full all the time."

STRENGTH OF ENGLAND'S ARMY

The Number of Men in Each Arm of the Service and Where They Are.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Recent returns of the strength of the British Army at home and abroad, exclusive of the Indian Native Army and the forces raised by colonial authorities, show that there are in round numbers 221,000 officers and men actually serving, and entirely exclusive of the reserve.

This total allows about 1,300 to the three regiments of household cavalry; 18,500 to the 28 regiments of dragoon guards, dragoons, hussars, and lancers; more than 37,000 to 21 horse batteries, 87 field batteries, 10 mountain batteries, 93 garrison companies, and the depots and riding establishments of artillery; 7,700 to the various companies of engineers; 6,000 to the seven battalions of foot guards; 137,500 to 141 battalions of line infantry, Highlanders, and Rifles; 5,000 to various colonial corps raised as part of the imperial forces; 3,500 to the Army Service Corps; 2,500 to the Medical Staff Corps; and the remainder to the Ordnance Store and Army Pay Corps. In the distribution of the army there are on home service about 107,000 men, of whom 27,000 are in Ireland, nearly 4,000 in Scotland, and the rest in England, Wales, and the Channel Islands; 76,000 in India, Burmah, and Aden; nearly 15,000 in the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar; 3,500 at the Cape and Natal; 3,000 at Hong Kong; 4,500 in Egypt, and the residue are scattered over the West Indies, Bermuda, Nova Scotia, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and other places, some of which, like St. Helena, have the service of but very small bodies of the imperial troops.

The Canadian Dominion has only about 1,400 of the Queen's forces, Australia none at all, and the recent dispatch of men to the African West Coast has only added about 1,000 soldiers to the ordinary strength in that part of the empire. India remains the great absorbent of the regular forces abroad, and at the beginning of this month there were in the four great commands of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, nine regiments of cavalry, 88 batteries and companies of artillery, and 53 battalions of infantry. The Bengal command still takes up the largest portion of the British troops in India, having some 24,000, and the new command of the Punjab comes next with 20,000; and of the two other commands Bombay has about 1,000 more men than Madras, the latter including Burmah.

Taxpayers in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

The list of the heavy taxpayers of Boston for the year 1895 contains the names of 2,352, nearly all of whom pay over $1,000 each. Thirty-seven are called upon for over $20,000 each, and 55 pay between $10,000 and $20,000 apiece. The 37 contribute $1,590,064, or 12.4 per cent. of the entire tax levy. Of course, it should be understood that included among them are the great corporations, such as the railroads and trustees representing hundreds of estates and many heirs, so that really the contributions of thousands of individuals go to make up the tax paid by the number of taxpayers mentioned.

The total number of tax bills was 186,566, an increase of 3,496 over 1894. Of these 124,683 were for poll taxes only, these showing a gain of 2,303. Property tax bills increased 1,193, reaching a total of 62,283. As a considerable number of people were fortunate enough to own property in more than one ward, the actual number of property taxpayers was only 52,267, an increase of 553 over last year, which gained 1,887 compared with 1893.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

This is no time to think of strengthening the silver fiatists in the Senate. Kentucky should send a sound-money man to Washington, or it should send nobody. Better a vacancy than that either Blackburn or Hunter should be given authority to misrepresent the State in the United States Senate. Blackburn, who has defied all party authority, is one of the most extreme, most reckless, and most ignorant of the free silverites; Hunter, so far as he has a record on that subject, has been considered a silver man, while he has no claims whatever to the Senatorship aside from his [illegible] schemes as a political wire puller. [illegible]

THE DIPLOMATS RECEIVED

Most Elaborate Decorations the White House Ever Saw.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND VERY HAPPY

One of the Most Brilliant Receptions Known in Washington Given by the President Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—One of the most brilliant receptions ever held in the White House took place to-night. The members of the Diplomatic Corps were the guests of honor, and, while forming a magnificent spectacle themselves, they faced an assemblage of wonderful interest, both in personality and official and resident importance.

The White House was more elaborately decorated than ever before in its history. The East Room was a marvelous combination of both electric and floral art. The great crystal chandeliers were capped with palm leaves, under a ring of lights, and from this ring were suspended garlands of asparagus and smilax vines twinkling with red, white, and blue lights. The mantels were banked with red and white camelias, and the mirrors and doorways draped with smilax and rose garlands. The window niches were banked with palms and poinsetta bushes.

Something of the same effect was produced in the Blue Room, where camelias, orchids, and hyacinths formed mosaics of color on the mantels. From the central chandelier asparagus vines reached over to the side walls.

Only the early comers enjoyed all this elaborate floral display. A half hour before the receiving party came down stairs there were 500 well-dressed people massed in the corridor. In the Red Parlor the Diplomatic Corps had gathered, and an animated scene was in progress. It was with considerable difficulty that a pathway was made for the descent of the receiving party. The President smiled when he reached the head of the steps. His smile deepened when he saw how difficult it was for the crowd to give way. He and Mrs. Cleveland held a laughing consultation before the reception began. They did not have a moment after that to exchange little confidences.

The President has not looked so well in years, and Mrs. Cleveland was very handsome. She shook hands with the same delight as of old, and had the same cordial smile and greeting for every one. Her gown was of white uncut velvet, spangled in silver. The bodice was low-necked and had short, puffed sleeves. A diamond necklace and numerous diamond ornaments in the corsage were worn. In her hair were diamond sidecombs, and a diamond dagger ran through the coil.

Mrs. Olney, in white brocaded satin; Mrs. Carlisle, in lavender and black brocaded velvet trimmed with sable; Mrs. Lamont, in Dresden silk trimmed with pink velvet knots and real Valenciennes lace; Mrs. Wilson, in white moiré; Mrs. Harmon, in mauve brocade, with pearl passementeries; Miss Herbert, in black velvet, with bodice of white chiffon, and Miss Morton, in silver gray satin and point lace, stood in the receiving line.

All the members of the Cabinet were present, Mrs. Smith being the only one of the ladies absent.

The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, headed the Diplomatic Corps. He made a striking figure in a splendid court uniform. With him were Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, Viscount and Viscountess Gough, and the other members of the Embassy. The French, Italian, and German Ambassadors were all present. The Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, followed by the rest of the Ministers, finished the glittering pageant. The number of ladies accompanying the foreigners was noticeably large, and such a display of jewels and decorations has scarcely been seen.

Mme. Patenôtre was in black velvet and jet, and wore superb gems; Baroness Fava in brocaded velvet; Baroness von Thielmann wore light yellow satin, a diamond tiara, and a diamond necklace; Mme. Romero wore light-green moire antique, a diamond necklace, and diamond rose ornaments. The most gorgeous display of stones was made by Mme. Dominguez, wife of the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires. Her triple tiara was of large emeralds, surrounded by larger diamonds, and her necklace of huge solitaires matched for effect.

Mme. Gana, wife of the Chilean Minister, wore pink velvet and a superb necklace of long solitaires.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson of New-York, who are guests at the White House, spent the evening in the Blue Room. Mrs. Parkinson wore black satin and point lace. Miss Florence Bryan, in pale-yellow moire antique and tulle, and Miss Woodward of New-York, in white satin, trimmed on the low-necked bodice with Valenciennes lace and pearl ornaments, were also in the Blue Room, and received a great deal of attention. Both young ladies are the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Lamont.

Mrs. Scott Townsend's diamond necklace was the admiration of the evening. The Vice President was accompanied by his daughters and his nieces.

Among those present were Mario de Mendonca and his wife, the Misses de Mendonca, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay, the Misses Brice, Senator Sherman, Miss Nellie Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge, the Chief Justice and the Misses Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Corambias, Miss Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, and Representative and Mrs. McClellan.

Strange Adventure of a Letter.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An interesting chapter has just been added to the history of letters. It has been supplied by the adventures of a letter which M. Henri Rochefort wrote to a member of his family shortly after his escape from the seclusion of Decos, a good many years ago now. It is dated from on board the mail steamer which was, at the time of writing, conveying M. Rochefort from Australia to San Francisco. It relates the bold breast-stroke the writer made for freedom through a sea of sharks to the British bark, in which he presently vanished from the gaze of his custodians. And it gives a lively picture of M. Rochefort and the skipper, Capt. Law, perambulating the streets of Sydney, the Captain pulling up at every corner to clasp his shipmate to his heart in true British sailor fashion. Further details are reserved for viva voce communication, and no doubt were communicated.

But the letter never reached its intended recipient, and she reads it now for the first time in the columns of a Paris newspaper. For M. Rochefort had reasons for not troubling the French postal authorities with its delivery. He intrusted it to a fellow-passenger. The latter got to Paris; but he didn't feel well. So he put the letter in his library. Then he died, and his library was sold. Part of that got into a book box on the Quais. Out of that book box a purchaser picked a volume. In the volume he found the letter. Now, with the writer's consent, he has printed it.

Boston's Municipal Expenses.

From The Boston Herald.

The City of Boston's income last year from all sources fell only about $2,000,000 below that of the great Boston and Maine Railroad system, but the city fathers found a way to spend about all of it. It cost $140,000 to find out how much different people would have to pay—in other words, to run the assessing department. The city is in the ferrying business, and $210,000 was necessary to make up the deficit of that department. To fight fires called for $1,100,000, and the department which watches over the public health required $150,000, while hospitals were given $260,000. The lighting of the city in charge of the Lamp Department called for $582,500, and the library for an even $175,000; $120,000 went for the overseeing of the poor, and $130,000 was charged against the parks. To preserve order in the city through the Police Department cost $1,406,000, of which over $71,000 was for pensions. To the School Committee was appropriated $1,920,000, and $210,000 in addition went for schoolhouses. Other public buildings called for $170,000, and the great Street Department, with its many divisions, had $1,955,000 appropriated for its use. City debt requirements footed up $2,899,704. These were the principal appropriations, the smaller ones bringing the amount up to a grand total of $14,013,043—truly an income for a principality.

PICTURES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Unmeasured praise may not be bestowed upon the present exhibition at the Union League Club. While there are some good pictures in evidence, there are, unfortunately, a considerable number that do not help by any means to make the collection fully representative of the best and latest developments of American art.

The Art Committee, of which Mr. Watrous is Chairman, and which closes its labors this month, has led us to expect great things. With the memories of past collections, chosen carefully, sifted and weeded conscientiously until harmonious results have been obtained, it is hard to accept this exhibition seriously in its entirety. There is evidence here and there of mistaken kindliness, possibly personal pressure has been brought to bear, or reasons other than the artistic merit of the work have secured admission for certain of the canvases, in the end lowering the general average and detracting greatly from the importance of the collection.

It is not necessary, and it would be quite gratuitous, to refer to these canvases by name; they cannot be mistaken, however, for they are sufficiently obtrusive to force themselves upon the view of the visitor, and they are all the more regrettable since this is the first exhibition entirely devoted to native artists. No purpose, however, is served in admitting inferior work and so departing from a high standard, for those who are art patrons in the club, or among its guests, cannot fail to be disagreeably impressed and to make comparisons by no means favorable to American painters.

There are good things by American artists that may be had for the asking; indeed, there are some here, but recent exhibitions, notably that at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, demonstrate what a remarkably good showing our men can make, and there is no reason why, with its prestige, its influential membership, and its facilities, the Union League Club should not have its pick of the very best work that is done in this country.

Among the good things here an important pair of landscapes by George Inness and A. H. Wyant calls for favorable notice. They are painted largely, with honesty of intention, and are both full of sentiment. That by the late Mr. Inness is one of his familiar sunset effects, powerful in its color feeling, with unctious quality of pigment, and, withal, dignified and satisfying. Mr. Wyant has obtained many of these results in his work, and, side by side, the two pictures stand as very creditable performances.

Not less important is John La Farge's large single figure of "The Meditations of Kwannon," a Samoan legend of a woman under a waterfall. This was seen in a preparatory, incomplete state last Spring at Mr. La Farge's exhibition. He has since refined and given to the canvas the necessary work to bring it to a proper finish. The artist has been successful in evolving an interesting composition, and he has looked at his subject in the simplest manner, keeping everything big and broad. Unquestionably the most successful canvas that Charles Melville Dewey has recently shown is his "Sunset," hung here. In none of his late efforts has he been happier than in the color, sentiment, and general treatment of this very poetic work. There is a refinement about his greens that is unusually good; there is simplicity in the painting and a unity of all the various parts of the picture, difficult in the last degree to obtain, and which only comes to a painter now and then.

One of the best things in this collection is a small, upright by Horatio Walker, entitled "Woodman." The sentiment of the time and place is well expressed, while the painting is naïve, simple, and refreshing. Homer Martin, signs a large river scene, somewhat different from his usual work; George H. Bogert has a low-toned stretch of the beach of St. Ives, and Robert C. Minor a twilight. J. Francis Murphy has an "Autumn," on familiar lines; there is a wood interior by R. M. Shurtleff, some meadow-land by Arthur Parton, a fairly successful canvas by R. A. Blakelock, and a strong bit of sea and rocks by Winslow Homer, painted on the Maine coast. These, with contributions from W. A. Coffin, Charles H. Davis, A. C. Howland, R. W. Van Boskerck, H. Bolton Jones, and a good example by D. W. Troyon, are among the landscapes. There is, too, an enormous canvas by Albert Bierstadt of the Engadine Alps.

Among the figure painters H. Siddons Mowbray has a small panel of some attractive women among flowers, dexterously executed; Frederick Dielman, a carefully finished head of a young woman, and Frederick Freer, a freely painted "Mother and Child." "A Bacchante," by George Maynard, shows the head and shoulders of a singularly attractive woman, with dreamy, sensuous face, well painted and fresh in color, while from George R. Barse, Jr., is his "Tribute to Satyr," that was awarded a prize at a recent Academy of Design exhibition.

Mr. Watrous has a young woman playing on the violin, one of his best efforts. Edgar M. Ward is also well represented in his "Block Maker," and there is one of Louis Moeller's minutely finished, small figure pieces. There are works by J. C. Beckwith, J. G. Brown, Herbert Denman, and W. J. Whittemore. The President of the Academy has one of his characteristic figure pieces.

A study by Thomas W. Dearing of a young woman 's interesting, as showing this able man's method of working and the utter absence of any attempt at dexterity or cleverness in his laying in of his subject. Henry Mosler has a harvester resting; there are seascapes by Carleton T. Chapman and Howard Russell Butler; cats by J. H. Dolph; an interior, with figures, by Verplanck Birney, together with one of F. S. Church's familiar young women and tigers, and two old women chatting, by J. G. Brown.

In a statistical way, the retiring committee announces, to show the importance of the six exhibitions held under their management, that the pictures have, in the aggregate, been insured for over $1,000,000, and that more than 10,000 women have, in addition to other guests, attended the shows. These present pictures may be seen by card to-day and to-morrow.

Miracles in French Canada.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

The golden age of miracles in French Canada dates from the arrival of the Recollets and Jesuits, 1615-25, and may be said to have terminated about 1860. The Church possesses many relics besides those of St. Anne, some among the most precious in Chrystendom, and has had local martyrs and confessors whose ashes repose here. Nevertheless, the stream of miracles outside Beaupré has gradually dwindled and dried up, and those of Beaupré are losing their old characteristics.

In the early days St. Anne cured all manner of ailments with an untiring hand. The "Relations des Jésuites" for 1667 contain an account of the chief miracles wrought down to that time—the cure of Elie Godin of dropsy, Marguerite Bire of fracture of the leg; Jean Adam, blind of both eyes; Padere, a French soldier, of paralysis, and une apostume dans l'estomac, and other wonders to which Laval bore witness. St. Anne never raised the dead to life, at least not in Canada, nor gave a limb to a one-legged client, as St. Anthony of Padua did, but over and over again she cured heart disease, cancer, apoplexy, and consumption. She interfered to save pious persons from death in the forest, when they had been pinned under a falling tree, by inspiring neighbors to go to their aid or a faithful dog to carry a piece of blood-stained bark to the nearest settlement, and snatched many from ice jams, bush fires, and Dutch men-of-war, in the last case resorting to the expedient of causing a fog to hide the vessel of her friends. She rendered barren women fruitful, and once or twice cured the dumb; by her efforts attempts to plant Jansenism in the colony were frustrated; she also brought to naught the designs of stray Huguenots. At the siege of Quebec Wolfe dispatched an expedition to harry the river parishes. "Wherever resistance was offered," says Parkman, "farmhouses and villages were laid in ashes, though churches were generally spared." The church at Beaupré was not spared by the troops; it was set on fire three times, but each time St. Anne extinguished the flames, and some of the Highlanders confessed the miracle. When the north shore down to Cape Tourmente was blazing nearly all the farmhouses in which she was specially venerated escaped.

But since 1860 or 1865, when the rush of population to the New-England factories set in and French Canada began to receive at second hand the new ideas absorbed by the emigrants, the saint has been comparatively listless. She cures headache and dyspepsia, converts Protestants with Catholic wives, finds employment for clients, protects them while traveling, restores lost objects, procures young women admission to convents, and endows those who come to her in a proper spirit with grace and strength to quit evil practices. Now and then we hear of a hysterical girl being cured on the spot or of an epileptic finding relief, but as a matter of fact the character of the miracles has deteriorated since faith in them has been shaken by New-England influences. Hence the rather bitter remark, attributed to Mgr. Bégin, that if the French Canadians are supplanting the Puritan stock, Puritanism is having its revenge in French Canada.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL

Held in the Waldorf's Empire Dining Room—The Cotillion Led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., Who Danced Alone.

The first of the assembly balls for this season was given last night at the Waldorf. It brought out a large number of fashionable men and women of this city, and there were present a number of distinguished people from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

For the first time since the Waldorf was opened, the beautiful empire dining room was used as a ballroom. The carpets were removed, leaving a highly polished floor. Between the onyx pillars and the walls was a wide space for promenading, and between this promenade and the dancing floor was a platform where sat the matrons and those who did not participate in the cotillion.

The room was decorated with exotics, and was made all the more beautiful by the artistic arrangement of the electric lights.

A temporary stairway and platform for the ball guests to reach the dressing rooms on the second floor extended from the ladies' entrance, adjoining the dining room, across the main hall, to the main stairway. This did not make it necessary for the guests to mix with the regular patrons of the hotel.

The guests began to arrive at the hotel soon after 11 o'clock. They were received by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. William A. Duer, and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

The Nahan Franko Symphony Orchestra was stationed in the balcony for the dancing, and the Hungarian Band rendered music at the supper and for promenading.

The supper was served at 1 o'clock in the Winter garden and the café, the guests being seated at small tables, each table having from four to eight covers, and being prettily decorated with flowers.

The cotillion was begun at 1:45 A. M. It was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., who danced alone. It was participated in by about 125 couples, and, as is usual under Mr. Dyer's leadership, was a very spirited affair.

The matrons of the Assembly balls, nearly all of whom were present, are: Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. James G. King Duer, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. G. Griswold Gray, Mrs. C. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Robert Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. William Evans Rogers, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Whitney, and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Among the absent matrons were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Ward McAllister, who are all in mourning, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, who is but just recovering from a serious illness; Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who is in Europe, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Stevenson—Reimer.

Miss Agnes Marie Reimer, daughter of Mrs. Charles Henry Reimer, was married last evening to George Sterling Stevenson, son of the late Henry Jessop Stevenson, and grandson of the late Henry Jessop, the founder of the Sheffield Steel Works. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall was the officiating minister, and the marriage took place in the parlor of the residence of the bride's mother, 3 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.

The maid of honor was Miss Clara Emma Reimer, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Virginia Buckingham, Miss Mae L. Wilson, and Miss Effie Blunt. The best man was Henry Jessop Stevenson, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Reginald Clements Stevenson, W. Sterling Peters, Levi Bowman, Clinton Johnson, Henry Carter Camp, and Charles Chauncey Fowler.

The bride wore white satin and duchesse lace, and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore pink moire silk and mousseline de soie, and carried green orchids. The bridesmaids wore white silk and mousseline de soie.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. James Hollinshead, the Rev. and Mrs. Horace Porter, Dr. and Mrs. John G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James Jessop, Mrs. and Mrs. Richard Thackery, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Schreiner, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Litchfield, Mrs. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Mrs. Henry W. Odion, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss A. Y. Humphrey, Miss Ethel King, Miss Alice Mead, the Misses Dreier, the Misses Giberson, John Studwell Mead, Irving Mead, William T. Carothers, Martin Mead, Herman De Witt, Jr., and Ralph Shepard.

After a short tour in the South the young couple will pass the rest of the Winter at Bermuda.

Pennington—Thompson.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—A brilliant assemblage filled Grace Church at noon to-day, when Miss Genevieve Thompson, daughter of Mrs. James Madison Thompson, was married to Yates Pennington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell. The ushers were James B. Taller of New-York, Norman James, Robert McLane, Alfred Riggs, Markham Marshall, and Charles Stirling of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Juliana Cutting and Miss Sophie Taller of New-York, Miss Kate Harrison of Philadelphia, Miss Mathilde Keyser, Miss Sophie Pennington, and Miss Bessie Pennington. Miss Maud Thompson was maid of honor.

The bride was attired in an exquisite white satin gown, made with a long bouffant train. She wore no jewels, save a circle of diamonds at her throat. A breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, 20 West Madison Street, the interior of which was elaborately decorated. Many guests were present from Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston.

Fritts—Mackey.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Miss Julia E. Mackey was married at noon to-day to Dr. William H. Fritts of Philadelphia, at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Rockey of 122 North Terrace Avenue.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Isaac E. Smith of the North Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritts will spend the Winter in Florida. They will make their home in Philadelphia.

New Indian for Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript.

F. W. Putnam, Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University, has presented to Secretary of State Olin a description of an Indian which he thinks should take the place of the present one on the Massachusetts coat of arms. The present Indian is agreed by all who know anything about it to be but a poor representative of the type which was here in Massachusetts in the days of the early settlers, and Secretary Olin has for a long time been anxious to remedy this defect. In his report Prof. Putnam gives a description of the accoutrements and wearing apparel of the figure, and gives his authority for the use of each article, and also for their positions on the figure. He places the bow in the left hand, and says that to place it in the right hand is as absurd as to represent a military officer with his sword hung on the right side. He says it is evident that the man who made the original drawing of the Indian knew nothing about Indians. He probably had never seen one, and had made the drawing from his own ideas. The ridiculous blunders which he made have since been perpetuated, and even incorporated into the State law. The design of Prof. Putnam will be submitted to the Archives Committee. Other designs will also be examined.

No More Signs on Independence Hall.

From The Philadelphia Record.

On receipt of a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by Councils forbidding the maintenance of any signs on the Chestnut Street front of Independence Hall, Chief Eisenhower of the Bureau of City Property issued orders to Superintendent Rice that all signs must be down within three days. The Colonial Dames will lose a big brass sign, and among the other organizations that will suffer are the Grand Army and the Universal Peace Society. The two latter societies use the same entrance, and an argument between the two as to whether peace or war should predominate in outside emblems led to the passage of the resolution through Councils.

OBITUARY RECORD.

E. B. Wight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—E. B. Wight, the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Inter Ocean and The Boston Journal, died in this city early this morning of heart disease. Mr. Wight had known for months that his life hung by a thread. Despite the shadow which hovered over him, and his constantly failing strength, he insisted upon attending to his duties, and was at his office daily until last Saturday, since which time he had been confined to his house, although not entirely incapacitated for work. Up to within a few hours of his death he gave instructions regarding the duties connected with his profession.

To the immediate circle of his friends his death was not unexpected. Mr. Wight was a lovable man. Everybody who came in contact with him became attached to him. During his career of nearly a quarter of a century as a Washington correspondent he became acquainted with public men in all parts of the country, and established an enviable reputation for honesty of purpose, keenness of perception, and vigor of style.

Mr. Wight was born in Wales, Mass., Dec. 6, 1843. He was educated at the University of Chicago, and subsequently went to Germany, where he laid the foundation of a sound knowledge of German literature. Returning to Chicago he spent some time in the law office of the firm of which Chief Justice Fuller was then a member. In 1870 Mr. Wight came to Washington, and became a member of the Bureau of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Subsequently he became the assistant of Ben. Perley Poore, who was the correspondent of The Boston Journal, and later took charge of the bureau of The Chicago Tribune. He retained his connection with The Boston Journal, and some years afterward resigned his post on The Tribune for the one The Inter Ocean, which he held at the time of his death. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Clapp, who was at the time the editor and controlling owner of The Boston Journal.

Mr. Wight was a man of indefatigable energy, with an enormous capacity for work. At an early age he had mastered the difficult art of stenography, and used it successfully in his business. He was a photographer of unusual ability. One of his specialties was the care and extension of an exceedingly valuable collection of newspaper clippings, which covered a period of more than fifty years. He had an excellent card index, which made this mammoth array of material easily accessible, and he used it constantly.

Almost the last work that he did before death touched his busy brain was to make suggestions in regard to clippings that ought to be made from the newspapers for his collection, and when he died it was up to date.

A meeting of the newspaper correspondents was held in the Senate gallery this afternoon to take action on the death of Mr. Wight. E. G. Dunnell presided, and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, to be forwarded to the family. Mr. Wight was an honored member of the Gridiron Club, having once been its Vice President, and at a meeting of that organization to-night appropriate resolutions were adopted, and it was decided that the club should attend the funeral services in a body. The interment will be in Boston.

Mr. Wight leaves a wife and two sons, one of whom is attending Harvard College.

Ernest Augustus Sterneberg.

One of the familiar figures at the Custom House in the years before the civil war was that of Ernest Augustus Sterneberg, and probably there are many here yet who will hear with regret of his death in Nuremberg Dec. 7 last.

Mr. Sterneberg was the son of a banker in Münster, Westphalia, Prussia, where he was born in 1809. He came to New-York in 1835 and entered mercantile life. He became a citizen in 1840, and allied himself with the Democratic Party. During the Polk Administration he was appointed an attaché of the Naval Office, in the Custom House, under Gen. Spinner and Mr. Hoffman, Sr., who was his warm personal friend. When the next President came in, Mr. Sterneberg lost his place. He then went into business for himself, and prospered so that in 1857 he was able to retire with a handsome competence. Mr. Sterneberg was an able linguist, and when, a few months later, a translator was needed at the Custom House, the son of his old friend Mr. Hoffman induced him to re-enter the Government service. This he was obliged to resign in 1858 on account of his health, but he left with the regrets and best wishes of his associates.

Mr. Sterneberg had married in 1849, but his wife died less than three years later, leaving him with two daughters. With them he returned, in June, 1858, to his native city, where he cheered the remaining years of his mother. After her death he lived about two and a half years in Osnabrück, and then moved to Nuremberg. There he spent a retired life, employed in the studies which his previous activity had prevented him from following. He made many warm and devoted friends, from his intellectual gifts, as well as from his nobility of character. Until his death he took a strong interest in the affairs of his adopted country, almost more than in German interests, the republican form of government appealing more directly to his ideas of man's rights.

Dr. James A. Blanchard.

Dr. James A. Blanchard, for fifteen years Superintendent of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, died in that institution Wednesday night of heart trouble. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1841, and in 1858 came to Brooklyn and studied medicine and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city, from where he was graduated in 1867.

He was appointed in 1878 Medical Superintendent of the insane asylum at Flatbush, and in 1881 was made Superintendent of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton.

He enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment during the war, and was promoted to the Medical Corps. He was a member of the Hamilton and Crescent Clubs of Brooklyn, the Twilight Club of this city, the Mystic Shrine, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Kings County Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society. He leaves a wife and a nine-year-old daughter.

Taylor Berry.

Taylor Berry, Judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia, died Wednesday night at his home at Amherst Court House, in that State. He was a member of the Virginia Senate for about twenty years, and was a leader in the anti-repudiation party in the controversy over the settlement of the State debt. He had been a Circuit Court Judge for about one year.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Francis Williams, the oldest Trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, died suddenly at East Hartford, Conn., yesterday, of heart disease. He attended a meeting of the First Church a few hours previous to his death. Mr. Williams was born in Ashfield, Mass., Jan. 2, 1814, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1838, and at the Theological Seminary, in East Windsor, in 1841. He was preacher in the Congregational Church for fifty-one years, his last pastorate being at Chaplin, Conn., from which he resigned in 1892. He was for twenty years a Director of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, and for forty years a Trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Mr. Williams represented the town of Chaplin in the General Assembly in 1876. A widow and one daughter, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Phipps of Prospect, Conn., survive him.

—The Rev. C. A. Merrill, aged sixty-nine, a Methodist minister who had had charges in Springfield, Ipswich, Rockport, Woburn, Holyoke, Monson, Easthampton, Winchendon, Oakdale, Tapleyville, and Maynard, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

Change in a Havana Banking House.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The oldest American importing and banking house in the West Indies, Lawton Brothers, established in Havana in 1865, has been succeeded by the firm of G. Lawton Childs & Co., who will continue the American connections of the old house, including the Plant System. The new firm will enlarge upon its banking department, as well as branch out in other directions.

A Fourteen-Inch Footprint.

Mr. H. E. Huford of Cincinnati has sent to the Ohio State Academy of Science a large stone taken from the hillside four miles north of Parkersburg, on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River, about twenty years ago, in which there is what appears to be the imprint of a perfect human foot measuring fourteen and a half inches in length. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says: "The specimen excited considerable interest, though there was a diversity of opinion as to whether or not there had ever lived in that portion of the country a person with feet of that size. The matter will be investigated, and it is believed by some that this specimen will lead to the discovery of the existence of some prehistoric race of giants of which nothing is known at the present time."

CHRISTMAS FOR WORKING GIRLS

Entertainment by Their Society at Bethany Chapel—Addresses by Miss Kyle and Chauncey M. Depew.

The Manhattan Working Girls' Society gave its sixth annual Christmas entertainment last night in Bethany Memorial Chapel, Fifty-seventh Street and First Avenue. The society was organized July 15, 1887, by seven girls. It now has a membership of 600, of whom 375 are active workers. More members have been received in the last thre months than in any previous year of its existence.

The society aims to afford refining influence to the working girls of that section, and under its auspices such subjects as cooking, dressmaking, calisthenics, and singing are taught to well-attended classes.

The programme for the evening began with prayer by Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, President of the club. This was followed by a chorus, "Christmas Bells," by the girls of the singing class. Then came a march and hoop drill by the calisthenic class, under the leadership of its teacher, Mrs. Morris.

After a brief speech by Dr. Kittredge on the object and work of the club, Miss Mary Kyle, Assistant Superintendent, read an interesting paper on the work of the kindergarten connected with the club. At its close, a basket of beautiful roses was presented to her by the girls, who also remembered Mrs. Sarah Pelton, the Superintendent, with an exquisite vase of flowers.

After another chorus, "The Harp," and a dumb-bell drill, the girls were each surprised by receiving a choice book as a token from their friends. Then came the treat of the evening to many, a speech by Chauncey M. Depew, who began by telling of his early experiences in church going at Peekskill, where good "Deacon Bodine," knowing all of the minister's sermons by heart, took upon himself the arduous task of keeping the young Chauncey in order. He spoke of the difference between the Church of that time—when the Sabbath observances were far from a delight—and the Church of to-day, in healthy connection with all the vital interests of the times. He closed by telling the girls that to make life worth the living they must combine work, study, reading, and pleasure, and, with all, cultivate an abundant and overflowing cheerfulness.

Among the managers present at the meeting were F. N. Fraley, J. Bentley Squire, C. A. Williams, Gilbert Tompkins, J. H. Edwards, B. L. Livingston, J. H. Franklin, Ward Chamberlain, A. Quackenbush, and J. G. Cannon.

The Trustees were represented by G. K. Clark, J. J. Lang, F. Perkins, Dr. A. E. Kittredge, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

LIBERATION OF THE COAL AT PITTSBURG

An Immense Accumulation Through Many Months of Drought.

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

The year 1895 must go down in the annals of Pittsburg's coal industry as phenomenal. Its twelve months included a period unparalleled for conditions that paralyzed this great industry.

The 18th day of April, 1895, witnessed the beginning of this notable period. It was then that the Ohio, swelled by rains that fell over the headwaters of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, permitted a shipment of coal to Southern markets. Then followed over eight months of such experiences as our shippers of coal by river hope never to see again. Beginning at the date mentioned, when the Ohio receded and rendered further shipments impossible, the harbor began to fill up with loaded coal craft, slowly but steadily passing through the Monongahela locks from the mines that line this tributary for many miles.

The month of May came and passed. June was reasonably counted upon as a month of relief, for a "June rise" does not often disappoint the shippers of solid carbon. But there was no June rise, neither did July nor August nor September nor October nor nearly all of November bring anything but hope deferred and hearts made sick through the tremendous expenses incurred by the growing fleet of coal boats and barges.

Finally, on the day before Thanksgiving, the long-deferred rise came, and the wickets of Davis Island dam were laid down for the first time in 208 days, the longest period in which they had been up in the history of that dam. This rise was of very brief duration, and did not let out the largest description of coal craft. In their desire to send forth all the coal possible, the shippers overtaxed their boats, the result being a series of mishaps that strewed the bed of the Ohio with the coal that had been waiting for long months to escape confinement in the home port. Then came the more generous rise of the last days of 1895, and the new year dawned upon a harbor relieved of its extraordinary congestion of coal and its fleet of inert, idle towboats.

The appearance of the harbor and of the pool below the point, and extending to the Davis Island dam, during these months of waiting will not soon be forgotten. The amount of coal imprisoned here during the months named and awaiting the caprices of the clouds was over 30,000,000 bushels, or 1,200,000 tons. This coal would fill 60,000 freight cars of twenty tons capacity each. It was loaded in 2,500 barges and boats and cost, afloat, $1.05 a ton, or over $1,250,000, when it first reached this harbor. Mr. Shaw, in his address delivered before the Vicksburg River Convention in October, presented these figures and added that the daily cost of this coal while awaiting a rise was $2,000, for labor, &c., while the interest on the investment swelled this sum to $3,000 a day. Here is a cost entailed of over $600,000 during the two hundred and odd days before Jupiter Pluvius came to the rescue of fettered King Coal.

There is no more interesting industrial process conducted in the world than that which has for its object the transporting of Pittsburg's coal from the pit to its distant destination by water. Thousands of tons go to New-Orleans, a distance, by river, of 2,000 miles. In at least half this distance there is an obstacle to be overcome or a danger to be averted in almost every mile. These dangers and obstacles beset the fleet from the moment it leaves the home harbor amid the smoke of the Iron City. To one that has followed the fortunes of a coal tow from Pittsburg to New-Orleans, even under favorable conditions, the wonder is that a pound of coal reaches the Crescent City. The Ohio is a maze of cross currents, and a succession of shoals and of "riffles," while jutting points and interposing islands add to the perplexities of the pilot. To thread this tortuous way with an unwieldy mass of deeply loaded boats, and to safely land these at various points between this city and Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and New-Orleans, call for the exercise of unlimited patience and skill, backed by ample capital.

The New-York Times.

From The Florence (S. C.) Reform Advocate, Jan. 2.

To those of our subscribers who desire to keep posted upon the general news, domestic and foreign, we commend THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Excursions.

Don't Miss Seeing the Most Wonderful Ice Bridge of the Age.

Grand Winter Excursion TO NIAGARA FALLS

$8. $8. FOR ROUND TRIP $8. $8,

VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 11. Tickets good to return until Jan. 13, giving two entire days, either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

Auction Sales.

WM. SHANNON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at the La France Art Exchange, 1,234 Broadway, in the Grand Hotel, oil paintings, water colors, etchings, &c., by auction, beginning Friday, Jan. 10, and continuing Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 2 and 7:30 P. M.

Lost and Found.

LOST—At a reception on East 58d St., Saturday, Jan. 4, a RUSSIAN SABLE MUFF; any lady having taken it by mistake will confer a favor by sending it to Room 290 Hotel Savoy.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

41st ST., 48 EAST.—Nice double room, heated; also single; first-class board; table board very reasonable.

52d ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single and suites; parlor dining room; excellent table; moderate prices.

Furnished Rooms.

149 WEST 48th ST.—Owner of private house wishes to let a few furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

Winter Resorts.

THE **JEFFERSON,** RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.

AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.

Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

"IN SUMMER LAND."

Plant System Hotels,

SEASON OF 1895-96.

The Tampa Bay, TAMPA, FLORIDA. OPENS DECEMBER 7TH, 1895.

The Seminole, WINTER PARK, FLORIDA. OPENS JANUARY 15TH, 1896. A. E. Dick, Resident Manager.

The Inn, PORT TAMPA, FLORIDA. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. H. W. Foss, Superintendent.

New-York Office, 12 West 23d St. D. P. HATHAWAY, MANAGER.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES.

Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 1st to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

LELAND'S WINDSOR HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Remodeled and refitted.

Windsor Hotel, 5th Av., New-York, after May 1, 1896. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

"AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT."

The finest Winter Hotel in the North.

Music Daily in Sun Parlors.

The Lakewood Hotel. NOW OPEN.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

Late of Oriental Hotel, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Manhattan Beach. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL NOW OPEN.

For circulars, etc., apply to F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq., "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or

William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

WARREN WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.

Open All the Year.

C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.

Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Families wishing to change residence after the holiday season will find no more attractive, homelike place than THE CASTLETON. Only 25 minutes from foot of Broadway, New-York; low rates; all modern improvements; elevators, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; 900 feet of piazza inclosed in glass. Cuisine unexcelled.

GEO. H. AVERY, Manager, Formerly United States and Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

The Laurel House of Lakewood NOW OPEN.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

THE PRINCESS ANNE, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,

OPENS FEB. 6, 1896.

Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C.

PAUL B. BODEN, Manager. Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., until Jan. 25.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON. Tel. No. Lakewood 8A. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the entire year.

J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School, 11 West 86th St.

A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St. Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 22 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. SELECT PATRONAGE. (Absolutely Fire proof.) Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates $2.00 per day and upward European plan, or $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the [illegible] or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

To-night, Gounod's Opera FAUST. Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 11, Calvé in 2 operas. PERCHEURS DE PERLES and NAVARRAISE. Calvé, Plançon, Lubert, Ancona, Arimondi, De Vries, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Cremonini.

Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at pop. prices, AIDA. Nordica, Brema, Kaschmann, Arimondi, Russitano.

Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 12, 8th Sunday Concert. Soloists—Mmes. Saville, Traubmann, Bauermeister, and Lola Beeth, MM. Plançon, Cremonini, Russitano, D'Aubigne, Viviani, and Maurel. Entire Met. Op. Orchestra. Conductor, Seidl.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 13, LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, Jean de Reszke, Ancona, Plançon, and Ed de Reszke.

Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 14, at Brooklyn Academy, Rigoletto and Mad Scene from Lucia. Melba, Scalchi, Russitano, Kaschmann.

Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 15, Revival of Boito's Mefistofele. Mmes. Calvé, (her first appearance here as Marguerita and Elena,) and Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.

Thurs., Jan. 16, Tristan and Isolde, (in German,) Nordica and Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Mirsolis, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 17, joint appearance of Calvé and Melba in Bizet's opera CARMEN.

Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

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3d Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

Third Concert, Saturday, Jan. 11, at 8:15 P. M.

SOLOIST:

MONS. EMILE SAURET, VIOLIN

His first appearance in America since 1877.

By arrangement with Messrs. Johnston & Arthur.

PROGRAMME:

Dramatic Overture, "Melpomene".G. W. Chadwick

Concerto for Violin..........Mendelssohn

Dream-Pantomime, from "Haensel and Gretel"..........Humperdinck

Introd. and Rondo Capriccioso for Violin. Saint Saens

Symphony No. 4, G major, Op. 88..........Dvorak

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AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

Preceded on Fri. and Sat. ev'gs by COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY.

Preceded on Sat. Mat. only by OLD CRONIES.

Monday next, Jan. 13, Mr. JOHN HARE will appear for the first time in his original character of LORD KIL-CLARE in "A QUIET RUBBER," in addition to "A PAIR OF SPECTACLES."

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"Two hours clean, hearty laughter."

MISS REHAN,

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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"Another brilliant Pinero play."—Herald.

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...THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT....

To-day at 3 and Monday at 3, Max O'Rell: "Her Highness, Woman."

LYCEUM................MAX O'RELL

To-day at 3, and Monday at 3, "Woman."

Wed., 3, "John Bull"; Friday, 17, "Society."

LADIES' SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

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ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. To-Night.

PAUL CINQUEVALLI, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO, DUNHAM TRIO, WOODWARD'S SEALS.

Last Week of KILANYI'S GLYPTORAMA.

EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

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H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager

TO-NIGHT, 8:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.

M. B. CURTIS in GENTLEMAN JOE, The Hansom Cabby.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.

Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.

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"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

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Next Week, Peter Dailey in The Night Clerk.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. 2. Last 2 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée.

MISS NETHERSOLE....as....CARMEN

Wed., Jan. 15, Empire Theatre Co. in a New Play, "MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL."

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., East, near Lex. 12 to 12. 25c., 50c. Stalls & bxs., $1, $1.50, $2.

GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.

4 Mosers, Hyde's Comedians, Dillons; others.

Hoyt's Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Eve., 8:30.

HOYT'S Musical Farce, A BLACK SHEEP. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

N. Y. Herald says: "'A Black Sheep' is a worthy successor to 'A Trip to Chinatown.'"

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN. Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.

A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

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Engagement of JOHN DREW. Henry Arthur Jones. THE BAUBLE SHOP.

NEXT WEEK, CHRISTOPHER, JR.

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DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND.

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Commencing Monday, Jan. 13.

CHAS. H. HOPPER. CHIMMIE FADDEN.

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20 HORSES. The Sporting Duchess. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

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LAST WEEKS! Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co., THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LAST WEEK OF THE FALL EXHIBITION.

23D ST. & 4TH AV. DAY AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE MASQUERADERS.

Next week—Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag."

GARRICK THEATRE. To-night. Mat. Sat.

STUART ROBSON in the London Comedy Success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

EDEN MUSEE.

World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15.

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SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

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The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the [illegible] form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each [illegible] subscriber.

COL. WARING'S MEN STRIKE

About One Hundred Drivers Refuse to Work Until Paid.

POLICE CALLED TO PRESERVE ORDER

Disturbances at Two Places, but No One Is Hurt—Workmen Lose Their Places—Statement of the Commissioner.

There was a strike yesterday morning at Stable B of the Department of Street Cleaning, in West Fifty-second Street. It involved more than 100 employes, who claim that they have not been paid in three weeks. Secretary Gates said yesterday that the only employes whose pay was in arrears were the drivers, and that they would be paid Monday, when the Board of Estimate meets. The board, he said, had not been in session since the holidays, and this accounted for the withholding of the wages.

The confusion attendant on the drivers' refusal to go out with the carts caused no little trouble in the district. The Superintendent manned the carts with new sweepers, who, through ignorance of the streets, did their work without much system. At Fiftieth Street, near Tenth Avenue, strikers and their sympathizers assaulted two of the new sweepers, and tried to drag them from the carts. There was a short skirmish, which was ended by the arrival of policemen. A big crowd collected, threats were made, and pieces of ice and brick were thrown, but no injury was done.

The striking hands made it unpleasant all the morning for the new men who were working between Twenty-eighth and Ninety-seventh Street, west of Sixth Avenue, and they finally became so noisy that word was sent to Police Headquarters that men were needed to quell the trouble.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street, West Thirtieth Street, West Forty-seventh Street, and West Sixty-eighth Street Stations were directed to look out for affairs in their respective precincts. Inspector Brooks, who has charge of the west side of the city, left his office, at Police Headquarters, shortly after 1 o'clock to direct the movements of the police.

The most serious disturbance of the day occurred about 2 o'clock, when a number of sweepers approached the dump at Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue and were pounced upon by a crowd of strikers. They tipped over a number of carts, beat the drivers, and created great disturbance. Acting Inspector Brooks chanced to be in the vicinity and he at once called out the reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station to quell what was thought might develop into a riot.

The strikers dispersed, with the exception of Michael Cullen, thirty years old, of 430 West Forty-ninth Street, who appeared to be the ringleader and refused to leave when ordered. He was arrested and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court. Cullen admitted the charge of disorderly conduct, and said that he had been drinking heavily during the day. Magistrate Mott fined him $10, and warned him that if he created any more trouble he would be punished more severely. A number of extra policemen were put on duty at that point.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson, when asked about the trouble, said that it had been caused by the red-tape methods that have to be gone through to get the men's money.

"The bills were sent to the Board of Health," he said, "so that the money could be appropriated by the Board of Estimate under the emergency act. The men were to have been paid on Wednesday, but, owing to the failure to get the bills through, they secured only a small portion of their wages. Some of the men have not received any money since the middle of December, and many of them are in great want."

Paymaster Timmerman tried to explain matters to the men, but what they wanted was money, not excuses.

Commissioner Waring sent out the following statement about the strike:

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9.

A WALKING DELEGATE STRIKE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING

At the instigation of walking delegates there was a strike this morning at Stable B of the Department of Street Cleaning, in West Fifty-second Street.

It manifested itself at roll call in the morning. As a consequence, at 11 o'clock about 100 men who had been in the receipt of wages enabling them to support their families in more than comfort were thrown permanently out of employment. The same influences are at work elsewhere in the department, but all of the employes have been warned that anything approaching a strike will result in immediate and permanent dismissal. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

The men concerned in the strike were given until 11 o'clock to go back to work. A few took advantage of the offer, and the others were immediately discharged. Many of them are good, steady workmen, who are wholly dependent on the department for their living, and the discharge will go hard with them. An opportunity will be given for some to return, but they will be listed under the new rules, which allows them a salary of $600 a year, instead of $720.

A committee of the strikers from Stable B called on Controller Fitch yesterday and explained their position. He said he would do all he could for them. All will receive their back pay Monday.

NO EXTRA WORK IN SNOWFALL.

Hundreds of Men Get Cards at Cooper Union, but Were Not Needed.

There was a great deal of bustle and excitement yesterday in the snow-removing department, which has quarters now in the old Court Building, 22 Chambers Street. The men had been looking for a heavy snowfall, and were disappointed when word came from the Weather Bureau that the storm would not be severe.

"It's no use," said Superintendent J. C. Soley. "Dunn says it's going to stop, and I guess that settles it. It's hard lines for the snow force, and it will give us bad streets for a day or two, but it can't be helped. We are doing this thing by contract now, and it would not pay us to lay out $20,000 for removing snow when forty-eight hours of sunshine will do the business equally well.

"This is the most troublesome kind of snowfall we can have. There is not enough to warrant giving the job over to Contractor Tait, who is to get 56 cents a cubic yard for removing the snow, and yet there is more than enough to make lots of trouble for traffic. We shall not need Contractor Tait, unless the snow accumulates to five or six inches. In this event we will do some street cleaning that will open the eyes of New-Yorkers.

"We have never before had such a perfect system for doing this work. The city has been districted especially for snowstorms. When it looks like a genuine snow, orders are issued to all the foremen in the department, and in three hours' time they must each have fifty men at their respective stables. The contractor selects the foremen and the latter get their own men. The department reserves the right of directing the movements of the snow force, which is entirely separate and distinct from the regular department men. These will go on with their regular work regardless of the snow.

"To facilitate the work, we have gotten snow plows of various patents, which are now ready for use at the various stables. Two, four, and six horses will be attached to these concerns, and the snow will be laid in windrows along the sidewalks, and the contractor's men will shovel it up and dump it. The most important streets, like Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Park Row, Canal, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth, will be taken first. I am in direct communication with Col. Waring, and I inform him every hour of the day and night, when it is snowing, as to the depth. In this way we are prepared for anything."

The prospects of a job at snow cleaning attracted a great crowd of unemployed to the Cooper Union Labor Bureau yesterday. Late in the afternoon Col. Waring issued a call for 1,000 laborers. The notice was posted up at Cooper Union, and in a short time the place was almost mobbed. The bureau is under the management of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and has on its rolls the names of more than 3,000 unemployed. Six hundred men were immediately provided with cards, which direct the bearer at which stable to report. Calls have been received from many charitable organizations for the privilege of supplying workmen.

Superintendent Soley said yesterday that unless several inches more snow fell, these men would not get a job, however, as the department would be able to take care of what had already fallen with the regular force.

MAYOR GIVES A CHECK FOR $100

He Is Anxious to Have the Democratic Convention Meet in This City—Fund Now About $50,000.

Ex-Congressman Isidor Straus called on Mayor Strong yesterday as a member of the Committee on Finance of the committee that is urging the claims of this city as the place to hold the Democratic National Convention this year.

Mr. Straus talked to Col. Strong for a minute or two, and then the Mayor took his check book and wrote out a check for $100, which he turned over to Mr. Straus as his contribution to the convention fund. Mr. Straus said that the Mayor's check brought the sum total up to about $50,000.

Many Democrats who heard of the Mayor's check said pleasant things about him.

"You see," said the Mayor to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I gave that check as a citizen, who desires to see all big affairs like a National Convention come to this city. It is the greatest city on the continent. I should be very much delighted if both the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions should come to this city.

"I hope that the gentlemen who are working so intelligently to bring the Democratic National Convention to this city will be successful. I want to see all these big affairs held in this city. I was very anxious to have the World's Fair held here, and John Claflin and myself worked very hard to get this city selected, and so did several others."

MR. GILROY HEADS THE COMMITTEE.

Chosen on Tammany's Delegation—Local Political Significance.

The Committee of Thirty-five appointed by the Tammany Executive Committee to co-operate with other committees to go to Washington and urge the Democratic National Committee to select this city as the place for holding the convention, met at Tammany Hall yesterday and organized for business.

The most significant thing about the meeting, from a local political standpoint, was the selection of ex-Mayor Gilroy as Chairman of the committee. The ex-Mayor was placed in nomination by John C. Sheehan, and was elected unanimously.

Mr. Gilroy until yesterday had not been in Tammany Hall since before the last election, when, it will be remembered, the failure of the Executive Committee to continue him as Chairman of one of its standing committees caused a sensation in local politics, and kept Mr. Gilroy out of active participation in Tammany affairs.

The ex-Mayor last Monday showed that he was still in politics by taking charge of the Welde-White forces at the Thirty-first Assembly District primaries, and winning the victory for them.

His election yesterday as Chairman of the committee to go to Washington indicates that he is no longer to be ignored in the councils of the Wigwam. Mr. Gilroy did not conceal the fact that he was much pleased with the honor conferred on him. It probably means that an era of good feeling has been begun between the Gilroy and the Croker factions in Tammany, but there may be more, or less, of this later.

A. H. Hammersley, Jr., was appointed Secretary of the committee, and District Attorney John R. Fellows and Senator Thomas F. Grady were selected as the speakers to present the case of New-York to the National Committee. A Committee on Transportation was appointed, and the Committee of Thirty-Five will meet again next Monday afternoon to make final arrangements.

NEW MEN WON THE ELECTION

"Regular" Ticket of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, Carried Through—The Lieutenants Chosen.

The "regular" ticket was carried through last night in the election held by Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. After some exciting electioneering, William F. Meeks was elected First Lieutenant and Alexander S. Williams Second Lieutenant.

The Company I election has caused more excitement in the regiment than any such affair in the last five years. The fight has been on for several months, and has been between the old men of the company and the new members.

At a company meeting last December the Captain was empowered to appoint a Committee on Nominations. He appointed Sergts. G. F. Peyton and Richard Newman and Corp. J. C. Chatfield. The committee became divided, and it was soon found the new men had control.

The committee nominated two new men. Mr. Meeks had joined in June of last year and Mr. Williams, who is a nephew of ex-Inspector Williams, had joined three months later. Sergt. Peyton objected on the ground of the inexperience of the regular nominees, and was supported by the old men, who put up a ticket of their own, naming for First Lieutenant R. F. Cary, Jr., farmerly Sergeant in Company B, and for Second Lieutenant Hilden Olin, present First Sergeant of the company.

The time of waiting for an election was improved by the new men. The company's roll grew rapidly, until from being one of the backward ones in the regiment, it went to the front. The recruits generally were won over to the new men faction, even if they had not joined with the intention of working with it. The old men stood on their dignity, and drew their lines closer. Some very spirited campaigning was done, and some fiery speeches were made during the campaign.

The election last night was presided over by Major Francis. The polls were opened at 8:30, and were held open for an hour. The regular forces were on hand early, and cast a strong vote, while enough of the old men to have changed the result appeared after the polls closed. The company has a membership of 67, and 54 ballots were cast.

For First Lieutenant, Mr. Meeks received 29, and Mr. Cary 25; for Second Lieutenant, Mr. Williams 29 and Mr. Olin 24. The regulars made known their joy at the result by cheering, whistling, and jumping. The others, however, told them they had better wait until their candidates had passed before the examining board.

Company I has been making a strong effort to become the crack company of the regiment. Its room has been furnished at a cost of $1,500 in the style of knighthood days. Coats of mail, shields, swords, battle axes, and lances hang on the wall. The windows are draped and the hard-polished floor is to be covered with a costly rug. The company has carried off many honors in regimental contests.

MRS. LALOR ACCUSED OF MURDER

Calls Heaven to Prove that She Did Not Kill Her Son.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 9.—The police authorities have at last made a direct charge of murder against Mrs. Minnie Lalor, mother of William E. Lalor, who was killed with an axe in the old Manley homestead, in Jackson Avenue, last Thursday. She was arraigned to-day in Justice Ingraham's court, and, through her counsel, Thomas C. Kadien, pleaded not guilty.

When the charge was read to her in court she broke down completely and invoked heaven to prove that she did not commit the murder. The examination was adjourned for one week.

The evidence against Mrs. Lalor is entirely circumstantial, and it is thought that the District Attorney will have difficulty in securing a conviction.

Coroner Strong continued the inquest in the case to-night. No important witnesses were examined and no new facts were developed by the testimony.

CITY PRISON NOT A HOTEL

Mr. Wright Orders that Keepers Be Searched for Liquor and Tobacco.

Commissioner of Corrections Wright visited the city prison yesterday and left the following order, directed to Acting Warden O'Shea:

All keepers and others employed in the city prison must submit to being searched when entering the prison. If any forbidden articles are found on his or her person, expulsion will follow at once, without any further examination.

In explanation of this order Mr. Wright said that he had learned recently that keepers and others attached to the prison had made a practice of bringing in liquors and tobacco, and selling them to the prisoners. He said that he did not propose to run a hotel on the city's property.

Mr. Wright said that the charges against Warden John Fallon, who is now under suspension, would probably be

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Announcement came yesterday from London of the engagement of Miss Estelle Livingston Trowbridge to George Williams Hadden of Chicago. Miss Trowbridge is the youngest and the only one unmarried of the five daughters of the late James Brown Trowbridge, formerly of New-York, and afterward of Paris. Mr. Hadden is very well known in New-York, having for the past four or five years attended many of the larger social functions. He went abroad several weeks ago, and is now in London visiting the Trowbridges, Mrs. Trowbridge and her daughters having removed from the French capital to the English capital shortly after the death of Mr. Trowbridge, three years ago. Mrs. Trowbridge and her youngest daughter spent a month last Summer in this country, and were at Newport for several days at the height of the season there. The arrangements for the wedding have not yet been made, but it is understood that it will take place during the season in London.

—Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Florence Isabelle Preston to Henry Graves, Jr. The wedding will be celebrated Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21, in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

—Mrs. William Adams of 23 West Tenth Street gives a large tea this afternoon, from 4 o'clock to 7.

—The report that Mrs. S. Carmen Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street has sent out cards, is erroneous. Mrs. Harriot and Miss Harriot are, however, at home informally on Fridays, afternoon and evening, and will continue to receive in this manner until April.

—One of the largest receptions set for Saturday, Jan. 25, will be given by Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell at her town house, 33 West Seventy-third Street, when Mrs. Mitchell will be assisted in receiving by some very charming matrons and maids. Mr. Mitchell, by the way, has recently returned from a Western shooting trip.

—A reception was given from 4 till 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Mrs. William H. Merrill, 129 West Seventy-second Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Ada Merrill. Twelve young women assisted Mrs. Merrill in receiving. In the evening there was a dance for the young folks.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Forse Scott, who have spent a season or two in Yonkers, have returned to New-York, and are living at 597 West End Avenue. Mrs. Scott is "at home" Fridays.

—Mrs. Frederick Seymour Gibbs of 427 West Twenty-second Street has issued cards for two large receptions, on Wednesday, Jan. 15 and 22, from 4 until 7 o'clock. Mrs. Gibbs will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clarence W. Meade, Mrs. Courtney Kennelly, Miss Hart, and Miss Halsey of Newark.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, née De Neufville, are at the Grosvenor for the Winter. Mrs. Schroeder will receive on Fridays in February.

—Miss Cora Weston Clark, 66 West Eighty-fourth Street, is a guest of Mrs. Charles Bond, 128 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

—Mrs. George B. Prescott will spend part of the Winter at Coronado Beach, Coronado, Cal.

—Miss Sally Pemberton of Philadelphia, whose engagement to Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston, was recently announced, will be a guest of Mrs. Burden during January.

—Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach have invitations out for a dinner party on Tuesday evening of next week at their residence, 585 Fifth Avenue.

—Mrs. Willis Steele gave a musicale last evening at her residence, 630 Columbus Avenue. Among the artists appearing were Señora Alfredo Argilgos, the Misses Reese, Miss Giovanini, and Arthur E. Johnston, pianists.

—Mrs. Albert Leoning of 123 East Fifty-sixth Street will receive informally this afternoon, and on succeeding Fridays in this month.

—Mrs. M. Augustus Field, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, Miss Mary Field, and Mr. Augustus Bradhurst Field, who sailed for Europe on the steamship Normannia yesterday, will not return to this country for nearly six months.

—At the first of the Tuesday evening musical rides given by the Michaux Cycle Club this week at Bowman's Academy, at Broadway and Fifty-third Street, William A. Haines, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the club, was most agreeably surprised. It was his fiftieth birthday, and, in honor of that event, some of the members of the Michaux Club presented him with a handsome silver wine cooler. To Mrs. Haines was given a silver champagne bottle holder. The meeting was one of the largest the Michaux Club has had since its organization. Nearly 200 were present. The next musical ride of the Michaux Club takes place to-night.

—Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland of 135 Fifth Avenue is receiving informally on Tuesday afternoons.

—Mrs. Charles Thorpe Gilbert has returned to town from Gilbertsville, N. Y., and will receive this afternoon informally at 85 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—Mrs. Henry Tilden Swan, née Paine, of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, will receive informally on Tuesdays until Lent.

—Mrs. Robert W. Todd and Miss Todd of 135 East Fifty-seventh Street will give their second "at home" this season on Monday afternoon of next week.

—The Card and Theatre Club which was organized by Mrs. T. Tasso Fischer and Miss Herbert, attended the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday evening, and afterward enjoyed an elaborate supper. Among those in the party besides Mrs. Fischer and Miss Herbert were Mr. and Mrs. Gillies, George Wheeler, the Misses Glenny, J. C. Travis, Dr. Wollerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernardo Fischer.

—Mrs. Henry H. Sawyer of 218 West Forty-fourth Street has cards out for the first and third Tuesdays of each month of the season.

—Miss Chapman and Miss Sturtevant of 179 West Seventy-third Street will receive on Tuesdays during January and February.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Alers Hankey, formerly of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, have moved into their new house, 314 West Seventy-ninth Street.

—Mrs. Alfred Meyer of 801 Madison Avenue will receive on Tuesdays during the season.

—Mrs. Andreas Ketchum and Miss Ketchum of West Sixty-third Street are visiting friends in Atlantic City. PATRIARCH.

To Uphold the Monroe Doctrine.

The State Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District have organized a Monroe Democratic Club, the purpose of which is to uphold the Monroe doctrine. W. R. Keese, Chairman of the State Democracy's District Committee in this district, will probably be made President of the new club.

New Up-Town Republican Club.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District has been incorporated. The building 183 East Seventy-third Street has been leased for a clubhouse. Dr. L. P. Oberndorfer is President, Jostrow Alexander, the Platt leader of the district, Treasurer, and J. Philip Berg the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Lecture by Stewart Culin.

Stewart Culin entertained the members of the Archaeological Society at the Academy of Medicine Building last evening with a lecture on the "Origin of Certain Fa- [illegible]" with illustrations from the

OUR NATION IS FEARLESS

Gen. King Says the President Has Shown We Dread Nobody.

TAUGHT A LESSON TO ENGLAND

"National Issues" the Topic Before the Brooklyn Democratic Club—Tariff Bills and Republican Legacies.

Gen. Horatio C. King delivered an address last night before the members of the Brooklyn Democratic Club in the club headquarters, 201 Montague Street, his subject being "National Issues." Referring to the Monroe doctrine, he said:

No one will deny that during the last year there has been a better feeling throughout the land; confidence was gradually being restored. Capital has been less timed, and sought the usual or new avenues of distribution. But the increasing serenity has been disturbed by apprehensions of war with our great English-speaking brotherhood across the sea.

I have no disposition to criticise the recent message of the President respecting the Venezuelan boundary. No one doubts that Mr. Cleveland has the courage of his convictions, and is fearless in giving them utterance. He was warned that his great tariff measure would surely compass his defeat, but he faltered not. And in his latest utterance he has manifested like courage.

That he had reason to call a halt to the aggressive and brusque tactics of Great Britain, few will gainsay. Perhaps the same result might have been attained by a little more diplomacy in the use of language. But while the financial world has been rudely disturbed, I am inclined to think, on the whole, that it will be beneficial rather than otherwise to have England understand that there is one nation on the face of the earth that is not afraid of anything or anybody the world over.

And yet the sober second thought of the great mass of the people on both sides is opposed to war; and on this side of the ocean none are more averse than those who were witnesses of and participants in the bloody struggle from 1861 to 1865. God forbid that the two greatest leaders of Christian civilization should ever imbue their hands in each other's blood. I can conceive of no difference which could arise that cannot be settled by peacable arbitration. The great mass of the people of both countries love peace, and their views will be heard and their influence felt should a collision seem imminent.

Hundreds of the most noted citizens on both sides have already spoken, and from out of the dead past comes the echo of the voice of our great chieftain, "Let us have peace."

Gen. King said that the Democratic Party was in favor of hard money, and that greenbacks and silver were advocated by the Republican Party. Then he continued:

The Democratic Party can never die, because it represents principles which will die only when the Republic shall have passed away. When the death knell of liberty is rung out in the murky darkness of anarchy, then, and then only, will the party founded by Jefferson and nurtured by the grandest men whose names are embalmed in history, cease to exist—a culmination as remote as the destruction of the world.

In referring to the tariff, Gen. King said:

Representative Mills tried to have a reasonable tariff considered, but Congress would have none of it. The Democrats could do nothing, and the Republicans suffered the war tariff to oppress the people. Had the ringing and fearless message of President Cleveland of Dec. 6, 1887, been promulgated ten years earlier, the Nation would have escaped that climax of iniquity, that unparalleled combination of selfishness, greed, extortion, and oppression, the McKinley bill. Under the specious and misleading title of an act to raise revenue, it encouraged all sorts of trusts, combinations, and monopolies. It was fitly styled by Mr. Springer, the Democratic champion of tariff for revenue only, "a Chinese wall to check imports and prevent exports," and it fully established its right to the title.

It failed utterly either to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government or to increase the wages of workingmen one penny. It stole from the millions and enriched the already millionaires. Prosperity gradually declined. With the aid of extravagant appropriations the Treasury surplus was reduced. The $200,000,000 which Mr. Cleveland transmitted to President Harrison at the close of the former's first term melted away in the four years of the latter's Administration, and when, upon the fiat of an outraged and indignant people, Mr. Cleveland again assumed the reins of Government, he found an empty Treasury, an insufficient revenue, and a prospective and unavoidable deficiency of $50,000,000 as a souvenir of Republican executive misrule and legislative action.

The club amended its constitution so that in the future such men as Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Henry Yonge, Collector of Internal Revenue Kelly, and A. A. Healy may become members. Until the constitution was amended they were barred out, as delegates to political organizations or office holders were not eligible to membership.

SAW A GHOST ON A BICYCLE

Members of the Fenhurst Owl Club Saw It—Was of Tremendous Size and Awful Appearance.

FENHURST, L. I., Jan. 9.—Ghosts and sprites have again begun to drive sleep away from Long Islanders. Like all troublous things, spooks never come singly. Therefore, when the residents of this section heard of the ghost which was haunting August Gusterin's flat, at Rockaway Beach, one old woman, who is wise in the ways of spooks, shook her finger warningly and said:

"Mind! they'll be here yit, an' t'won't be long, nuther." Her prediction was fulfilled sooner than was expected, and four members of the Owl Club of this village had an experience last evening which they declare they will never forget.

William McDonald, Wright Hewlett, Lee Moore, and E. L. Carroll are the four who had the distinction of seeing the apparition. The Owl Club, to which they belong, is not an organized society. It is the name applied to all the young men collectively who stay up later than 9 o'clock, which is the hour at which most of Fenhurst's best citizens retire. Therefore, it is not surprising that the members of the Owl Club should be the ones to witness the doings of the ghost.

The quartet visited Valley Stream last evening. It was on their return trip that they met the ghost. As they were walking along the railroad track at a point midway between Woodsburgh and this village something white, they declare, approached them from the direction of Fenhurst. It was coming like the wind. Their hair stood on end, and they stepped aside to allow the uncanny thing to pass.

To their amazement, the white figure proved to be that of a colossal wheelman, his back arched scorcher fashion. He was scorching along on top of a single rail with supernatural dexterity. When the weird thing had rustled by and the teeth of the young men ceased chattering enough to permit them to speak, McDonald exclaimed:

"Did you see it?"

"Did we see it?" the others asked in chorus; "where do you suppose our eyes were?"

Then they compared notes. All were agreed upon the appearance of the strange thing. They determined at first not to tell of it, but they changed their minds later. When they did tell of it, they learned that William V. Hatfield and George M. Disher, Jr., had also seen the same ghost on a wheel a few nights ago. They described it as of enormous size. Its eyes were brilliant and threw a ghastly light ahead. The wheel was large and the tires seemed to be of nothing but vapor.

The story is ridiculed generally, but the young men gave such vivid and positive descriptions of the apparition that even the least superstitious of the inhabitants make a thorough examination under their beds at night before they retire.

Another case of sprites has cropped out at Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach. Joseph Nash is employed on a steam dredge at that place, and he sleeps on it nights. One night recently he heard mysterious noises, and last evening he begged Henry Evans to escort him upon the dredge. He then went to bed, but was awakened in the night by more strange sounds.

He got up with his shotgun and looking from the window saw a ghostly white figure. He fired both barrels of the gun, but the figure came right along the pier and shook its finger in his face. It then vanished. He gave a shriek, and, quickly dressing, left the dredge. He declares he will not sleep upon it again. He says three of the dredge's crew were drowned two years ago, and he thinks their spirits have come back to haunt the vessel.

Still another case was that of "Uncle" Bob Eldert, also at Hammel's. He sat alone in his little saloon last evening when a face suddenly appeared at the window. He thought of banshees, and went to investigate. Looking out he saw nothing. He sat in his chair again and fell asleep. It must have been an hour later when he awoke with a start. Going to the till he found that $10 was missing. A bottle of whisky and some cigars were also gone. "Uncle" Bob consoled himself with the reflection that ghosts who could appreciate good whisky and cigars were not entirely bad.

Many Long Islanders pretend that all these alleged ghosts are burglars, but they are all careful not to travel alone along the roads at night.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A team of runaway horses attached to one of the Fire Department fuel wagons was caught at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street shortly after midnight yesterday morning by Policeman Scherry of the Fifth Street Station. The wagon was on its way to the big Broadway fire at the time. The pole of the wagon struck a cab and damaged it slightly.

—A dinner will be given to Judge Francis Miles Finch, who has just finished his fourteen-year term of service in the Court of Appeals of New-York, by the members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, of which Judge Finch is a member. The dinner will be given at the Hotel Savoy Friday evening, Jan. 24. Theodore Bacon will preside.

—The annual meeting of the Rutgers Alumni Association will be held at the Hotel Waldorf to-morrow. The business meeting will be at 11 A. M. and the luncheon at 1 P. M. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss A. M. Fielde, Prof. Charles E. West, and Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier.

—A meeting in memory of Sergius Stepniak will be held at Cooper Union this evening under the auspices of the Russian societies of this city. John Swinton will preside. The following will speak: Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Charles F. Adams, Lucien Sanial, Leo Hartman, Alexander Jonas, and A. Cahan.

—Robert Brown, who was charged with having killed James Healey Nov. 23 last, and who was held by Coroner O'Meagher after the Coroner's jury had exonerated him, was discharged from custody by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday.

—Alpohrse Minch of 142 East Seventh Street was discharged from custody by the Justices in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of misappropriating $5 as sub-Treasurer of the New-York Turn Verein, Bloomingdale. He proved that the money had been mislaid.

—At a special reception of the West End Auxiliary, 102 West Eighty-second Street, at 3:30 this afternoon, Mrs. Ellen J. Foster, President of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States, will speak on current political issues.

—The officers of the Alumnae Association of the Normal College will hold the first "At Home" of the new year to-day, from 3 to 5 P. M., in the library. All alumnae are invited to be present.

—The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association will hold its annual meeting at the library, Astor Place, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—John Sullivan, a longshoreman of 286 Furman Street, was taken to the Contagious Hospital on Wednesday, suffering with smallpox, and George Evans, a sailor on the steamship North Cymbria, was conveyed to the same hospital yesterday, suffering with smallpox, and the vessel was quarantined.

—Assistant Corporation Counsel Mudge went to Flatlands yesterday and made a demand for all records. They were handed over to him and were placed in the Corporation Counsel's office. There were not so many as was expected, and it is feared that some have been lost.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the motion for a mandamus made by Edward S. Bogart to compel County Treasurer Taylor to reinstate him as bookkeeper on the ground that he is a veteran fireman. The Justice held that the position was a confidential one.

—The plate-glass window in the clothing store of H. & S. Brown, 565 Fulton Street, was smashed yesterday morning, causing a damage of $50, besides the loss of $30 worth of clothing. This is the second window that has been smashed in the last week.

—Justice Neu in his annual report, states that during the year he granted 5,987 summonses and disposed of 5,547 cases. There were 13,373 summary proceedings, and he married 50 couples. He collected and turned over to the City Treasurer $7,365.35.

—Mary Cusick, twenty-five years old, a servant at 138 Lafayette Avenue, used kerosene oil to start a fire yesterday. Her clothing caught fire and she was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where she died yesterday afternoon.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Osborne, yesterday, Joseph Mayer sued the S. Liebmann Sons Brewing Company for $25,000 for personal injuries. A barrel fell on his head on Dec. 12, 1892. The case is still on.

—Peter Thompson of 533 Warren Street fell from the roof of the pier at the foot of Amity Street to the ground yesterday morning and fractured his left leg and injured his spine. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

—Mrs. Kate Smith, fifty years old, of 591 Eighteenth Street, who had been drinking heavily, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by eating paris green. She was removed to the Seney Hospital.

—In the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, before Justice Keogh, yesterday the Fulton Bank was sued by Theodore V. Smalley to recover $10,000, a balance on his account. The case was tried once before.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday appointed Edwin Hayward of 588 Atlantic Avenue a member of the Examining Board of Master Plumbers. The compensation is $240 a year, and the term is two years.

—Frank Smith of 42 Floyd Street and James Clark of 895 Myrtle Avenue were arrested early yesterday morning as suspicious persons. Justice Haggerty yesterday held them for examination.

—James Francis of 518 Union Street was taken ill in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday and was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where it is said that he is suffering from typhoid fever.

—John Gardiner, nineteen years old, of 29 Luqueer Street, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of stealing articles from a tugboat at the foot of Summit Street.

—The Rev. James A. West, forty-two years old, of 490 Decatur Street, was yesterday fined $20 by Justice Harriman for committing a misdemeanor in Broadway on Wednesday.

—Police Justice Tighe yesterday dismissed the case of assault against William J. Voss, the Republican leader of the Third Ward, as his wife refused to press the complaint.

—George Bufield, a butcher of 1,119 Fulton Street, was swindled out of $5 yesterday by a man and a woman who worked the change trick.

—Ex-Policeman Hugh McCabe was fined $10 yesterday by Justice Tighe for assaulting Patrick Sweeney of Fifty-sixth Street.

—Alderman Leaycraft yesterday, in the City Hall, married Olano Thorsen of Norway to Anna Andersen of Sweden.

—Foreman James Kellogg of Engine Company No. 38, on Norman Avenue, has been appointed a district engineer.

—The Woman's Health Protective Association will meet this morning at 204 Livingston Street.

Long Island City.

—William Fletcher of Borden Avenue will be examined to-day as to his sanity. He was wandering about yesterday in the cold with nothing on except a pair of trousers and an overcoat.

—It is said that cars of the Steinway Railroad will soon be running in Broadway.

Long Island.

—Matinicock Lodge, No. 806, F. and A. M., of Oyster Bay, has installed these officers: W. M.—William S. Moore; J. W.—Dr. C. W. Root; Treasurer—A. Ludlam; Secretary—Walter Franklin; Chaplain—The Rev. Henry H. Washburn; S. D.—Theodore A. Swan; J. D.—Amos M. Knapp; Marshal—J. D. Rushmore; Organist—G. Talmage; Tiler—James Buchanan.

—The Corona Citizens' Club held its annual meeting Wednesday evening and elected these officers: President—James C. Dillon; Vice President—David A. Wheeler; Secretary—A. Livingston; Treasurer—Thomas Campbell; Trustees—Thomas Traphagen and John F. Nesbitt. After the business meeting the wives of the members treated them to a collation.

—A new steamboat company has been formed to operate a boat between Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, and New-London, Conn. The officers are: President—J. Eugene Parker; First Vice President—Jonathan Terry; Secretary—William H. Beckwith; Treasurer—G. C. Adams; General Manager—James Elton.

—The following have been installed officers of Rockville Centre Lodge, No. 278, I. O. O. F.: Noble Grand—Dr. F. T. De Lano; Vice Grand—T. T. Ramsden; Past Grand—I. W. Dean; Recording Secretary—Sidney Smith; Financial Secretary—F. E. Gager; Treasurer—C. E. Gritman; Trustee—E. D. Seabury.

—There is trouble in the Islip Fire Department because the Hook and Ladder Company is accused of receiving more favors at the hands of the Trustees than the other two companies in the village. Capt. "Hank" Haff of the Defender is a member of the company.

—At the meeting of the Flushing Republican Town Committee Wednesday evening the following officers were elected: Chairman—John R. Townsend; Secretary—Thomas B. Lowerre; Treasurer—George H. Sweeny.

—Southampton Village will vote Feb. 15 to decide whether the village shall remain incorporated. There is a strong anti-incorporation party. A similar proposition was recently defeated at Patchogue.

—Gottlieb Dietrich of 386 Melrose Avenue, Brooklyn, employed on the new high school building in course of construction at Jamaica, fell yesterday a distance of fifteen feet and dislocated his arm.

—Capt. William H. Miller of Bay Shore crossed Great South Bay yesterday on a "scooter." The "scooter" is a substitute for an iceboat, and consists of a boy's sled rigged with a sail and rudder.

—A meeting of Jamaica veterans' sons will be held at the Town Hall to-morrow evening for the purpose of organizing a camp of the Sons of Veterans.

—The Whitestone Water Board has organized for the year as follows: President—Samuel D. Roe; Treasurer—M. Worms; Secretary—William Joyce.

—A reception was given Tuesday evening to the Rev. W. H. B. Allen, who recently resigned as pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Church, Sea Cliff.

—Henry Graf was granted a license at Hicksville yesterday, and was arrested immediately afterward on a charge of violating the excise law.

—A conference as to the compulsory education law will be held by a number of Boards of Education in Jamaica, Saturday, Jan. 18.

—A plant for the development of cultures is to be established by the Flushing Health Board. It is to cost $150.

—The Town Board of Jamaica will meet to-day to appoint a Justice of the Peace in place of Stephen Lott.

—The Great Neck League has elected Robert A. Ellard, George Ellard, and Milton A. Lecluse Directors.

—The annual report of the Oyster Bay Methodist Church shows a balance of 93 cents in the treasury.

—A barn in the rear of the American Hotel at Sag Harbor was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

—The pupils in the Southampton Union School are to hold a recitation contest in Agawan Hall Feb. 11.

—The Flushing electric light system is to be extended so as to take in a number of new streets.

—Mrs. J. K. Gittens, a resident of Hempstead, was seriously injured by falling down stairs yesterday.

—Robert Kendrick has resigned as Village Marshal of Southampton.

—Sea Cliff Hose Company has appropriated $100 for new uniforms.

Yonkers.

—The eight-hour law, which now applies to letter carriers, has occasioned considerable complaint in this city for the reason that often the carriers stop work while on their routes, having with them a quantity of letters which they return to the office to be delivered the next day. Some complain that important letters have not been delivered within twenty-four hours after they were received at the Yonkers Post Office.

—The net profits of the fair for the benefit of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association thus far amount to $1,190.64, and there is more to come. The piano which was to have been disposed of at the fair was withheld, as the requisite number of quarter dollars had not been received. Tickets are now on sale at 25 cents each.

—A musical festival was conducted by Brig. Gen. Evans and the divisional staff brass band of the Salvation Army at the army hall last night, which was attended by a large number from out of town.

—The Police Department Pension Fund has been enriched by $50 from James B. Dickson of North Broadway, in recognition of the efficient services of the police in the case of the burglary on his premises.

—Robert Walsh, a veteran of the war, died yesterday morning of pneumonia, which resulted from a cold he contracted a week ago when he attended the installation of officers in Kitching Post.

—Alfred Jones, N. A., of this city, has on exhibition in East's gallery a handsome engraving of the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon, made from the oil painting by J. G. Chapman.

—The Board of Police has remanded Patrolman August Dietzel to the School of Instruction for violating the rule and getting intoxicated the night of Saturday, Jan. 4, while on reserve duty.

—Orders have been issued prohibiting all persons from coasting on sleds or similar contrivances on any street across a railroad track in the city, and offenders will be arrested.

—The concert last evening to give an exhibition of the new organ of the First Reformed Church was a successful event, and gave satisfaction to all.

—George B. McClellan Camp, Sons of Veterans, attended the installation of the officers of Meade Camp in Dobbs Ferry last night.

—Prof. Scott gave his fifth lecture in the University Extension course last evening in the Woman's Institute.

Westchester County.

—A mass meeting of the electors of the First, Second, and Third Election Districts of the town of Rye will be held Jan. 14 in the Lyceum, Rye, to decide whether Rye Village shall be incorporated. It is thought that there will not be much opposition to incorporation. Among those who have fostered the incorporation movement are Charles P. Cowles, Walter T. Hart, William Porter Allen, John A. Billington, John A. Gwynne, Bernard Baruch, Reginald P. Sherman, Theodore Fremd, George W. Galloway, Charles H. Kniffen, Charles R. Greer, and Jacob Werner.

—The following men have been installed officers in Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434, F. and A. M., Mount Vernon: Master—Henry B. Pruser; Senior Warden—W. T. Standen; Junior Warden—W. A. Anderson; Treasurer—Burr Davis; Secretary—Alfred B. Guion; Chaplain—The Rev. William S. Coffey; Marshal—W. W. Howe; Senior Deacon—E. L. Louden; Junior Deacon—Con Dugan; Senior Master of Ceremonies—J. W. Downs; Junior Master of Ceremonies—Dr. R. H. Dinegar.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors paid its annual visit of inspection yesterday to the New-York Catholic Protectory in Westchester. They had an interesting tour through the shops, and saw the boys and girls at work learning useful trades. A dinner was enjoyed, and complimentary speeches exchanged between the Supervisors and the managers of the institution.

—Edward Campion of Sing Sing sent Edward Ryan, an employe, to the First National Bank Wednesday with $400 to deposit. Of that amount $150 was in bills, the remainder in checks. The young man, after leaving the house, sent the checks back. He bought a railroad ticket to Tarrytown, and that was the last seen of him. The police are looking for him.

—Rafael Deseo of 61 Spring Street, New-York, was arrested yesterday in Mount Vernon on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Leopold Secondo of 31 Spring Street, New-York. The horse was sold to Charles Seaman of 24 South Eleventh Avenue, Mount Vernon.

—Charles H. Stecker, city editor of The Mount Vernon Argus, who broke the metacarpal bones in his left hand over a month ago, has had the baseball that he was obliged to carry in his hand while the bones were knitting, removed. Mr. Stecker has recovered the use of his hand.

—A wheelmen's bowling tournament has been arranged among the New-Rochelle, Huguenot, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and Mount Vernon teams. The first game will be played Saturday night between the New-Rochelle and Huguenot wheelmen.

—The skating in the county was very fine yesterday, and crowds of young people enjoyed the exhilarating sport. The boys kept the snow off.

—Frank L. Jones of Sing Sing has been appointed Fish and Game Inspector for that district.

New-Rochelle.

—The village of New-Rochelle is puzzled to know what to do with the tramps. It has been the custom to lodge the tramps in the village lock-up. The town of New-Rochelle, which owns the building in which the lock-up is situated, has entered an objection to the use of the place as a dormitory. Tramps applying for lodging this week have been locked up over night on charges of vagrancy and dismissed the following morning. Justice Lambden says that any tramp who is locked up a second time will be sent to the penitentiary.

—The Builders' Association of New-Rochelle has been made a permanent organization. Among the charter members are James F. Seacord, Robert Barnett, John F. New, Frank New, William J. Crennan, William Pagan, P. H. Donohue, Peter Doern, A. J. Rivers, William Rafferty, Charles Hildring, W. W. Dodge, Thomas Smith, W. T. Bell, M. O. Booker, William Harris, Frank Brady, John Schlotter, John P. Donohue, John Wackerbarth, and Henry A. Wackerbarth.

—Seven houses are quarantined because of diphtheria in the village. The cases are widely scattered. The Board of Health believes that there is not the slightest danger of an epidemic. The town, according to the figures of the Board of Health, is in a satisfactory condition, and the death rate is very low. It has not been deemed advisable to close any of the schools because of diphtheria.

—L. A. Maynard, Secretary of the Organized Charities of New-Rochelle, has been invited to explain the purposes of the organization at the "Thursday morning" in the gymnasium, next week. Mrs. Amelia B. Quintin of Philadelphia, President of the National Indian Association, will speak at the "Thursday morning" week after next.

—A meeting of taxpayers has been called to-night in Lambden's Hall by the President of the Village to suggest amendments to the village charter.

Staten Island.

—Agent Fountaine of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took charge of the five children of Hugh and Ellen Swanton, who were found in miserable quarters in Ann Street, West Brighton. The family was without fire, food, or clothing. After clothing had been secured, the children were taken to the home of the society. The parents are said to be dissipated, and a warrant was issued for their arrest. Mrs. Swanton was almost entirely without clothing, and was not arrested.

—A Board of Trade and Village Improvement Association was organized in Tottenville, Wednesday evening, with the following officers: President—Hubbard R. Yetman; Vice President—Seymour Case; Treasurer—F. C. E. Peterson. These officers compose the Board of Trustees, and appoint a Secretary. The association has already about fifty members, and will send two representatives to the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

—The fourteenth anniversary of the Staten Island Diet Kitchen was celebrated yesterday afternoon, and the pretty little home of the society, in Tompkinsville, was filled with the members and a few guests. An address was made by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Yocam, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, and two recitations were given by Miss Sparks of Arrochar. The old Board of Directresses was re-elected.

—Locke Richardson will appear at the Hotel Castleton this evening under the auspices of prominent society people for the benefit of the Library Fund of the Staten Island Academy. He will give "The Rivals," by Sheridan.

Jersey City.

—Counselor Alexander Young yesterday informed Judge Lippincott that the suits of Mrs. Mary S. O'Neill, William Hanlon, Robert Hanlon, and Patrick Garrity, all of New-York, who were run down by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company in Jersey City, May 6, 1895, had been compromised. The complainants demanded aggregate damages of $42,000. Mr. Young refused to say how much they accepted in settlement.

—Sheriff Toffey yesterday received a writ from the Chancery Court directing him to impanel a jury to ascertain when and where Bartholomew J. O'Connell died, what property he owned in Hudson, and whether he left any heirs or made a will. Sheriff Toffey says he has no knowledge of Bartholomew J. O'Connell, but will summon a jury and let its members hear what the lawyers have to say in the case.

—Patrick Kennedy, who was employed in the building of the new City Hall, was killed by a falling wall Aug. 9, 1894. Mary Kennedy, his widow, yesterday brought suit against John English, the contractor, for $20,000. A nonsuit was granted by Judge Lippincott, on the ground of "fellow-service," the New-Jersey law providing that when a man accepts hazardous employment he also accepts the risk.

—Some time ago the New-York Advertising Sign Company put up a lot of fences on the meadows for advertising purposes. The recent storm blew these fences down, and people living near by carried them away for firewood. Mrs. Lena Kratz and her son Frank of Tonnele Avenue and Lake Street were arrested yesterday for stealing some of the wood. They were held for examination pending other arrests.

—Prosecutor Winfield yesterday entered a nolle in the case of Frank Nevins, an alleged "green goods" man. It was found that Nevins had been twice indicted, the second time as Frank Rivers, and that under that name had been tried and acquitted. He is supposed to be the man whom John Sheffield "bunkoed" out of $1,000 at Taylor's Hotel, but Sheffield testified that he was not.

—When the East Jersey Company undertook to turn on the temporary water supply for Jersey City yesterday, a leak was discovered at the Voltaire meter, in Belleville Avenue, near the Passaic River, and the water was shut off to enable the workmen to make the necessary repairs. The water will be turned on to-day.

—George Harris, who has been identified as John Doyle, a New-York crook, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for ten years for stealing a horse and wagon from Dr. John D. McGill, of which crime he was convicted Monday.

—Frederick Brinckmann of Brinckmann & Hauck, wagon builders, of Van Vorst Street, near Sussex, yesterday caught his right hand in a planing machine. Four fingers were taken off. Mr. Brinckmann's eldest son lost three fingers by a similar accident four weeks ago.

—James J. Esterbrook, a veteran of the Mexican war, whose regiment took part in the capture of the City of Mexico, has been appointed by Gov. Werts one of the Commissioners to represent New-Jersey at the International Fair to be held in the City of Mexico next April.

—Philip Boyd, colored, of Montgomery Street and Jordan Avenue, died in the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received last Saturday when he was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train.

—The Carteret Club will give a dinner in the clubhouse, in Bergen Avenue, to Gov. Werts and Gov. Griggs immediately after the inauguration of the latter, but the exact date has not been fixed.

—Theodore Vose, forty years old, of Jersey Avenue and Sixth Street, fell from a coal train at the foot of Nineteenth Street yesterday and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

New-Jersey.

—F. Elmer Ellis of Camden City was arrested there yesterday afternoon on complaint of William P. Auchenbach of Philadelphia for obtaining money under false pretenses. Auchenbach says he paid Ellis a commission of $7.50, Jan. 2, for a loan of $75 on household goods, but had not received the money. Ellis handed the $75 over to Auchenbach in court.

—There is a serious outbreak of scarlet fever at Port Morris, ten miles from Dover. Inside of a week fifty cases have been reported, and the disease is still spreading. The schools at Port Morris and Netcong have been closed on account of the epidemic. Many houses are quarantined, and the doctors refuse to allow any one to go in or out.

—Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of Red Bank, tendered a reception last night to Henry S. White, Department Commander of New-Jersey, his staff, and a number of the National officers. The reception was held in the post's room, and about 300 persons were present.

—Harrison Rutherford and John Pilgrim of Hammonton narrowly escaped death yesterday through eating poisoned honey. The effects resembled strychnine poisoning. The bees are supposed to have fed on belladona plant or nux vomica.

—Kerr & Martin's bicycle store, at 169 Broad Street, Newark, was broken into Wednesday night, and two bicycles stolen.

Long Branch.

—Elaborate preparations are being made by Grand Master Fergus A. Dennis of the New-Jersey Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to hold the largest public demonstration of Odd Fellows ever held in Monmouth County. The big meeting will be held in the Town Hall Thursday, Jan. 30. All of the fifteen lodges in Monmouth County will be invited to take part. The membership of the order in Monmouth County is between 1,000 and 1,100. The objects of the order will be clearly set forth by the Rev. A. A. King, Past Grand Master.

—The members of the Epworth League of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of North Long Branch, have elected these officers: First Vice President—Charles Williams; Second Vice President and Spiritual Director—George E. West; President of Literary Department—Miss Dora Chasey; Secretary—Miss Georgie Johnson; Treasurer—Harry Jones.

—There is rumor that the Consolidated Gas Company is willing to dispose of the electric light plant which it acquired when it purchased the property of the Long Branch Lighting Company recently. There is a possibility that it may be bought by the trolley company for a sub-station, to furnish power for the north end of the line.

—Lewis Smith, who was shot at Oceanport, about a year ago, by John Wainwright, has undergone three operations recently, while away from his home. He had eighteen shot removed from his face and neck.

—Henry Rudloff, a Brooklyn contractor, has purchased five acres of ground between the Jehl homestead and the residence of Charles Jehl, at Oakhurst, where he will erect a handsome cottage.

—N. J. Smith has the contract to place electric lights in all the cottages belonging to Mrs. Norman L. Munro, at Norwood Park.

—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Note celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage in their home this week.

—W. S. Jeffrey will erect a fine cottage on his property, at Elberon, in Spring.

Gen. Harrison's Reported Engagement.

The announcement which came yesterday from Indianapolis that the engagement of ex-President Benjamin Harrison to Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmock, niece of the late Mrs. Harrison, was an assured fact, and that the wedding would take place soon, caused no great amount of surprise here, but no one could be found yesterday who could or would verify the statement.

For several months rumors have been persistently circulated regarding such a possibility, but both Mrs. Dimmock and Gen. Harrison, as well as their relatives and closest friends, have at all times refused to have anything to say regarding the matter.

It has been known for nearly a year, however, that Gen. Harrison had more than ordinary regard for his late wife's charming niece, and that his marriage with her was within the possibilities.

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FOR THE HOUSE OF MODERN DIMENSIONS—MANY RICH, BUT LESS COSTLY HANGINGS—PAPER FACED WITH THIN SILK IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE.

FOR THE COTTAGE—A GREAT VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL AND INEXPENSIVE MATERIALS—MOST DECORATIVE OF ALL, PERHAPS, IS BURLAPS.

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Friday
January 10-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

RAINES BILL DISCUSSED

Chamber of Commerce Committee to Look into the Measure.

MAY FAVOR THE EXCISE CHANGES

What Mr. Fulton of the Reform Association Says—Would Have Higher Fees—How They Have Increased.

The Excise bill, introduced in the Legislature by Senator Raines Wednesday night, was considerably discussed in this city yesterday by those interested in excise matters.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce which is working with the Excise Reform Association has sent for twenty-five copies of the bill, which it intends to consider at its leisure. If possible, it was generally said yesterday, the Chamber of Commerce would support the bill, or would at least allow no trifling objections to stand in the way.

Mr. Fulton of the Excise Reform Association said he had not seen the authorized copy of the bill, and did not wish to speak hastily on the matter.

"An Excise bill is necessarily a complicated measure," he said. "People who talk about having a simple excise law hardly understand what they are talking about. It is bound to be complex, and it is not fair to give an opinion until one has read all sections and seen how they fit into one another."

Mr. Fulton said that he entirely approved of the proposed increase in license fees.

"They cannot be too high for me," he said. "Unfortunately, the present law does not permit of them being higher. It is a sign of the times worthy of note that during the last three years throughout the State there has been a constant tendency to raise the licenses.

"I am more than ever convinced as the result of recent investigation among men actually engaged in their official position in regulating the liquor traffic, and knowing by experience the weak points of the present abominably bad law, that the system of licensing the premises, instead of the persons, is perhaps as effective as high license itself.

It is not generally known that the average for licenses of all kinds in the State of New-York has steadily grown since 1886. Here are the figures:

In 1886, the average price of a license was $70; in 1887, $84; in 1888, $143; 1889, $154; 1890, $155; 1891, $157; 1892, $158; 1893, $165, and 1894, $190.

Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday he had not had time to read the Raines bill, and could, therefore, give no opinion.

THE VIEWS OF MAYOR STRONG.

Opposed to Turning Portion of Excise Money Over to the State.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday afternoon what he thought of the Excise bill offered in the Senate by Senator Raines.

"I have been very busy," said the Mayor, "and have not as yet had time to read the Raines bill, and on that account I do not wish to make any extensive comments upon it at this time. I may have something to say about it after I have read it. I like to take these bills home and look them over very carefully before saying anything about them.

"One thing that I have learned about Senator Raines's bill, however, is that it seeks to take one-half of the money received from the licenses granted in this city away from the city and turn it over to the State. A very large per cent. of this excise money now goes to charitable institutions in this city, and I do not believe that there is any reason whatever why any of this money should be turned over to the State Treasury.

"You can quote me as saying very emphatically that I will oppose that section of the bill.

"I do not believe in diverting money from this city that properly belongs to the city and its institutions."

"How do you stand on the high license provisions of the bill?"

"As I said," replied the Mayor, "I am not yet ready to comment on the bill generally. I am, however, in favor of high licenses and of a reduction of the number of saloons in this city."

CRITICISED BY EXCISE BOARD.

What Messrs. Murray, Woodman, and Harburger Say of Raines Bill.

"The only merit I see in the Raines bill," said President Murray of the Excise Board yesterday, "is that it increases the revenue. It does nothing toward restricting the number of saloons. That is what a majority of the Excise Commissioners is endeavoring to do at the present time, by refusing to issue a new license, except in place of two which are surrendered or revoked. The bill also removes all restrictions in granting licenses, and as I read it, any person who is willing to pay the fee can open a liquor saloon. This is throwing the door open too wide."

Excise Commissioner Woodman said: "I have not had time to examine the Raines bill in all its details, but it seems to me preposterous to ingraft the Ohio excise system on the State of New-York, and the more so as we have information that the system has not been a success in Ohio. You cannot govern the State of New-York like the State of Ohio."

Excise Commissioner Harburger said: "The Raines bill has a fee of $800 for opening a liquor saloon in New-York, which is a city of the first class, and a fee of $650 in Brooklyn, which, in my opinion, is inconsistent, unfair, and unwise. It must be borne in mind that the Legislature has in contemplation the passage of an act creating the Greater New-York. If this bill becomes a law there would be, naturally, but one city, and if the Raines bill passes, then there would be one section of the city in which the fee would be $800 and in another section it would be $650, which, to my mind, would be clearly in violation of the statutes, and in contravention of all principles of equity.

"It also must be borne in mind that the brewers have investments of millions of dollars in this city, especially in mortgages on saloons. At one fell swoop all their property rights and vested interests would be wiped out of existence. They have the same safety under the Constitution of the United States and of this State that they shall be protected in their property rights as any other class of citizens. I see nothing in the Raines bill which gives any protection to these vast interests, which have assisted to strengthen materially the greatest cosmopolitan city on this continent.

"The saloon keepers under Tammany Hall have been alternately threatened and cajoled, and a system of bribery was inaugurated, which stands unequalled in the history of the city, but I ask, is their condition bettered under a strong Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature? They may have been hampered in every conceivable manner and form, while their business is conceded to be as legitimate as any other branch of industry or commerce. They were led to expect remedial measures in the present Excise Board, but instead of receiving them, to their utter amazement and consternation the board adopts, despite my objection, what in my opinion are usurpatory, illiberal, unwarranted, and oppressive regulations, such as no other industry has been subjected to before in this community.

"I am in favor of the opening of saloons on Sunday with proper restrictions in deference to church people, but the Raines bill does not permit this. I do not believe in the measures proposed by the Chamber of Commerce bill, which provides for a referendum, and which, in my opinion, will not give the relief that the liberal-minded people of this city demand. The Legislature should take the initiative and pass such a bill at once, as there are over 100,000 residents of this city who demand a liberal Sunday opening law. It is a set-back to our city to have the rural Legislators tell us what we, in this city, should receive, and what we shall be satisfied with. We represent more than one-third of the people of the State, and should not be told by representatives from Olean or Nyack what is essentially necessary for the betterment of mankind in our city."

EXCISE BOARD NOT IN HARMONY.

There May Be Two Reports Made by the Commissioners.

There is a lack of harmony among the Excise Commissioners at present, growing out of the stringent regulations adopted by Messrs. Murray and Woodman against the protest of Commissioner Harburger, who is in favor of more liberal treatment of liquor dealers. He was opposed to reducing the number of saloons and increasing the license fees, but the plan was adopted, despite his opposition. Mr. Harburger complained that he is not being fairly treated by his colleagues, and that he was not consulted as to the plan for the increase of the license fees.

The Commissioners are not pleased at the rebuke by the Mayor for failing to present their report so that he could discuss it in his annual message. The blame for the failure to prepare the report is placed by the Commissioners on President Murray. The report is now in course of preparation, and unless the ideas of the Commissioners are harmonized the probability is that there will be two reports presented. It is said that in the report which is now being prepared Commissioners Murray and Woodman will advocate more stringent regulations in the granting of licenses and higher license fees, in which case Mr. Harburger will make a minority report.

District Attorney Fellows has discovered that there are nearly 6,000 complaints for violations of the Excise law in his office which have never been presented to the Grand Jury for consideration. These cases have been accumulating for the past two years. They will now be presented to the Grand Jury, and they will be disposed of as rapidly as possible. In view of the large number of cases it may be found necessary to have an extraordinary Grand Jury impaneled.

BROUGHT HELPLESS INTO PORT

Steamship Bayonne, from Venice, Picked Up by The Chester, Savior of the Seas.

The German oil tank steamship Bayonne, bound from Venice for Philadelphia, reached this port yesterday in tow of another oil tank, the Dutch steamship Chester. The Bayonne crippled her propeller, coal ran short, and all the wooden fittings of the ship had been burned for fuel when the Chester took her towline aboard.

Capt. von Hugo, who commands the Bayonne, says that his ship met heavy gales soon after reaching Atlantic waters. The gales were from the westward, and very high, but no accident happened until Dec. 26, when one blade of the propeller snapped. The engines were kept at full speed, but the best the ship could do with her crippled screw was about two knots per hour.

The supply of coal rapidly diminished, and when the Yumuri, bound from Jamaica for Boston, was sighted, Jan. 2, a signal announcing the vessel's condition, and asking that she be reported, was made. Two days later the Massasoit, from London for this port, fell in with the Bayonne. The Massasoit offered assistance, but Capt. von Hugo wanted nothing then, except that his agents be notified, so that a tug would be sent to tow the Bayonne in. It is claimed that signals made the same day to the westward-bound Phoenicia were unheeded.

The Chester hove in sight Jan. 7, and upon request of Capt. von Hugo took the Bayonne in tow and headed for this port.

The Bayonne is an oil-carrying steamship of 2,154 tons. She is consigned to Gustavus A. Heye, 26 Broadway, this city. The Chester's agent is C. H. Randerbrock. The Chester cleared from Philadelphia for Amsterdam Jan 6, but at the last moment her destination was changed to Rotterdam. After securing a supply of coal the Chester will immediately proceed for her destination. Off Quarantine, the Chester let go of the Bayonne, which was picked up by tugs and taken to Jersey City.

The Chester will doubtless be awarded a considerable sum for salvage. This is the fourth time the ship has towed helpless vessels to port. She brought the Servia into New-York some years ago, and received $38,000 for the job. Later, she found the Veendam in a helpless condition, and, after getting her into New-York Bay, was awarded $8,000 by the courts. Last year she ran across another vessel disabled, and towed her into Philadelphia.

BREAD THROWN ON THE WATERS

It Has Returned to Barney Fountain After Many Days.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 9.—During the boom some years ago Barney Fountain, a railway clerk here, made $30,000. This he soon lost. Before losing his suddenly acquired wealth he gave Eugene Bertram, an invalid fellow-clerk $500 to assist him in returning to his English home.

"It is the best investment I ever made," said Fountain, "although I never expected any return from it. Bertram corresponded with me regularly after he reached England. On the advice of a physician his family sent him to South Africa two years later. He not only grew robust in health, but to-day he is a millionaire. Bertram had been making money in Cape Town in legitimate business till about ten months ago, when he launched in the field of speculation and he was more fortunate than I was."

Fountain then produced a letter from Bertram at Cape Town under date of Nov. 10, 1895, from which the following excerpt is quoted: "In all the years we have written to each other you have always evaded my questions as to how you were faring, until I received your last letter. I am in a position to aid you in returning the past. My ventures in South Africa mining shares stand me £800,000, and I am quietly drawing out to be on the safe side when the inevitable comes. I inclose £200 exchange on London, which I trust you may employ at your earliest convenience to come to me, and I shall treat you as I would a brother."

"I cast my bread upon the waters," said Barney, as he folded the letter and placed it in a pocketbook, "and it returned to me after many days. I will sail for Cape Town on the first steamer leaving Liverpool after the 1st of February."

MIGHT HAVE BURNED TO DEATH

Narrow Escape of Four Railroad Men from Cremation in a Car Fire.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 9.—At the western terminus of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, at Maybrook, N. Y., shortly before 6 o'clock this morning, four trainmen had a narrow escape from death, and four cars were burned.

The crew of the West End local freight occupies a car in the Maybrook yards for sleeping quarters. The interior of the car is filled with bunks, and in a corner is a stove, which furnished them with heat. These bunks last night were occupied by Brakemen John McGuire, Lake, Keenan, and Drum. They awoke this morning and found their bedclothing ablaze and themselves hemmed in by flames on all sides. Before they could escape all were badly burned. McGuire's nightclothes burned on his body, and it is thought his injuries will prove fatal. The other men will probably recover.

The men lost all their money and clothes, and before the fire was extinguished four cars were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have started from the stove. McGuire's home is in Canaan, Conn.

Discrepancies Can Be Explained.

W. B. Kendall of Kendall & Whitlock returned from Philadelphia yesterday, where he went Tuesday on a dispatch that Benjamin Johnson, the Philadelphia member of the firm, had disappeared.

Examination of Mr. Johnson's accounts failed to disclose anything of importance. It is believed that Mr. Johnson could easily explain the apparent discrepancies, and his absence is unaccountable to his partners. They said that if the discrepancies should be confirmed, they would not be sufficient to embarrass the firm.

Mr. Kendall is the Stock Exchange member. His partners are C. H. Whitlock and Mr. Johnson. The firm was established Sept. 15, 1892. Mr. Johnson became a member April 9, 1894.

CHARITY IN WILLIAMSBURG

Work of the Brooklyn Bureau Among Poor Men and Women.

WORK TO PRESERVE SELF-RESPECT

Women Sew and Take Pay in Household Goods—Men Saw Wood and Often Find Employment More Remunerative.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in the Eastern District has met the spell of cold weather by an increased measure of activity, and of benevolence. The district is populated to a much larger extent than any other section of the city by working people, who, in order to escape high rents have settled there. During the cold weather, and owing also to the dullness of the holiday season, a considerable number of able-bodied men have been thrown out of work, and, as a result of their enforced idleness, they have consumed their scanty savings and are living either on the credit of the grocers or on the benevolence of the rich.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the bureau at 119 South Fifth Street yesterday afternoon, and was taken by Mrs. Tenney, the Superintendent of the bureau, to a meeting of a committee of ladies for the purpose of devising a systematic course of house-to-house visitation with a view of becoming better acquainted with the wants of the poor, and whenever necessary distributing relief either in the shape of food or money.

Mrs. Tenney led the reporter into a large room on the second floor containing several chairs, a small writing desk, and a very large stove.

"Here is where the various committees meet every month," Mrs. Tenney said, "and this room will be also the cooking school which we are about to start, and which will be in operation before the week is ended. I find during my ten years' experience in conection with charitable work, that one of the misfortunes from which poor women suffer is their ignorance of cooking plain, substantial, nutritious food. Nothing will be taught in our cooking school except the art of cooking those foods which furnish the greatest amount of nutrition for the least money. The cooking class will be in charge of a graduate of the Boston Cooking School, who has offered her services to us free of cost. Come now and see another feature of our work."

Mrs. Tenney then led the way through the office into an ante room which contained a large table with an oil cloth and several pieces of crockery. There was no carpet visible anywhere throughout the building.

"This room," she said, "does duty as a dining room, where we serve a good hot dinner to the women who are employed here as nurses, seamstresses, and general utility women. We give employment to all needy women in the sewing room and also teach those who are not able to knit or sew how to do these things. They draw a small salary while learning, and this encourages them to persevere in the work."

An odor of fried codfish floated out of the kitchen into the dining room, and compelled Mrs. Tenney to go somewhere else.

"Now, I'll show you the sewing room," she said, "if you come along."

A flight of steep, but clean stairs led the way to a large comfortably-heated room, where upwards of thirty women were employed under the direction of Miss Ella K. Simons, making blankets, knitting rugs, and learning to sew. They were of all ages and nationalities, and a few of them still retained traces of refinement and gentle breeding. A corner of the room was devoted to heaps of packages, cans, barrels of flour, boxes of soap, and groceries in general.

"This section also serves as our grocery store," said Mrs. Tenny, with a laugh. "Many of the women employed here are given what we call 'thrift work,' including sewing, mending, and washing. When their day's work is over, we pay them in groceries, or any other kind of foodstuffs required for home. The plan works admirably well. If a woman works only half a day or a quarter of a day, she gets some eatables to take home with her, and in most cases deserving women are paid much more than they earn. We paid out over $3,000 in the shape of wages last year, and I think we will do even better than that this season, if we find sale for our rugs and rag carpets.

"Would you like to see our day nursery?" inquired Mrs. Tenney.

The reporter answered in the affirmative, and was shown into a neat room about thirty feet square, containing several babies, a number of baby carriages, and a baby jumper, which was suspended from the ceiling. Mrs. Emma Coster, a stout, matronly looking woman, with eyeglasses, presided over this department.

"This nursery was estalished for the purpose of permitting mothers of infants and young children to go out to work during the day," said Mrs. Tenney. "We have infants here who are only six weeks old. We charge only 5 cents a day for their care, and give them the best possible food and attendance that can be procured. The mothers of these children can feel that their little ones are well looked after in their absence. We have also a woman's exchange in the building, where those in need of help can apply, and where the addresses of those in need of work are carefully filed away. By this means many poor men and women have obtained employment. General contributions of provisions, of clothing, and of materials for use in the workrooms have greatly reduced the cost of maintaining this bureau, and, if these donations continue, we can be of great service to the poor this Winter; for, let me tell you, that poverty has not decreased any within the last year.

"Don't think for a moment that we are forgetting the men," remarked Mrs. Tenney, as she returned to the office.

"We have a woodyard at 50 South Eighth Street, where there is lots of work for able-bodied men in need of relief. The pay these men receive is not very large, but it is sufficient to keep the wolf from their doors, and they frequently get lucrative positions by reason of their connection with this bureau. We send circulars around to various houses occasionally, asking them to patronize our woodyard. They have responded very liberally so far, and we have reason to hope that we will soon put a stop to begging in the Eastern District.

"The crowning part of our work, however, is the 'friendly visit system,' which is doing a world of good. There are quite a number of men and women who pay friendly visits to the bureau. These people afterward visit poor families at their homes, and by thus associating with them benefit them, as occasion arises, in more ways than one. In this way several poor women and girls have obtained positions in some of the best houses in Brooklyn."

Mrs. Tenney is assisted by the following committee:

Mrs. Bernard Peters, President, 86 Lee Avenue; Mrs. J. K. Campbell, Secretary, 173 Penn Street; Mrs. J. P. Stephens, Treasurer, 198 South Third Street; Miss Emma Ahrens, Miss Emma Allers, Mrs. A. D. Baird, Mrs. I. L. Bamburger, Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Marvin Briggs, Mrs. Joseph Buckle, Mrs. Burcham, Mrs. G. L. Burr, Miss H. M. Burrows, Mrs. W. F. Clarke, Mrs. W. S. Conant, Mrs. W. H. Cornith, Mrs. Adam Craig, Mrs. A. Cusner, Mrs. J. H. Dick, Mrs. S. E. Dougherty, Mrs. F. C. Dutton, Mrs. Edwin Finkel, Miss F. Friel, Mrs. John Fuchs, Mrs. W. F. Garrison, Mrs. D. T. Gateson, Mrs. W. S. Guerineau, Mrs. H. F. Gunnison, Mrs. G. L. Hardy, Miss M. A. Henning, Mrs. J. W. Holbrow, Mrs. G. E. Hoyt, Miss M. Leavy, Mrs. C. Lent, Miss Mary Longworth, Miss M. Maujer, Mrs. Moses May, Mrs. A. B. McDonald, Miss Fannie Merrill, Mrs. J. N. Meyer, Mrs. C. A. Miller, Mrs. J. A. Mollenhauer, Miss Dora Moller, Miss Lillian Moller, Miss M. J. Moore, Mrs. J. J. Morse, Miss Annie Norris, Mrs. L. W. Parr, Mrs. Morton Payne, Miss E. Perry, Mrs. Wesley Reeve, Mrs. John Rofkar, Mrs. F. B. Scholes, Mrs. B. F. Shaffer, Miss Alice Siebert, Mrs. Daniel Simmons, Miss S. A. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Stephens, Mrs. Lewis Stern, Mrs. J. T. Story, Mrs. H. B. Strodach, Mrs. James Sutphin, Mrs. Margaret E. Sutton, Mrs. John Vanderwater, Mrs. H. J. Vogel, Dr. A. D. F. Vonder Luhe, Miss Helen M. Wells, Mrs. E. R. Wilcox, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Miss Emile Wurster.

The bureau over which Mrs. Tenney presides takes in all Brooklyn east of Flushing Avenue, including Greenpoint.

An Ex-Postmaster Arraigned.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 9.—Ex-Postmaster Arthur H. Patten of Tolland was brought before United States Commissioner Marvin, in Hartford, this afternoon, charged with embezzlement. The hearing was postponed until Jan. 25. Patten's brother furnished surety for his appearance.

VACCINE SUITS IN BROOKLYN

Health Commissioner Emery, Who Has Lost One, Is Now a Defendant in Two—Prospect of More.

Peter Burggraf of 30 Thames Street, Brooklyn, is suing Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Van Wyck, to recover $5,000 for the loss of his nine-year-old daughter, Julia, who died May 2, 1894.

Her death, the plaintiff alleges, was the result of compulsory vaccination. If Mr. Burggraf succeeds in his suit, other suits will be brought against the Health Commissioner. Dr. Frank E. Boyden, who did the vaccination, at Commissioner Emery's request, is a co-defendant.

Commissioner Emery, in his answer, admits that he appointed Dr. Boyden a special vaccinator, but denies that he authorized him to vaccinate any person under compulsion or without the consent of the proper persons.

Dr. Boyden, in his answer, states that Julia Burggraf was an attendant at Public School No. 36, in Stagg Street, and that she was vaccinated in school, with other pupils. She made no objection. The child's father alleges that an improper quality of vaccine was used, and that this caused the girl's death.

There is another case on the calender, in which Samuel B. Smith of 75 Woodbine Street is suing Dr. Emery and Dr. Harrison Willis, Jr., for $5,000, for the death of his eleven-year-old son, Charles, whose death, he alleges, was due to improper vaccine.

Before the Coroner, Mrs. Smith testified that Dr. Willis came to the house to vaccinate the boy. She says she refused to allow her son to be vaccinated, and that she informed the doctor that her son had been vaccinated several times ineffectually.

"I will give you a dose this time that will fix you, a dose that will take," Dr. Willis is said to have replied, and then he grabbed the boy and vaccinated him.

Only a few weeks ago a verdict was obtained against Dr. Emery, and Justice Brown charged the jury strongly against any infringement of personal liberty by the Health Commission. This charge to the jury is to be used in the new cases.

POLICEMAN SLATER ON TRIAL

CHARGED WITH NEGLECT OF DUTY IN THE HALLENBACK CASE.

Said to Have Failed to Search His Prisoner—Conflicting Testimony from the Robinson Brothers.

Patrolman James H. Slater was tried yesterday at Police Headquarters before Commissioner Roosevelt on charges growing out of the shooting of William T. Robinson by Edward J. Hallenback, 343 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, Dec. 30, at the former's room, 314 West Fifty-ninth Street. The specific charges against Slater were that he failed to search his prisoner and failed to prevent Hallenback from shooting William T. and Henry G. Robinson.

Edward Robinson, a brother of the Robinsons, told how Hallenback shot William and then ran out into the street, where Slater caught him, and took him upstairs where William was lying on the bed. The witness said that when Slater had Hallenback in custody the latter pulled a revolver and fired several shots. Two of the bullets struck William, another hit Henry in the finger, and a fourth was buried in the wall. He declared that Slater had hold of Hallenback when the latter fired. After firing Hallenback broke away from the officer and dashed downstairs. Slater ran after him and caught him at the door.

Under cross-examination by Louis J. Grant, counsel for Slater, the witness admitted that John Robinson, a fourth brother, had struck Hallenback in the face before the latter fired the several shots.

Slater was also charged with failing to make a report that Henry Robinson had been shot. Edward Robinson told the Commissioner that the room was filled with smoke from the shooting, and he himself did not know that Henry was hit in the finger until after he had returned from the station house.

Capt. Haughey said that Slater informed him that he took one revolver from Hallenback when he first arrested him, and it was learned that Hallenback had another revolver, which he used in the second shooting.

Henry G. Robinson swore that he did not see his brother John assault Hallenback, as Edward testified. The witness was uncertain whether Slater was in the room at the time of the second shooting. He said, however, that there was no one between him and Hallenback and his injured brother when the firing began.

Slater, in his own defense, said that he had taken one revolver away from his prisoner before he took him back to Hallenback's room, and did not know that he had another. He also swore that some one struck Hallenback before he began the second shooting. As to failing to report the injury to Henry Robinson, he said that he had not been told of it while he was in the house.

Slater said he had no knowledge of the first shooting until the story was told at the station house by the injured man's brother, and therefore was unable to report on the double shooting. He said he had done everything in his power to prevent the second shooting.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF COAST CITIES

Suggestions Made to the Navy Department by Zealous Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Navy Department has been fairly deluged with plans and suggestions for defense since the agitation of war with England. There has been an average receipt of four projects daily from fertile and more or less inexpert minds in all parts of the country. Most of the suggestions for strengthening our coast defenses come from the inland cities, and the most formidable and original propositions for ferocious warships come from those who have never seen the sea.

All of the suggestions are examined carefully by the bureau which is most concerned lest they may contain a sensible idea, and all of them are properly filed away with the oftentimes interesting models which accompany the letters. Acknowledgments of all hints are promptly made, but the department letter is more polite than committal.

Secretary Herbert has declined repeated requests to permit some of the more curious suggestions to be described. He takes the ground that the plans are presented in all seriousness, and come from an honest purpose of contributing to the ability of the country to defend its interests at home and abroad.

Additional Hospital Contributions.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the collection of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association:

FROM CHURCHES.	
Incarnation, Episcopal	$1,203.25
Grace, Episcopal	902.80
Temple Emanu-El	759.21
All Souls', Episcopal	309.47
Ascension, Episcopal	500.00
Holy Trinity, Evangelical Lutheran	259.27
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal, (in part)	257.41
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	193.20
St. James's, Episcopal, (additional)	100.00
Society of Friends, Orthodox	57.00
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	30.70
First Moravian	25.00
St. Paul's Chapel, Episcopal	24.54
Manor Chapel, Reformed	15.68
St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, Episcopal	15.00
St. Luke's Church Chapel, Episcopal	10.00
FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.	
Morton, Bliss & Co	250.00
John S. Lyle	250.00
The Bradstreet Company	100.00
Proctor's Café collection box	62.05
Milliken Brothers	50.00
Dent & Co., Newcastle, England	35.00
George G. Wheelock	30.00
Plaza Hotel	30.00
Clarence S. Day	25.00
E. Fougera & Co	25.00
Alfred J. Taylor	20.00
Bruen, Ritchey & Co	10.00
Centennial Lodge, F. and A. M	10.00
Edmund Wetmore	10.00
Willard Parker Butler	10.00
William G. Davies	10.00
J. F. Kernochan	10.00
Charles H. Woodbury	10.00

TARIFF IN THE SENATE

House Bill Still Held by the Finance Committee.

THE DEAD-LOCK NOT YET BROKEN

It Is Expected, However, that Jones of Nevada Ultimately Will Give the Republicans the Vote that they Need.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The tariff bill is engaging attention again. It is still in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, with the vote of Mr. Jones of Nevada the sole obstacle to its being reported favorably. Mr. Jones is standing out for a tariff rate on sugar. The beet-sugar industry of California has attained to considerable proportions, and Mr. Jones is not unwilling to let the farmers of that section know that he is looking out for it. Mr. Jones is not above tryingn to secure notoriety by such means as this.

Shrewd observers of the situation in the Finance Committee incline to the belief that when Mr. Jones shall have attracted the attention of the country to himself he will permit the bill to be reported to the Senate without amendment, according to the Republican programme.

Talk of a Silver Rider.

The developments at the caucus of Republican Senators yesterday show that some of the silver men are determined to attach a free-coinage provision to the tariff bill. Mr. Teller is one of these. His present attitude is due primarily to a speech made by Mr. Sherman in 1893, in which he declared that the free-silver men had had the opportunity three years before to pass a free-silver bill and had failed to do so. This speech, which the Colorado Senators declared misrepresented their position, had the effect of developing a good deal of opposition to them in Colorado. Mr. Teller, in his speech yesterday, before the caucus, recited the facts connected with this matter, and asserted his intention to try to attach a free-silver clause to any tariff measure that might be brought before the Senate. Mr. Teller is in earnest in this matter, and so is Mr. Wolcott.

Not a Promising Outlook.

It is considered doubtful, however, if they will succeed in their attempt to amend the bill in case it shall be reported from the Finance Committee. Some of the free-silver Republicans are too deeply concerned in the Republican plan of manufacturing political capital out of the existing financial situation to vote for a free-silver provision at this time. They take the ground that free-silver has no possible chance with Mr. Cleveland in the White House, and that it would be a waste of time to make a struggle now. Their desire to send a Traiff bill to the President is based entirely on political motives. It is believed that all the free-silver Democrats will vote against the Tariff bill, whether it shall have a free-silver provision or not. There are possibilities of misunderstanding and misplaced zeal in connection with the Tariff bill which are not relished by the Republican leaders.

Outlook for the Bond Bill.

So far as the Bond bill, with its free-silver provision is concerned, its friends as yet have shown no disposition to push it to the front. Some of the sound-money Senators are talking now as if they believe it will be possible to defeat this measure. They say that at least forty votes are in sight in opposition to it, and that they have hopes of securing the necessary number to prevent its passage. This statement does not appear to have much basis, however. The Senate is overwhelmingly in favor of free-silver, and although the silver men know that the bill never will become a law, those responsible for it think it ought to be passed in order that the country may know just how the Senate stands. The fact that Congress is not making an honest effort to help the country out of its present financial difficulties is being impressed more and more upon the country by the present performances of the Senate.

Harrangue by Stewart.

Stewart, the Nevada Populist, delivered one of his free-silver harangues in the Senate to-day. He spoke for nearly two hours. When he had stopped talking the Bond bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.) Mr. Jones was prepared to speak in favor of the bill, but accepted the suggestion of Mr. Chandler that he should wait a day. The bill will come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.)—To reconvene the delegates to the International Marine Conference of 1889 for the further consideration of rules to prevent collisions at sea.

Mr. Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)—Directing the Commissioner of Patents to issue to Daniel Drawbaugh patent for his invention of the telephone. All telephones covered by the patent and now in actual use are exempted from the payment of royalty.

The Senate to-day passed a bill appropriating $70,000 for the reconstruction of the Post Office and Custom House building at St. Albans, Vt., which was destroyed by fire last May.

EUROPE NOT LIKELY TO AGREE.

Senator Wolcott on the Prospects of Bimetallism Across the Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—United States Senator Walcott of Colorado, who has just returned from an extended stay in Europe, when asked to-day by a reporter what the bimetallists of Europe were doing, said that an international committee of the European Bimetallic Leagues, including Mr. Allard, Belgian delegate to the Brussels conference, and leading bimetallists from England, Austria, German, and France had an important conference recently in Paris, and he had several interviews with its members.

"We have no idea in this country," he continued, "of the unselfish and important efforts throughout England and the Continent in favor of the recognition of silver. There is hardly an intelligent land owner in Europe who is not a bimetallist. There were two important results of the meeting in Paris. The first was a plan for an identical resolution on the importance of international agreement, to be introduced simultaneously in the English Parliament, the French Assembly, and the German Reichstag, which was agreed upon; and another important result was the establishment of cordial and closer relations between the bimetallist associations of the different countries of Europe, notably between France and Germany. And the reception accorded the committee by the President of the French Republic was, from a foreign point of view, important and significant. The statesmen of France and the Manager of the Bank of France are bimetallists, and public opinion favors bimetallism. The Paris newspapers, however, with one or two exceptions, controlled by private monied interests are gold monometallists.

"While bimetallists abroad are actively at work, it must nevertheless be admitted," said Mr. Wolcott, "that the prospect of any speedy action is not favorable. In Germany, where there has been much hope, the banking element, aroused by the possibility of action by the Reichstag, is expending much effort in favor of the single standard, and its influence is naturally widely felt. Whoever invites this country to await European agreement before opening our mints to silver, offers no hope of definite relief."

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters: Connecticut—S. E. Phelps, Windsor; New-Jersey—J. N. Johnson, Freehold; Timothy Barrett, South Orange.

PREPARATION FOR THE IHPETONGA

The Most Important Social Event of the Season in Brooklyn—Patronesses and Subscribers.

The Art Association Rooms and the Assembly Room of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, will again be the scene of the most important social event of the season in Brooklyn on the evening of Jan. 21. It will be the eleventh annual Ihpetonga ball, and that it will equal in perfection of appointment any of these well-known society functions is guaranteed by the fact that the same committee, consisting of A. A. Low, Frank S. Benson, William Cary Sanger, William C. Sheldon, Jr., and Arthur M. Hatch, will have charge of the arrangements. This ball bears the closest resemblance to the Patriarchs' ball in New-York, and is attended by many from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. The patronesses, who will receive, will be Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. William A. Read, and Mrs. William Cary Sanger. After the supper the cotillion will be danced, Mr. Arthur M. Hatch leading, with Miss Anne Low Pierrepont. The favors will consist of rosettes for the men, and for the ladies, Leghorn hats, decked with artificial flowers and ribbons.

The decorations will certainly equal those of last season. The lower hallway and staircase leading to the ballroom will be tastefully and elaborately decorated with palms and tropical plants.

In the ballroom, on a background of pale Nile green, will be placed antique Flemish and Aubeson tapestries, set in narrow gilt moldings, and at regular intervals on the four sides of the room will be white pilasters, with gilded capitals, supporting a cornice in arabesque design, in white and gold, studded with hundreds of incandescent electric lights. The pilasters will rest upon bases five feet high, on which will be large jardinières filled with American Beauty roses and white lilies. With these tapestries and pilasters, their effect added to by many mirrors, framed in ivy and pink roses, the ballroom will resemble a dancing room of the days of the Empire—the tone being Nile green, white, and gold.

Rich damasks will be draped about the music stands, of which there will be two, an orchestra of twelve pieces occupying one and a mandolin orchestra the other. The musicians will be hidden by white and pink azaleas. In the assembly room adjoining, supper will be served at small tables at 12:30 o'clock. This room will represent a fairy scene. The walls will be hidden by fir trees, and from three chandeliers will hang festoons of laurel, three domes over the heads of the diners, and in the centre of each a ball of roses. The anteroom, forming the entrance to the supper room, will be decorated in pink. Still another room, a small one to the right of the entrance to the ballroom, will be done in Louis Quinze style, with gilt mirrors combining candelabra which will reflect the light of many candles.

The Ihpetonga consists of sixty-one men, to each of whom are allowed five invitations, which limits the number of guests to 305. The subscribers are: Tunis G. Bergen, Frederick P. Ballamy, Alfred C. Barnes, Frank S. Benson, Joseph E. Brown, Francis L. Eames, William B. Brinsmade, Jonathan Bulkley, John E. Borne, Samuel W. Boocock, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry P. Brookman, Amory S. Carhart, Daniel Chauncey, George W. Chauncey, Horace C. Du Val, Carll H. De Silver, Francis E. Dodge, Watson B. Dickerman, Frederick A. Dwight, Edward E. Eames, Latham A. Fish, Jasper W. Gilbert, Frederick A. Guild, Crowell Hadden, Arthur M. Hatch, Norman S. Dike, Charles B. Van Nostrand, Albert G. Jennings, Eben J. Knowlton, Theodor Dreier, Wyllys Terry, Edwin F. Knowlton, John E. Leech, Edward H. Litchfield, A. A. Low, Henry W. Maxwell, Frederick W. Moss, William P. Mason, David M. Morrison, James L. Morgan, Jr., John Notman, Edwin Packard, Henry E. Pierrepont, E. T. H. Talmage, J. J. Pierrepont, Henry T. Richardson, William S. P. Prentice, John T. Sherman, William A. Read, William Cary Sanger, William A. Taylor, Samuel H. Seaman, William C. Sheldon, Jr., George H. Southard, Thomas E. Stillman, John F. Talmage, Franklin E. Taylor, Frederic A. Ward, W. Augustus White, and Robert B. Woodward.

PEOPLE'S BATHS WELL PATRONIZED

Nearly Five Thousand Persons Used Them Last Month.

The report for December last of the people's baths, 9 Centre Market Place, under the care of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is an evidence of the popular demand and willingness to pay for baths.

Out of the total of 4,683 bathers, 3,751 were men, 458 women, and 474 children; 4,375 paid for their baths, 234 were free, and 74 presented tickets.

The price of the bath is 5 cents, entitling the bather to a compartment for twenty minutes, with the use of soap and towels. Tickets, twenty for $1, are on sale at the office of the association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and were used by people desirous of bestowing charity in the form of a bath.

There was an increase of 260 bathers over the month of December, 1894.

The above facts present a strong argument for the erection and maintenance of other public baths under the care of the municipality, the authority for which was granted by a law passed in April, 1894.

HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN KILLED

Mrs. Carberry Came Here to Meet Him—The Mayor Gives Her Aid.

Mrs. Mary Carberry, who arrived in this city from Scotland a few days ago, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and told him that she had expected to meet her husband, Patrick Carberry, on her arrival, but that she had found that he had been killed by a Third Avenue railroad cable car Nov. 6.

She was without money, and she asked for advice from the Mayor. Col. Strong was much impressed by Mrs. Carberry's story and handed her $10.

The woman left the Mayor's office to consult a lawyer in reference to a suit for damages against the railroad company.

TO PREPARE PLANS FOR PIER GARDENS

The Dock Board Recommends that a Consulting Engineer Be Named.

The Dock Board, at its regular meeting yesterday, passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a consulting architect, whose duties will be to prepare plans for the Summer gardens to be erected on certain piers.

An incumbent for the new office has not been selected.

Theodore Katz and Thomas F. Geary, formerly Assistant Dockmasters, were appointed Dockmasters at an annual salary of $1,500.

Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Cadet appointments to the Military Academy have been made as follows: Marshall H. Hart, Tuskegee, (Fifth Congressional District,) Ala., with George A. Cryer, Neman, as alternate: Henry J. Need, Galt, (Second District,) California; Paul F. Stewart, Coitsville, Ohio, alternate for the Eighteenth District; Charles L. Baeuder, Moberly, (Second District,) Mo.; Ronald N. Pugh, Vanceburg, (Ninth District,) Ky., with George M. Eba, Ashland, as alternate, and William F. Larkin, Chicago, (Second District,) Ill.

A Woman Physician Wanted.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—An open competitive civil service examination for the position of Woman Physician in the State hospitals will be held at Albany on Jan. 22. Applicants must be residents of the State of New-York and graduates of a legally incorporated medical college. They must not be less than twenty-one years of age, and must have had one year's experience in a hospital, or three years' experience in the general practice of medicine.

Alimony for Mrs. W. V. Kissam.

In the suit of William V. Kissam against Leila H. Kissam for separation on the ground of abandonment, Justice Gaynor yesterday handed down a memorandum, saying that a wife may well refuse to live with a husband addicted to the drinking habit to the extent shown. Fifteen dollars a week is allowed to Mrs. Kissam as alimony until the trial of the action.

Mr. Kissam is related to the Vanderbilt family.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Report of the Two Commissions Appointed on the Subject.

BOTH BODIES AGREE IN THEIR VIEWS

A Bill in the Legislature to Transfer the Land to the United States Under Certain Conditions.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The report of the commissions appointed under special acts of the Legislature to take measures to protect the Palisades of the Hudson shows that both bodies separately and jointly have done considerable work, and succeeded in going a great way toward accomplishing the object for which they were named. In framing their report to the appointing power the two commissions acted jointly, and as a result Gov. Levi P. Morton of New-York and Gov. George T. Werts of New-Jersey have received identical reports. This joint report outlines the organization of the commissions, their action in concert, and recommendations. Getting down to the new facts, the report states:

After such organization the Commissioners held frequent meetings, and on various occasions visited the Palisades and the country and waters contiguous to them for the purpose of procuring such information as might be obtainable concerning their character, condition, and value. In carrying out this work the Commissioners have caused to be taken over 100 photographs, and have secured and caused to be made maps, plots, and lists of owners, showing the areas and locations of lands upon and about the Palisades, and have investigated personally the entire area the taking of which is contemplated by the acts under which they are acting.

As a result of such investigations, the Commissioners have found and report that the Palisades of the Hudson River extend from a point a short distance above Fort Lee, in the State of New-Jersey, to a point a little below Piermont, in the State of New-York. The geological formation of which they are composed is known as basalt or trap rock, and is an eruptive rock which broke through the old red sandstone, forming a plateau varying in height from 250 to 550 feet above the waters of the Hudson River, and extending along the west shore of the river about fourteen miles. Upon the east, above the river, this formation rises in a precipitous wall to the extreme altitude attained, and then slopes gradually westward to the valley of the Hackensack River, a distance of several miles. At the bottom of the precipitous cliffs lie picturesque fragments of rock, which have been broken from the perpendicular walls and fallen along their base, in a steep slope or talus, to the water's edge. The remarkable scenic effect produced by these butresses, piles, and turrets of rock is known throughout the civilized world. From the brink of the precipice westward extends this plateau of rock, covered with thin soil, strewn with boulders, and, excepting important clearings, still chiefly clothed with unbroken forests, in many places untouched by the hand of man.

The rock forming the Palisades is very hard, and within two or three years several steam stone-crushing plants have been established and put in operation. The crushers find a market in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut for the broken stone quarried from the Palisades, and the demand for such material is increasing steadily and at an exceedingly rapid rate. Similar material exists in various parts of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, conveniently situated for blasting, crushing, and transportation.

The commission is of the opinion that a portion of this territory, including the cliffs, should be preserved and held by the United States of America, in order that it may remain open and unobstructed. This tract of land seems to the Commissioners available and necessary to the United States in the conduct of its affairs and in providing for the adequate manoeuvring and quartering of troops in the States of New-York and New-Jersey; and it is of the opinion that the United States should purchase the tract before it shall become built up and inhabited, to the end that the inhabitants of the State of New-York and New-Jersey may not be compelled in later times and at great disadvantage to themselves and their interests to surrender for the use of the United States improved lands, be they either the lands designated in this report or other lands in the vicinity of the cities lying near the plateau of the Palisades. This plateau is, moreover, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the most available tract for such purpose.

The joint commission submits as a part of its report an act which it recommends for passage by the Congress of the United States, and which it proposes to present for that purpose. The act is to establish a military and National park upon the Palisades of the Hudson. This sets forth that for the purpose of preserving, securing, and acquiring for the military, naval, and other National purposes of the United States the Palisades of the Hudson River and the lands above them and the water at their feet, and upon the ceding of exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction to the United States by the States of New-York and New-Jersey of, over, and within the same, and upon the like ceding of all water, lands under water, riparian rights, and all rights, titles, and forfeiture of, in, or to the same, and the report of the Attorney General of the United States that the title to the rights and property thus ceded is perfect; the described lands, waters, and highways within those States are hereby declared to be and are constituted the Palisades National Military Park.

Then follows a description of the land to be taken, the manner of acquisition, and penalties under the act. The bill places the park under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in charge of Commissioners. The act provides for an appropriation of $500,000, or so much as shall be necessary to carry out the objects of the act.

The Commissioners also prepared bills to be introduced in the Legislatures of both States, giving the consent of the people to the acquisition by the United States of the land named in the act to be presented in Congress.

The commissions respectively make known their desire to continue the work in which they are engaged, and to present before Congress at its present session the proposition which they have outlined in their report.

The land which it is proposed to cede to the United States, in a bill for the protection of the Palisades, now before the Legislature, lies in Rockland County. It stretches from the northern boundary of New-Jersey to the north line of the so-called Washington Spring Road. The boundary on the west is to be the Boulevard.

Upon this tract the United States Government, under the terms of the bill, may erect foritfications and other buildings and may lay out roads and drill grounds, and may hold the tract for general "military and naval purposes, as may be required."

There are certain conditions imposed, which are of interest. One is that the militia of the State shall be allowed to "use, occupy, and manoeuvre" upon it. Express provision is also made that the natural beauty of the Palisades shall not be destroyed. These provisions are as follows:

Section 2. The jurisdiction hereby ceded shall vest when plots and descriptions of the said lands thus acquired shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of New-York; such jurisdiction shall begin when and continue no longer than the United States shall hold the fee of such lands, and such consent is given and jurisdiction ceded on the express condition that the State of New-York shall retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over said lands in so far as that all civil and criminal process duly issued under the laws of said State for acts done and offenses committed within said State may be freely and fully executed on lands within said tract except so far as such process may affect the real or personal property of the United States; and upon the further express condition that the cliffs, rocks, and plateau known as the Palisades of the Hudson, and the rocks, trees, and shrubs upon them, and at their base, be preserved, saved, and reserved from mutilation, change, and destruction, save in so far as the actual occupancy thereof by the United States may require; that the militia of the State of New-York shall be allowed to use, occupy, and manoeuvre upon the same, and that citizens of the State of New-York shall have the right to pass over and go upon said lands and to use the same as a public place; all these used being, however, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the United States, or by any duly constituted authority thereunder, so far as such entry and use shall not interfere with the use and enjoyment thereof by the United States for the purposes for which the same may be acquired, designated, or used by or under its authority, and that such use of all portions not specifically reserved shall continue until all parts shall be actually so occupied.

Sec. 3. As long as the fee of the lands thus acquired shall remain the property of the United States, and no longer, said lands and all rights and interests therein shall be and continue exonerated from all taxes, assessments, or other tax which may be levied or imposed under the authority of this State, and the United States shall have power and authority to allow the occupancy of such lands to continue in the present owners, their heirs, and assigns under such agreements as shall be sanctioned by the proper constituted authorities thereof without excepting lands so occupied from this provision.

The strip of land, it is said, extends about 2,000 feet to the westward from the bank of the Hudson.

The bill was reported favorably to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee to-day, and a similar bill by Mr. Cutler in the House was advanced to second reading.

ANOTHER BRIDGE WANTED

Proposal to Join Twenty-third Ward and Queens County.

A BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Little Business in Either House—Free Transit for Bicycles over the Bridge—Many Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Senator Ahearn to-day introduced a bill incorporating the Ward's Island Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing a bridge for passenger and other traffic over the waters between the Twenty-third Ward of New-York City and Long Island. James W. Covert of Queens County, Thomas H. Bauchle, and James C. Reed of New-York City are named as Bridge Commissioners, together with two persons, one each to be appointed by the Mayors of New-York and Long Island City.

In referring to the bill, Mr. Ahearn said: "This bill is intended to provide a direct and commodious route connecting the passenger traffic of Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the large territory tributary to these cities with the annexed district of the City of New-York. This will accomplish through transit without change of cars to the north and east; thus enabling a passenger from Brooklyn to connect directly from the Long Island Railroad station with the New-York and Harlem Railroad, the New-York Central and Hudson River, the New-York and Northern, the New-Haven and Hartford, and their subsidiary system. This new route is to be laid out by a competent commission, upon the most feasible plan, crossing the public waters by a bridge structure of such height as not to interfere with navigation. All private and public interests are properly protected by this bill, which is calculated to furnish additional means of transit and approach to the metropolitan community of Kings and Queens Counties. All public-spirited citizens will hail with acclaim the great improvement in transit facilities contemplated by the proposed legislation."

HOUSE COMMITTEES ORGANIZE.

A Contest from Queens—A Crush of New Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Prior to the opening of the session in the House this morning, the Chairmen of the various committees called the committees to order, and organized.

There was no business before the committees, except that on Ways and Means. This committee decided to report favorably three bills, one allowing New-York City to bond itself for back taxes for the care of the insane, another converting New-York City asylums into a State insane hospital, and the third the Palisade Reservation bill of Mr. Cutler. The bills were advanced to a second reading.

Mr. Storm of Queens presented the petition of Charles Beckel contesting the seat held by Jacob Stahl from the First Assembly District of Queens County. The petition sets out that Beckel received the greater number of votes, by reason of the fact that the ballots which are unmarked were thrown out of the count on the claim that they were defective. The petition was sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Husted—Appropriating $75,000 for a dining hall at Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. E. Brown—Providing that the rate of interest on goods held for loans shall be $5 on $100.

Mr. Audet—Providing for the appointment by the County Clerk of Kings County of two Deputy Clerks; also fixing the salaries of interpreters and stenographers in Kings County Court.

Mr. Leonard—Ratifying the laying out of St. John's Park in New-York City.

Mr. Mittnach—Providing for the taxation of trust companies; also compelling railroad companies to pay gripmen, motormen, and conductors, at least $2 a day for services.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing elevator companies to occupy the canal with boats on application to the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Barth—Amending the act incorporating the Village of Port Richmond.

Mr. Finn—Reducing the license of New-York City pawnbrokers from $500 to $250.

Mr. Springweiler—Regulating the study in schools of the effect of alcoholic drinks upon the human system.

Mr. Forester—Repealing the law of 1893, with reference to the supervision by local Boards of Health, of danger to lives at bathing places.

Mr. Nixon—Amending, generally, the domestic relations law.

Mr O'Grady—Creating a Commissioner of Jurors in counties having a population of more than 200,000 and less than 800,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Audett—Authorizing the District Attorney of Kings County to appoint five stenographers.

Mr. Armstrong—Designating bicycles as baggage, and providing that railroad companies transport them as such.

Mr. Zurn—Providing that electric-light companies in cities of 800,000 inhabitants shall not charge more than three-fourths of a cent per light per hour for incandescent light, nor more than 4 cents per hour for each arc light.

Mr. Bondy—Authorizing Syracuse to levy a tax to purchase a lot for fire purposes.

Mr. Forester—Providing that the firemen of Brooklyn be reimbursed by the city for uniform destroyed in service.

Mr. Andrews—Amending the general corporation law with reference to proxies.

Mr. Armstrong—Amending the mechanic's lien law with reference to priority of liens.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing for assistants to take charge, under Surrogates, of the collection of taxes by virtue of the collateral inheritance law.

Mr. O'Grady—Authorizing merchants in counties of over 150,000 inhabitants to act as agents for individuals.

The House adjourned until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

LITTLE WORK IN THE SENATE.

Judicial Nominations Confirmed—Many Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—In the Senate to-day Senator Lexow reported from the Judiciary Committee the nominations of John Woodward of Chautauqua County as Supreme Court Justice; Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse as Supreme Court Justice, and James W. Barnum as County Judge of Otsego County, and they were confirmed unanimously.

John C. Cresinger was appointed clerk of the Canals Committee.

These bills were introduced:

Senator Stewart—Providing for the administration of the State Veterinary College by the Trustees of Cornell University.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the County Judges of Kings County to appoint and remove two stenographers, salary, $3,000 per annum, and a confidential clerk, salary, $2,000 per annum.

Senator White—Authorizing the establishment of an industrial school for juvenile offenders in the Fifth Judicial District.

Senator Wieman—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to supply Flatbush with water.

Senator Higbie—Providing for successors for the Commissioners of Washington Square at Stapleton, Richmond County.

Senator Wieman—Authorizing the suit of Sophie G. Vanderwort against the City of Brooklyn.

Senator Higgins—The revision and codification of tax laws of the State prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission.

Senator Brush—Providing for two inspectors to be appointed by the Kings County Judges, to receive a salary of $1,800.

Senator Wray—Prohibiting railroads on Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and providing all railroads shall cross said avenue above or below grade.

Senator Wray—Prohibiting railroads on Macon Street, Brooklyn, unless a majority of property owners consent.

Senator Wieman—A bill similar to that of Mr. Bradley, in 1894, to regulate and improve Atlantic Avenue and Vesta Avenue, in Brooklyn, and for changing the grade of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Senator Coffey—Fixing the price of gas in Brooklyn at $1 a thousand feet.

Senator Higbie—Empowering the State Fish Commission to determine controversies regarding the leasing of oyster beds.

Senator Raines—Appropriating $17,000 annually to complete the work of the military bureau in the Adjutant General's office.

Senator Brush—Providing that the Kings County Clerk shall appoint two Deputy Clerks for the Kings County Court of Sessions, and assistants, and providing for the former Court of Sessions in Kings County.

Senator Parsons—Authorizing title guarantee companies to act as agents for estates, guarantee fidelity of persons, and the performance of contracts, and to execute guarantee bonds in actions and proceedings.

Senator Higbie—Amending the act incorporating the village of Port Richmond.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing appropriations by the City of New-York to the Flower Hospital to the amount of $12,000 per year.

The Senate adjourned till Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

St. John's Park Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Leonard of the Third New-York District to-day introduced a bill which is essentially a duplicate of the St. John's Park bill, which had a notable career last year.

It proposes to create as a public park the tract in the Ninth Ward bounded by Clarkson, Leroy, and Hudson Streets.

Senator McMahon introduced the bill laas year. It was passed by both houses and had a varied career. After that it enjoyed the distinction of being the first measure which Mayor Strong vetoed. After that it was repassed, amended, sent to the Governor, and finally died.

To Abolish Bridge Bicycle Tolls.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Snider of Brooklyn to-day introduced a bill which will be of interest to those who ride the bicycle. It reads thus:

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge are authorized and empowered to make the roadways across the said bridge free to bicycle riders, and to cease the exaction of tolls from persons using bicycles thereon.

The bill was referred.

MORE TIME GIVEN TO REPORT

A MONTH GRANTED TO SPECIAL RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Engineer O'Rourke's Examination Continued—His Estimates Coincided in by G. W. McNulty.

Chief Justice Charles H. Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granted an extension yesterday of thirty days to the Supreme Court Commission on Rapid Transit.

When the commission was appointed, on Nov. 25, 1895, it was directed to report on Jan. 13, 1896. Attorneys Parsons, Shepard, and Ogden petitioned the court for thirty more days in which to render the report. They did this at the request of Frederic R. Coudert, Chairman of the commission. The grounds given were that the Commissioners received their notice of appointment late, and were delayed in various ways in the work, although they had attempted to finish their investigation as soon as they could. They first met on Dec. 18, and have been holding almost daily sessions.

Engineer John F. O'Rourke's examination was continued yesterday by the commission. He said that, according to his estimates, the expense for additional excavations over the estimate made by Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission would be about $10,116,916. For underpinnings he estimate would exceed Mr. Parson's by about $4,500,000, and for terminals, &c., the increase would be about $40,000,000.

No general rule, he said, could be laid down as to particular cases in building a rapid transit road, but that special arrangements had to be made in particular instances, according to the nature of the soil to be excavated. In some cases buildings would have to be underpinned, and in other places not. He was not prepared to state what buildings along the line of Broadway would have to be underpinned. He had not studied each particular building, but had examined some of them. He had never had charge of any work which made the underpinning of buildings necessary. In his opinion, the heavier the building the more necessity of underpinning.

Mr. O'Rourke said he did not know whether the grade proposed by Mr. Parsons was deeper or otherwise than that proposed by himself.

A. E. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, informed Mr. O'Rourke that generally the grades of his plans were deeper than those proposed by Mr. Parsons, and asked him if that fact would not make deeper excavation necessary, and, consequently, be more costly. Mr. O'Rourke said that it would.

Mr. O'Rourke identified a profile as partially made by him of a proposed route from Battery Park to Fifty-ninth Street, along Broadway, which was produced by Mr. Boardman. It was offered in evidence.

Mr. O'Rourke said the proposed work along Broadway could not be paralleled by any work he had done.

In estimating the cost of removing the earth, Mr. O'Rourke said he had counted on removing the earth and rock with carts and trucks, and not by means of tramway cars or buckets. The use of tramways was impracticable, he said. "As the Commissioners do not own all the streets, and cannot build tramways wherever they please."

He said that the addition of $22,000,000 "for contingencies," in his estimates, was for just such possible new conditions as he had mentioned in his previous testimony. He was inclined to think that his estimate was rather too low, if anything, but that it would about strike the proper total cost of the scheme.

When asked if he might not possibly change his mind if he had had more experience, Engineer O'Rourke caused a laugh by saying:

"A man is liable to get muddled when he gets to thinking that he knows too much."

Mr. O'Rourke said he had based his general estimates on work recently done on the new Third Avenue Bridge, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on the Houston Street Cable Building and on excavating work on Broadway.

George Zabriskie, representing Hilton, Hughes & Co., Austin Corbin, and other property owners along Broadway who object to the Rapid Transit Commission's plans, asked Mr. O'Rourke if he had taken into consideration in his estimate the pumping of water that might be encountered, safeguards against breaking of water mains, &c., and against the undermining of buildings by establishing caissons, &c.

Mr. O'Rourke replied affirmatively. This latter kind of work sometimes cost as high as $50 a cubic yard.

When asked as to what portion of the plan known as his own was done by him, Mr. O'Rourke said that the profile was "the work of several men, and that he himself would have to plead guilty of participation in the offense, if such it could be termed."

In the neighborhood of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, Mr. O'Rourke said there was formerly a running stream, which was probably there yet underground.

Civil Engineer George W. McNulty, formerly Consulting Engineer for the East River Bridge, was the next witness. Mr. McNulty testified that he had been for several years connected with the Metropolitan Traction Company, and had had much to do with the construction of the Broadway Cable Road.

He said that he had seen the estimates of Mesrs. Parsons and O'Rourke, and had examined the items. In his opinion an estimate of work to be done for a four-track underground road on Broadway, between Park Place and Fourteenth Street, was purely problematical, and no engineer in the world could, in his opinion, even approximate the cost of such an undertaking.

He said that the real cost of the cable road was about $140,000 a mile for straight work, without curves. This was for construction, and there was about as much more for excavating, &c. The real cost was generally about $10,000 a mile more than the original estimate, and in some cases $40,000. The average increase was about 33 per cent. The builders met with a great number of unexpected obstacles. In one instance it cost them $5,000 to lower two water pipes. In some cases the real cost over the estimate for specific work was 50 per cent.

Mr. McNulty related how an underground pit at Houston Street and Broadway running into the cable company's building, cost $240 a running foot. This pit is thirty-five feet wide, 130 feet long, and 20 feet deep. This amount included the cost of no machinery, but was merely for the excavation and the material in siding up, &c. The total cost of the whole construction of the "pit" or "bridge" was $31,200.

Excavating on lower Broadway would, in his opinion, cost fully $6 a cubic yard. He did not consider Engineer O'Rourke's estimates excessive, nor did he consider the estimates for underpinnings unfair. He coincided with Engineer O'Rourke's ideas in nearly every particular.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Coudert explained that he was called to Washington on business which would detain him several days.

LENGTHY ACCOUNTING FOR $600,000

James L'Hommedieu's Executor's Report Occupies 1,500 Pages.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 9.—Lawyers John Fleming and William S. Cogswell made application to Surrogate A. N. Weller to-day for a copy of the accounting in the estate of James L'Hommedieu, a wealthy builder of Great Neck, who died Dec. 3, 1892. They declared they believed the estate had been mismanaged, and they desired a copy of the account, as they intended to contest it in behalf of the heirs of the estate.

Harrison S. Moore, who appeared for the executor, George A. L'Hommedieu, declared that the law required the executor to furnish only one copy of the account. He objected to furnishing another at the expense of the estate. The account was found to contain 1,500 pages of typewritten matter, and Surrogate Weller remarked that it contained more words than the Bible.

The Surrogate decided that the applicants would have to pay for another copy of the account if they desired it. The testator left an estate valued at about $600,000. He left a wife and twelve children.

FEES IN CROTON CASES

A Bill to Permit Commissioners to Exceed Legal Rates.

MR. HUSTED SAYS INJUSTICE IS DONE

Under Justice Barnard's Decision Witnesses in Condemnation Cases Cannot Be Allowed More Than Fifty Cents per Day.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman James W. Husted of Peekskill will introduce Monday night two important bills to amend Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, providing for the Croton water supply for New-York City, and Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893, providing for the protection of the sources of water supply for New-York City, by conferring upon Commissioners of Appraisal the power to recommend the payment of certain sums for expenses, disbursements, and compensation of witnesses.

In speaking of the bills to-day, Mr. Husted said that many proceedings have been instituted under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and a large amount of property has been acquired by the City of New-York for the purpose of constructing an aqueduct and for storage reservoirs. In these proceedings it has been invariably the custom for the Commissioners of Appraisal to recommend certain sums to be paid by the City of New-York to reimburse the owners of the lands and claimants for sums paid for witnesses. These sums were deemed to be in the discretion of the Commissioners of Appraisal, and in practice were based upon the sworn bills of disbursements presented by the attorneys of the various parties appearing before the Commissioners. The same course has been adopted in all proceedings under Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893, and reports of Commissioners of Appraisal have been presented and confirmed by the court within the lives of each of these acts, and there are now many proceedings pending which have been instituted under each of these statutes.

In a proceeding under the act of 1883, Commissioners of Appraisal made a report and in the report recommended certain sums to be allowed for costs, and, under Section 12 of the act, Mr. Husted continued:

"The sums recommended were not commensurate to reimburse the claimants for their expenditures for witnesses, and an application was made to Justice Barnard, on the motion to confirm the report for increase in the allowance, and in the proceeding Justice Barnard construed the provisions of Section 12 of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 to mean that the Commissioners had power to recommend only such sums as would be included in the legal definition of costs, and stated that so far as witnesses were concerned it would be the legal subpoena fee required to compel the bodily presence of a witness in court, to wit: Fifty cents a day and four cents a mile, each way. Since that decision a commission, appointed under Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893, has made its report, which conformed to that construction of the statute.

"The spirit of these acts was that inasmuch as the city was acquiring title to property under the right of eminent domain and acquiring property in a locality not benefited by its acquisition, and which was only for the local advantage of residents and inhabitants of the city of New-York, that the city should practically reimburse the persons whose lands and property rights were acquired to the full extent of their expenses in the proceedings. This spirit has been carried out in the practical application of the statutes. When Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 was presented to the Legislature it was at a time when there was a considerable scare in the City of New-York and throughout the State owing to the threatened invasion of the city by cholera, and at that time it was unanimously agreed that the City of New-York desired to pay all of the expenses of the land owners incident to the acquisition of their lands by the city under the procedure established by the act. In all proceedings up to that time under the act of 1883, recommendations for the payment of witnesses had been made by the Commissioners and allowed by the court. Therefore the same provisions as to the payment of costs and counsel fees was inserted in Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 by Chapter 515 of the Laws of that year.

"The decision of Judge Barnard, construing the provision of the act of 1883 must apply with equal force to the provision of the act of 1893, the provisions of the acts being identical.

"The land owners, all parties in interest and the Commissioners of Appraisal appointed under both acts have heretofore supposed that the Commissioners of Appraisal had the discretion vested in them to recommend sums which they thought were proper to be allowed to the land owners as a compensation for witnesses beyond the ordinary legal subpoena fee, and all parties have proceeded and acted upon that presumption.

"The object of the proposed amendments is to actually place the City of New-York, the owners of the land, and persons interested, and the Commissioners of Appraisal in the exact position and give them the authority which every one supposed they heretofore had, and which, in fact, they had exercised up to the time of the decision by Justice Barnard, made Dec. 7, 1875. Under the provisions of these two statutes the City of New-York is proceeding and will proceed to acquire thousands of acres of land in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess. The owners of the land lying in the vicinity of the Cornell dam and contiguous to it will be affected by the rigid construction placed upon these acts, and the owners of land lying contiguous and adjacent to the water courses throughout the Croton water shed will also be affected, so that practically every land holder in the eastern part of Westchester and Putnam Counties is affected.

"In the proceedings the City of New-York employs expert witnesses to testify as to the value of the lands acquired and damages sustained. They are employed and paid by the City of New-York as an independent employment, and their compensation does not enter as a part of the proceedings before the Commissioners of Appraisal. The employment of these witnesses necessitates the employment of witnesses on the part of the claimants to testify to the value of the lands acquired and damages sustained, and, indeed, if there were no witnesses employed on the part of the city it is one of the inalienable rights of a person whose land is acquired under the right of eminent domain to present the testimony and evidence showing the value of his land and property.

"The property is taken by the strong arm of the law, and whether the owner is willing to part with his possessions or not. This being so, it is but fair that the expenses of the proceedings should be paid by the City of New-York, invoking the right of eminent domain, and the expenses should include a reasonable compensation for witnesses, resting in the discretion of the Commissioners of Appraisal, to be passed upon by the court."

Has Been a Policeman 42 Years.

Sergt. James K. Fuller of the Yorkville Police Court squad is the oldest officer on the force. He celebrated his forty-second anniversary Wednesday. He was appointed on the old municipal force Jan. 8, 1854. The Commissioners were then Mayor Jacob A. Westervelt, Judge Welcome R. Bebee, and Recorder Tilyou. He was reappointed on the Metropolitan force in 1857, and was made Sergeant in June, 1860.

He resigned in 1862 to take a Captaincy in the Second Municipal Company, and served two years in the war. He was reappointed on the police fore in 1864, and was again made a Sergeant in June, 1876. He has been in command of the Yorkville Police Court Squad for sixteen years.

For Taking Government Trees.

John Adolph, a farmer owning land adjoining the United States reservation at West Point, was before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, accused of having cut down forty chestnut trees growing upon the reservation. He was released under $1,000 bail to appear for trial next Tuesday in the criminal branch of the United States District Court.

CHECKING AN EXPORT ABUSE

SUCCESSFUL WORK BY A MERCANTILE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Shippers Who Sent Butterine to Southern Countries as Butter Called Sharply to Account.

One of the great difficulties which shippers of export goods from this port have had to meet and overcome has been the practice of sharp traders in substituting colorable imitations for genuine articles.

This has been especially the case where any of the forms of animal fats prepared as butterine or oleomargarine have been sent to South and Central American ports as natural butter. The objection has not been to the butterine or oleomargarine as such, but the palming of it off as a much more expensive substance.

For several years the members of the New-York Mercantile Exchange labored hard to check this abuse, but it was not until two years ago, when J. A. North, George A. Boyce, and J. H. Snyder were appointed as the Special Export Committee of the Exchange, that a remedy was found. This committee, according to the interesting story told at length in the current number of The New-York Produce Review, at once went to Washington and saw Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, with a view to having all packages which contained substitutes for butter plainly marked in accordance with the law. A former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, John W. Mason, had in 1891 declared that the outside case was the package to be marked, thus leaving it optional with the shipper to mark the cans inside as butterine or butter, or to leave them without any mark at all.

Under the stimulus of such decisions the shipments of butterine to Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and the West India ports ran up from 400,000 pounds in 1882 to nearly 10,000,000 pounds in 1894.

There seemed to be no way of catching the enemy, until one morning in June last, when the committee got a clue which developed a case so quickly that Mr. North, the Chairman, nearly went wild in the pursuit of it. The steamer South Cambria sailed on June 18 for Ponce, San Juan, Mayaguez, and Arecibo. Included in her cargo were 300 cases of 100 pounds each that had been sworn through the Spanish Consul's office here on June 10 and 11 as butter, and through the Custom House on June 11 and 12 as butterine.

As soon as the Exchange Committee was in possession of these facts certified copies of the steamer's clearances were mailed to E. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington; Salvadore Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, and the representatives of the Haitian and Venezuelan Governments. At once there was a stir in the diplomatic circles at Washington, and largely through the intervention of these foreign representatives the Government officials were aroused to an appreciation of their duties.

Help came at once. All the ports of entry in those Southern countries were communicated with by wire, the committee from here sending a message of thirty words at a cost of $1.87 a word to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and on the arrival of the steamer the 300 cases of butterine, as well as other stock that was already there, were seized, analyzed, condemned, and ordered destroyed or reshipped to America. The oleo men here made a great outcry. They knew that the Puerto Rico Custom House regulations prohibited the importation of butterine, and even after the analysis the manufacturers here sent affidavits that the "contents of the tins so described are pure, unadulterated butter."

W. H. Latimer, American Consul at San Juan, sent word back that "in spite of all this evidence, I know it is butterine," and he assisted in the exposure of the fraud. No serious penalty was imposed upon the exporters other than the seizure of the goods, but the Government of Puerto Rico at once issued a circular, which was published in the official Gazette, notifying the public that "if analogous cases should present themselves they will be treated with the utmost rigor, and a penalty of five times the duties on butter imposed." This has practically stopped the shipment to all ports where there is a law against its importation.

TWO DOLLARS A WEEK FOR NINE

Pitiable Condition of the Greuner Family—Father Sick and Neither Food Nor Fuel in the Rooms.

Agent Schmitt of the Gerry society found a ten-year-old girl begging along Eighth Avenue last Tuesday. She told him that she was Pauline Greuner and that she lived in two rooms at 609 Eleventh Avenue with her sick father, her mother, and six brothers and sisters. She was the oldest girl, she said, and one of her brothers, who was fourteen, earned $2 a week. That was all the money the family of nine had had since her father was taken sick, two months ago.

Schmitt took the girl, who was shivering in the cold, to the rooms of his society, gave her something to eat, and started out to investigate her story. He found that the child had told the truth. The family were huddled together in the two neatly kept rooms, with nothing to eat and nothing with which to make a fire.

The family came from Germany two years ago, and until the father was taken sick, got along well enough. The neighbors all said that the Greuners were sober and hardworking. The mother begged that Pauline be sent home, as the children were waiting for what food she might have been given.

The family were given the first warm meal they had had for several weeks. The father, Albert Greuner, is almost well and is anxious for work.

The little girl was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and was told to go home.

BRONX RIVER SEWER COMMISSION

Fifth and Last Public Hearing Held at the City Hall.

The Bronx River Sewer Commission, of which Fordham Morris is Chairman, held its fifth and last public hearing at the City Hall yesterday. The other hearings were held in Yonkers, William's Bridge, Mount Vernon, and White Plains.

There was no dissent to the proposition to build the sewer, and the session was devoted to the reading of the proposed report that the commission will submit to the Legislature, and to listening to suggestions as to the beautifying of the work. Among those present at the hearing were Joseph S. Wood and Franklin A. Wilcox of the Mount Vernon Trolley Company.

Among the propositions submitted to the commission was one that the improvement should be so constructed that a carriageway can be laid out to either side of it with plenty of space for shade trees and garden spots.

The sewer will cost, it is estmiated, $3,617,810 and it will be 21.7 miles long. It is proposed that the work shall be paid for in bonds of this and Westchester Counties, the counties to be paid back by the assessments on the properties or locations benefited. The Mayors of Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and New-York are designated as a Sub-Committee on Finance to determine the best way of paying for the improvement.

Funeral of Major James C. Post.

Major James Clarence Post of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who died suddenly at the home of his father-in-law, John T. Pultz last Monday, was buried from the residence of the latter, 71 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday. Services were held in the house, conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery. A company of the Engineer Corps, to which the deceased belonged, from Governors Island, furnished an escort a part of the way to the cemetery.

Major Post was a graduate from West Point and was made a Second Lieutenant in 1865. He was commissioned a Captain in 1871, and received his appointment as Major in September, 1886.

Lombard & Ayres to Reorganize.

G. L. Nichols of counsel for Randolph Parmly, receiver for Lombard & Ayres, the Seaboard Lumber Company, and the Seaboard Manufacturing Company, said yesterday that the largest creditors of the concerns had agreed to a reorganization, by which the interests and obligations of the firm and the corporations will be pooled.

The plan, Mr. Nichols said, involves the extension of the greater part of the debt by first mortgage bonds of a new company, the remaining debt to be covered by other mortgages.

It has not been decided when the plan will be formally approved or become operative.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Grades Given in the Official Register for This Year.

MANY OFFICERS IN A HIGHER RANK

Rear Admiral Brown the Senior of the Line—The Juniors Fare Well—Changes that Have Been Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The official naval register for 1896 will show as the senior line officer of the navy, Rear Admiral George Brown, commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard. During the year 1895, Admirals James A. Greer and Richard W. Mead were retired, and the list of officers who compose the highest grade of the navy on the active list, junior to Admiral Brown, is as follows: John G. Walker, Chairman of the Lighthouse Board; F. M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; C. C. Carpenter, William A. Kirkland, and L. A. Beardslee.

The senior Commodore is Thomas O. Selfridge, and the junior officer of that grade is John A. Howell, the commandant at the Washington Navy Yard. Howell stood No. 3 on the list of Captains in the 1895 register, so that officers of that grade have been promoted in the year three numbers. The senior Captain is Allen V. Reed, the commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, while the junior officer of the grade is Nichol Ludlow, who was recently promoted, after something of a controversy over his qualifications for advancement. Ludlow was No. 3 on the list of Commanders in the 1895 register.

The senior commander if the 1896 volume is Francis A. Cook, Admiral Ramsay's assistant in the Bureau of Navigation, who will shortly be promoted to Captain. The junior commander, No. 85 on the list of his grade, is still James B. Graham, who has been under suspension since July, 1892, and who must remain at the foot of his grade until the expiration of his court-martial sentence. His immediate successor, who is in the line of advancement, is George A. Bicknell, commanding the transport ship Fern. A year ago Bicknell stood No. 10 on the list of Lieutenant Commanders, showing that promotion has been fairly good among the junior officers of the navy during 1895. The senior Lieutenant Commander of the 1896 register is Charles T. Hutchins, who is attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department. The junior officer of the grade this year is Nathan E. Niles of the Lancaster. He stood No. 12 on the list of Lieutenants last year. The senior officer of that grade is now Charles E. Perkins of the Montgomery, and the junior officer is J. A. Dougherty of the Columbia. The 1895 register carried Dougherty as No. 19 on the list of Lieutenants of the junior grade.

There has therefore been nineteen promotions among junior Lieutenants during 1895.

The officer at the head of that grade this year is Daniel P. Menefee of the Petrel, while the officer at the foot of the grade is W. O. Chase, now attached to the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department. Chase stood No. 25 on the list of Ensigns a year ago.

The senior Ensign of 1896 is George R. Slocum, now attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The senior officer of the Medical Corps, as shown by the 1896 register is David Kindelberger, who, in the 1895 volume, was No. 4 on the list of Medical Directors. During the past year Drs. A. L. Gihon, Richard C. Dean, and A. C. Gorgas were placed on the retired list.

The senior Medical Inspector of the Navy is Thomas N. Penrose, who last year was No. 7 of his grade.

The senior Surgeon is William G. Farwell of the Columbia. He stood No. 8 in his grade last year. The senior Passed Assistant Surgeon is James D. Gatewood, on duty in Washington, and the senior Assistant Surgeon of this year is Lewis Morris of the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia.

The senior officer of the Pay Corps, according to the 1896 register, is Casper Schenck, the name of James Fulton, which had been carried at the head of the corps for so long, having disappeared with the retirement of that officer. The senior Pay Inspector is Albert S. Kenny of the Chicago. Mr. Kenny was No. 3 of his grade a year ago. The senior Paymaster is Daniel A. Smith, who was No. 4 a year ago. The senior Passed Assistant Paymaster is John S. Carpenter, on duty in the Navy Department. He stood No. 7 in his grade a year ago.

In the Engineer Corps, the senior officer is George F. Kutz, who stood No. 2 on the list in the 1895 register, where T. Williamson was named as senior. The senior Passed Assistant Engineer is Stacy Pitts, now on sick leave and who a year ago was No. 10 in his grade. The senior Assistant Engineer of the 1896 register is Charles H. Hayes, on duty at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia. He also stood No. 10 in the 1895 register.

Promotion during the year in the Engineer Corps has been facilitated by the premature and enforced retirement of officers of the corps who were invalided by the arduous labors and great responsibilities which have come to those who are in charge of the machinery of modern warships.

The senior Naval Constructor remains Theodore D. Wilson, who is attached to the Boston Navy Yard. No. 2 on the list is Philip Hichborn, the present Chief Constructor of the navy.

The Naval Register is in the hands of the printer and will appear in a few weeks.

Disapproves of Police Methods.

The trial of excise cases occupied the attention of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Policeman James O'Connor of the Macdougal Street Station appeared against Mrs. Mary Hughes of 303 West Street, who gave him a glass of whisky, but refused to accept the money when he represented that he was suffering excruciating agony as the result of an attack of colic.

In discharging Mrs. Hughes Justice Jerome, who is presiding, said the Court was becoming very tired of the policemen's tales of suffering.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—JOHN DREW'S NEW PLAY.—The new play which John Drew is to produce at Palmer's Theatre, Jan. 20, is called "The Squire of Dames." It is an adaptation from the French of Dumas, by R. C. Carton, author of "Liberty Hall," and is now being played by Charles Wyndham at the Criterion Theatre, in London. The cast will include a number of specially engaged actors, besides Mr. Drew's own company. The play has been in rehearsal for some time, but Charles Frohman has only just decided to produce it at this time. Next week Mr. Drew will present "Christopher, Jr."

—CHEVALLIER WANTS "CHIMMIE."—Within less than a dozen hours after the curtain had fallen on the first performance of "Chimmie Fadden" the author received an offer for the English rights from a player across the ocean. Chevallier, London's famous coster singer, who has been engaged to appear at Koster & Bial's in March, thinks that a locally adapted version of the play, with his coster lad as Chimmie, would be a grand success in England, and he is now negotiating for the right to use the play on the other side for adaptation.

—MRS. WIDMER'S BENEFIT.—Ada Rehan and the entire company of Daly's Theatre will appear at the benefit for Mrs. Henry Widmer, to be given at that house Jan. 23. Percy Haswell, one of Mr. Daly's force, will sing "The Chrysanthemum's Love Song," a charming ballad, written by the late Mr. Widmer. Victor Herbert will contribute a 'cello solo, and fifty musicians have already volunteered for the orchestra. Miss Fielding Rosell will also sing at the performance.

—"A BLACK SHEEP."—At Hoyt's Theatre "A Black Sheep" has proven very attractive to the patrons of the house. Otis Harlan, who plays the leading part of Hot Stuff, has made a decided hit, as has Ada Dare, the Queen of Burlesque, with whom he is in love. The specialties are all good, and their introduction is perfectly natural. "A Black Sheep" will undoubtedly fill out the season at Hoyt's.

—GARDEN THEATRE.—The sale of seats for the first performances of "Chimmie Fadden," to be given at the Garden Theatre next week, is already very large, and Mr. Townsend's hero of the Bowery evidently has many admirers in this city. The play is a dramatization of Mr. Townsend's serial story, made by himself and Augustus Thomas, and it has proved a success wherever it has been presented thus far.

—MINNIE PALMER'S COMPANY.—The company supporting Minnie Palmer has been reorganized under the title of the Minnie Palmer Opera Company, and, with a new version of "The School Girl," will begin its tour next Monday at the Lafayette Square Theatre in Washington, afterward visiting Chicago and other large cities.

—MISS KIDDER AS ROSALIND.—Manager Augustus Pitou announces a special matinée performance of "As You Like It," in Washington, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 22, when Miss Kathryn Kidder will make her first appearance on any stage as Rosalind, supported by the company now playing "Mme. Sans Gene."

JOHN BROWN FARM FOR STATE

The Property Conveyed by Henry Clews, Trustee for Those Who Bought It in 1870.

Henry Clews, as trustee for the owners of the John Brown farm, in the Adirondacks, where the great abolitionist is buried, conveyed the property yesterday to the State, to be used forever as a park or reservation. The property had been offered at auction, when Kate Field interested herself in saving it. On Jan. 11, 1870, she and her friends bought it for $2,000. The subscribers to the fund were Miss Field, Mrs. R. C. Watterson, Isaac H. Bailey, John E. Williams, William H. Lee, George A. Robbins, George Cabot Ward, Henry Clews, D. Randolph Martin, Le Grand B. Cannon, Charles Stewart Smith, S. B. Chittenden, Isaac Sherman, Jackson S. Schultz, Elliott C. Cowdin, Thomas Murphy, Charles C. Judson, Salem H. Wales, Sinclair Tousey, and H. B. Claflin.

Mr. Clews took the deed, as trustee for the subscribers. It was given to him by Alexis Hinckley of North Elba, Essex County, who had obtained the farm from Mary A. Brown, John Brown's widow.

The deed described the property as consisting of 244 acres, in Lot 95, township number 12, of the old military tract, Thorn's survey, Essex County, New-York. It reserved from conveyance "so much of the land as has been inclosed as a burying place, and in and upon which the remains of John Brown are interred, together with the right to pass to and from said reserved tract, said reserved tract containing about one-quarter acre."

Mr. Hinckley had accepted this restriction from Mrs. Brown, and it appears in Mr. Clews's deed to the State. The grave is marked only by a boulder. It is the intention of the subscribers to build a monument.

The farm has been rented since the subscribers owned it. They will use the accumulated fund for the monument. The State will be expected to keep the farmhouse in which John Brown lived in its present condition, which is fairly good. Miss Field reports that there are many visitors to the grave every year. Of the twenty subscribers to the purchasing fund nine have died. The value of the farm has been multiplied several times since 1870 by improvements in that section.

MET AN UNKNOWN OBSTRUCTION

STEAMER RICHARD PECK DAMAGED OFF NORWALK ISLAND.

Capt. Hardy Believes She Struck a Sunken Wreck—Her Passengers Not Even Awakened.

The steamboat Richard Peck of the New-Haven Line reached her New-York slip yesterday morning three hours overdue, and with a long furrow plowed in the underwater section of her hull by contact with some unknown obstruction in the Sound. The indentation is fourteen feet in length and from four to six inches in depth.

The accident happened off Norwalk Island, Capt. Hardy says that the Peck was following her usual course, and that the scraping of the vessel's hull against the obstruction was the first intimation of its nearness that he had. The first jar and the jolting of the vessel as she dragged her bottom over the obstruction were distinctly felt, but the disturbance was not sufficient to arouse the passengers, all of whom were asleep in their staterooms at the time.

Not knowing the extent of the damage, the Captain ordered that the Peck be headed for shoal water. The engines were slowed to barely steerage way as the vessel neared the shore, and when she laid her forefoot in the soft mud off Norwalk Island the contact was so gentle that the sleep of the passengers remained undisturbed. The pumps had been set going, but it was found that very little water had made its way into the hold. After a brief examination by the Chief Engineer and the chief officer, who rowed around the hull, it was decided to resume the journey to this port.

After the passengers had been disembarked, and the cargo landed, the Peck was towed to the dock at the foot of Pike Street. An examination, made after the vessel had been lifted out of water, showed that six plates had been so deeply indented as to make their removal necessary. The work of repairing the vessel was at once commenced. The agents expect to have her in service again by Saturday, or Monday at latest.

Capt. Hardy is of the opinion that his vessel hit a sunken wreck. Inquiry at the Hydrographic Office showed that no reports of such an obstruction in that locality had been received.

MR. KIRKWOOD'S STORY THE BEST

He Wins the Prize Offered by the Nassau Literary Magazine.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Announcement was to-day made of the result of the Annual Story Contest of the Nassau Literary Magazine, which has been in progress since the opening of the academic year. The "Lit. Prize" was won by Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood of Yonkers, N. Y., a member of the junior class, with honorable mention of Meade Tyrel Williams of St. Louis, Mo., a member of the academic sophomore class. The title of the winning story is "Easter Music." That of Mr. Williams's production, "Captain Scrogin, Liar," both of which will appear in the forthcoming number of the magazine. This prize is awarded annually by the editors of the Nassau Literary Magazine for the best story submitted during the year, and competition is open to all members of the freshmen, sophomore, and junior classes. The winning of the prize practically assures the winner of a place on the editorial board of the magazine during his senior year, and is one of the highest literary honors that can befall a Princeton student.

Fined Oliver Sumner Teall.

Judge Sedgwick in the Supreme Court yesterday fined Oliver Sumner Teall $100 for failure to attend in court for jury duty.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Forecast for Friday: MAINE, generally fair, rising temperature in southern portion, northerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, slowly rising temperature, light northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, clearing Friday morning, light northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and slightly warmer, light variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, slowly rising temperature, light northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair weather, little change in temperature, light northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except possibly rain on the coast, light northerly winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, fair weather, little change in temperature, light northerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except rain on the coast, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, clearing weather, northerly, shifting to westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, light southerly winds. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer near the coast, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, light southwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair and slightly warmer, southerly winds. IOWA, fair and warmer, south to southwest winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in northern and eastern portions, southwesterly winds. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, continued fair and warm weather, southwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair and slightly cooler, westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, cooler in northwest portion, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler in extreme northwest portion, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair and cooler, west to northwest winds.

The pressure has fallen on the Atlantic coast throughout the South and over the Rocky Mountain slope. It has risen in the lake regions and on the North Pacific coast. The slight depression which existed this morning in the lake regions has apparently passed off the southern coast of New-England. Light snow has fallen in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Southern New-England, and rain in Eastern Florida. The temperature has risen slightly in the Northern and Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. It is decidedly warmer in the Southwest. Clearing weather is indicated in New-England and Florida and fair weather in other sections. The temperature will rise in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lake regions and fall in the Northwest, and will remain nearly stationary in the Atlantic coast districts, with a slight tendency upward.

NO MORE CHAINS FOR BOYS

Their Use Ordered Stopped in the Westchester Home.

INVESTIGATION OF SUPT. PIERCE

The State Board of Charities Acts Promptly on the Report Made by Commissioner Litchfield.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The State Board of Charities having, at its present session, fully considered and accepted the report and recommendations of Commissioner Litchfield in the matter of the investigation into the alleged improper treatment of inmates of the Westchester Temporary Home for Children, do thereon make the following declaration of its opinion:

First—That the use of chains for either punishment or restraint as shown to exist in the home is the practice of cruelty to children, abhorrent to the age, and merits severe condemnation.

Second—That the board reiterates the opinion expressed in 1890 in its twenty-third annual report to the effect, "that whatever may be said in favor of or against corporal punishment by whipping of children in families or in common schools, its tolerance in corporate and private institutions, without its natural restraints of 'parental instincts in the family, and of public criticism in the common school, is a tolerance that cannot be divorced from an inevitable tendency to abuse, and further, that once admitted as an exceptional or extraordinary remedy its use inevitably extends until it becomes the chief reliance for enforcing discipline, and that familiarity with this form of correction leads to cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity, and is pernicious in its influence on both officers and inmates, and in the end detrimental to the discipline. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Board of Charities be instructed to forthwith notify the managers of the Westchester Temporary Home for Children, in writing, that the use of chains upon the children in its custody for punishment or restraint, must at once be stopped; and that corporal punishment upon such children be abandoned. And, further, that upon failure to comply with this instruction, this board will issue its mandate under the Constitution and the statutes, and proceed to enforce the same.

The investigation of the charges against Superintendent Pierce of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, who, it was charged, treated some of the inmates of the institution cruelly, has been concluded by the State Board of Charities.

Commissioner Edward H. Litchfield of the board and Inspector James O. Fanning made an investigation of the charges and inspected the institution. Commissioner Litchfield, in his report to the State Board of Charities, states that there are now 159 inmates, between three and fifteen years of age, a number of whom are colored. He says:

The main buildings were destroyed by fire in February last. The new buildings are as yet incomplete, and it will probably take several months to make them tenantable, although they were contracted for to be ready by January, 1896. The delay is attributable to building strikes and other usual causes. In consequence of this, some of the children are housed in two cottages a mile distant from the other houses. All the buildings thus temporarily in use are badly overcrowded, and the beds in the little temporary wooden bunks are poorly made up. The institution is even now receiving additional children, although in the present state of affairs it ought not to do so, but should rather be discharging some of those it has in charge.

The general health of the children appears to be good, and they look well fed, although not quite as well cared for in the matter of clothing as could be desired. The management appear, however, to be desirous to do their best, and much allowance must be made for the difficulties under which they now labor.

After completing the inspection we sent for several of the boys and examined them, one at a time, in a private room, with nobody present besides myself but Inspector Fanning and the stenographer. The testimony of the boys was taken in writing. Afterward the Superintendent, Mr. Pierce, was called, and examined privately as to the statements made by the boys and on matters kindred thereto. It seems that the Superintendent has been for sixteen years in the habit of using a chain for the punishment of certain offences, particularly that of "running away." The boy wears this chain continuously night and day, whether in his bed or at his studies, or going around the house or grounds.

On examination the instrument proved to be a strong chain, with two heavy padlocks. One end was placed around the boy's ankle and padlocked snugly in place; the other end was similarly placed around the other ankle. The length of chain left between the two feet was about twelve inches. The total weight of the instrument varied in different examples from 2½ to 2¾ or 3 pounds. The Superintendent claimed that the ankles were usually protected by buckskin wrappings. He admitted that in one case, that of William Yerke, fourteen years old, this precaution was neglected for several weeks. On a personal examination of this boy, we found that his ankles had become markedly calloused in a ring running around them, but more especially so at four points, namely, the front, rear, and two sides. These chains were taken off at bedtime for the purpose of undressing, but immediately replaced, and the boy kept on his stockings for protection from them. Another boy, one Patterson, said the chains made no sores, and he showed no callousities.

On one occasion two boys were chained together by the ankles, for at least a couple of days, and were handcuffed at the same time, sleeping the intervening night on two beds placed side by side.

The Superintendent claims that only three boys have been punished by the use of chains during the last year, being one Weeks, who left the institution a few days ago, (discharged,) and Patterson and Yerke, who testified before us. These boys claimed that they had worn the chains for a period of six and seven months, respectively. The Superintendent admitted that it was possible that Yerke may have worn his chains for seven months in all, but he was positive that Patterson did not wear his for the six months he claimed.

It seems also that the children are punished occasionally by the use of what they call a "cat-o'-nine-tails." This, on examination, proved to consist of what looked like a light drumstick, about 14 or 15 inches in length, to the small end of which were fixed by the middle five brown leather shoe or boot laces, making a cat of ten tails. This is not a formidable instrument, although it must sting, if well laid on. It is applied to the boys upon the bare buttocks and upon the hands. The boys claimed that it was sometimes applied to the backs of the hands as well as to the palms. The Superintendent, however, stated that if it was so used on the backs of the hands, that it was only by accident.

The boy Patterson said that he deserved the whipping he received; that he was punished for fighting. It appears that the girls have in at least two instances been punished by chains, but that the practice has been discontinued for some years. They are now punished, when necessary, by the cat-o'-nine-tails on the palms of the hands or by cutting off their hair as a mark of disgrace. Girls have been in former years punished by whipping with the above-described cat, after being put to bed in their night clothes and covered with a sheet. This practice has been absolutely discontinued since several years ago.

The Superintendent justified the use of the chains, as being better, in his judgment, than locking up in a cell, either light or dark, and feeding on bread and water, inasmuch as by this system the boy goes around the playground as usual and his health is maintained. He also states that he does not use the "cat" frequently, and that it has not been in use for a fortnight. He keeps no record whatever of the punishments, and I think he was possibly mistaken in stating that but three boys had worn chains during the last year.

The Commissioner recommends that the use of the "chains" in any form, whether as a punishment or as a deterrent, be absolutely discontinued, and that corporal punishment be discontinued. In view of the very crowded condition of the dormitories, he recommends that no more children be received by the Home until this state of affairs is remedied, either by securing additional temporary accommodation, or by making prompt, earnest, and diligent efforts to place out some of the surplus population.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A board has been appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, D. C., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Cushing, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major George W. [illegible], Surgeon; Major Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster; Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. William P. Stone, Fourth Artillery.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Second Artillery, seven days' extension; [illegible] Adam Kramer, Sixth Cavalry, two months' extension; Capt. Junius W. McMurray, First Artillery, four days; Capt. John W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, two months.

—The assignments of additional Second Lieutenants, Engineer Corps, to Second Lieutenancies: Robert P. Johnston, vice Cosby, promoted; [illegible] ert R. Raymond, vice Sewell, promoted.

—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, Commissary of Subsistence, will report to the examining board appointed at the War Department for examination for promotion.

Navy.

—Medical Inspector Dwight Dickinson has been ordered as member of the retiring board at Marine Barracks, Washington, Jan. 10.

—Assistant Naval Constructor J. E. [illegible] has been ordered to duty with the Newport News company.

—Assistant Naval Constructor [illegible] been ordered to the Mare Island Navy [illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculative Demand, with Prices Unsettled.

AGAIN INFLUENCED BY THE WAR TALK

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Higher —Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

While the speculative demand did not increase, there was considerable nervousness in the grain market through the continued warlike news from abroad, and prices were generally irregular. Wheat was a trifle better, corn a shade lower, and oats unchanged. Provisions were higher and more active. Cotton closed lower on free offerings. Coffee was higher, with Europe, and less active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24¼@	24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.50
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.80
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	25
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	10½
Copper, lake	9.80 @	10.00
Lead	3.00 @	3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and very unsettled, owing to the war rumors from abroad, while the fluctuations were confined to ½c, and the close firm at ⅛c advance. Spot was dull and held ⅛c higher. Sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 red, for milling, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2⅜c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 50,200 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 59,198 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 37,978 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ⅛c lower, following the West, with the close steady. ....Spot was ⅛c lower and in light demand. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2, for export, part at 36½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 35½c, elevator; 30,000 bushels old No. 2 yellow at 37¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 36c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels steamer yellow at 35½c, elevator....Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 112,786 bushels....Clearances hence, 600 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 376,766 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and closed firm at unchanged prices.... Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at firm prices....Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 24¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c; No. 3, 23¾c for 20,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c; track mixed, 24½@25½c; track white, 25@28c for 31,000 bushels.... Receipts, 64,800 bushels; exports, 150 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	67½
March	10,000	69 @69¼	69¼
May	2,020,000	67⅛@67⅝	67½
June	10,000	66⅝@67	67
July	165,000	66⅝@67	67
Total	2,205,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	35⅝
February	30,000	35½@....	35½
May	135,000	35 5-16@35⅝	35½
July	......	....@....	36¾
Total	165,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	24
February	......	....@....	24
March	......	....@....	24¼
May	45,000	24½@....	24½
No. 2 White—			
January	......	....@....	25½
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate; values generally unchanged. Sales, 18,100 bbls, including 4,800 bbls City Mill patents and 2,000 bbls clears, at quotations; 1,000 sacks rye mixture on private terms; 250 bbls Kansas clears at $2.50, in sacks; 500 sacks Spring straights at $3; 600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90; 2,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.65; 450 bbls Winter patents at $3.65; 3,600 bbls straights at $3.50@$3.60; 1,600 bbls Southern straights at $3.40, and 750 bbls rye mixture at $2.90.... Arrivals, 9,577 bbls and 15,200 sacks; exports, 835 bbls and 49,095 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 125,094 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.35@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.50@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39½@40c, February delivery.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3@$3.40; ground, $2.60@$2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.30; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While there was no increase of demand from any quarter, yet it was clear that the holders were encouraged by the further advance for hog products, and that they were more unwilling to sell, while claiming for the few lots they had on offer a slight advance. The prime yellow was nominal at 28¼@28½c, while a lot of 100 bbls prime old was sold at 28c. A sale of 100 bbls good off was at 27¼c and 150 bbls do at 27½c. Crude, in barrels, had 24c bid, while held at 24½c. The mills at Southeast coast points were not able to get over 20c for crude, in bulk, while they talked 21c, and some lots were offered from Georgia at 21c. The Mississippi Valley offered small lots at 21c to the New-York market, although holding more important lots higher. LINSEED was firm on moderate demands; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; quoted at 50@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 9.—Oil opened $1.49; highest, $1.49; lowest, $1.49; closed, $1.49 bid. Standard price, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Made a further advance, and held to near the best prices on the latest dealings. From the lowest point made recently lard has become nearly ½c better, with the rise yesterday of 10 points, while the other products have made correspondingly satisfactory changes and gained for the day 15c for pork and 7½ points for bacon. Aside from reviving interest from outsiders in the options, the cash business was running along in full volume. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 31,000 head. The week's hog packing was 380,000 head; same time last year, 385,000 head. The total hog packing thus far this season is 4,360,000 head; same time last year, 4,350,000 head. The estimated packing for the season to March 1 is 7,385,000 head, against 7,190,000 head the previous year.

LARD—Made at the West another advance of 10 points, and closed firm, but here while holders' views were advanced to in part correspond with the sentiment at the West, yet it was almost impossible to sell cash stuff, or, for that matter, future deliveries of either steam or refined, to exporters, as the markets abroad are largely supplied with low-priced stuff, and which they would be willing to sell freely at prices decidedly under relative rates with this market. The West closed at 5.55c, nominal, for January, while May was 5.77½@5.85c asked, closing at 5.85c asked. Here cash was held at 5.85c, with 5.75c bid, while 5.80c would have been accepted. Sales of 4 tanks at 5.42½c; January option, 5.80c, nominal; May at 6.10c. City steam was higher; sales of 100 tcs at 5.35@5.40c. Refined was slow, but firmly held. Continent quoted at 6.15c, and South American at 6.40c. Compound lard at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was moderate export trading here, and at stronger prices, with sales of 200 bbls mess. The West varied a good deal on a further upward turn, with increased speculative buying, closing at 15c advance for the day, with January at $9.60 nominal; May was at $9.82½@$9.95, closing at $9.95. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was a freer and more general speculation in short ribs, with prices 7½c higher, with at the West January at 4.62½@4.70c, closing at 4.65c asked; May at 4.87½@4.97½c, closing at 4.92½@4.95c.

CUTMEATS—For Western meats the wants of the Eastern markets have been small, but, direct from their packing points there has been a full business to the South, Southwest, and to other points of shipment, at hardening prices. The city cutters have been unwilling to sell except at better figures through the cost of hogs, but have had limited calls for supplies. Sales of 500 pickled hams at 8¼c; 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 5¼c. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 4⅞@5c; 10 lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7½c; 15 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7⅝c.

BEEF—The English market has not offered much encouragement for increased shipments, while wants otherwise have been of a restricted character; sales of 200 tcs India mess; packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There has been no especial vitality to the trading from smokers, while the packers have been holding firm. Quoted at $15@$15.50 here, and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were here at easier prices, with freer supplies. Receipts at the West, 75,306 head; same time last year, 81,266 head. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.60@$3.95. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,724 head; active; strong; $3.35@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,582 head; higher; $3.40@$3.80. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; opened 5@10c higher; $3.45@$3.60. Pittsburg—Slow; $4@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,500 head; strong; $3.40@$3.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4@$4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; active; $3.85@$4. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5½c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb, 5⅞c for 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a firmer tone, with 3⅞c quoted for city in hogsheads, and that price bid for special lots and declined. The demand was more special than general, with 100 hhds taken for England at 3⅞c, but most English demand out of the market at that price, while the home trade was conservative in buying. For country made the market ranged from 3⅞c to 4⅛c, as to quality.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was absence of business; if there was important demand the pressers would hardly meet it at 5c, yet at the same time an attempt to sell would not get a better rate. In lard stearine there was a slow trading, with 6½c quoted nominal for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and firmer on local buying and better cables, closing steady at 10@20 points advance. Havre was steady at ¼@½f advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio, dull and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 100 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Savanilla on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 1,000 bags at 12.50c; June, 500 bags at 12.30c; December, 250 bags at 11.45c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 13.05c; March, 1,250 bags at 12.90c, 500 bags at 12.95c, 500 bags at 13c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.50c, 750 bags at 12.55c, 1,000 bags at 12.60c; June, 500 bags at 12.35c; September, 500 bags at 11.80c; October, 250 bags at 11.75c; December, 1,000 bags at 11.65c; total, 8,250 bags. March, 250 bags at 12.90c, May, 250 bags at 12.50c, sold together. Total for day, 10,500 bags. Closing prices—January, 13.10@13.20c; February, 13@13.05c; March, 12.95@13c; April, 12.65@12.75c; May, 12.55@12.65c; June, 12.30@12.40c; July, 12.15@12.25c; August, 11.95@12.05c; Setpember, 11.80@11.90c; October, 11.70@11.80c; November, 11.60@11.70c; December, 11.60@11.70c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		265,602
Arrivals—Steamer Buffon, Victoria		15,642
Steamer Coleridge		26,507
Total		307,751
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		7,951
Total stock in New-York to-day		299,800
Total stock in Baltimore	30,275	
Deliveries yesterday	797—29,478	
Total stock in New-Orleans	45,196	
Deliveries yesterday	572—44,624	74,102
Total stock in United States		373,902
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 8	78,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 8	26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 8	120,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	15,000	239,000
Total		612,902
Same time 1895		483,350

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..........14@..

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6....75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8....75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Bucuramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@17½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were only moderately active, and closed steady at 4@6c points decline, with freer selling orders from the outside, and prices partly influenced by the war talk abroad. Spot was easy at 1-16c decline. Sales, 658 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8½c; midling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
January	7.85@7.87	7.92	7.92	200
February	7.91@7.92	7.97	7.91	3,000
March	7.97@7.98	8.08	7.97	77,900
April	8.03@ ..	8.13	8.03	7,200
May	8.08@ ..	8.18	8.07	65,400
June	8.12@8.13	8.18	8.18	500
July	8.15@8.16	8.22	8.17	200
August	8.16@8.17	8.24	8.15	2,300
September	7.95@7.96	8.04	7.96	1,300
October	7.80@7.82	7.86	7.80	2,700
November	7.76@7.78	7.81	7.77	800
Total				161,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7559	6107	2600	7916	2589	–
New-Orleans	9134	5063	9562	8765	2797	–
Mobile	1082	1468	2333	503	696	–
Savannah	2670	3277	2811	2291	1263	–
Charleston	598	937	312	860	999	–
Wilmington	282	87	386	216	378	–
Norfolk	2758	3373	1749	615	3153	–
Baltimore	2872					–
New-York	7	1077	1963	1079		–
Boston	1419	1306	756	1771	1389	–
Philadelphia	68	139	68	100	185	–
West Point		513	950	349		–
Total	28419	23347	23504	24465	13449	
This day last week	40347	37962	38415	17433	13524	24163
This day last year	23071	50228	35490	32704	27448	29707

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, but prices firm with the South....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm and demand very good ....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and without change, with importers holding to firm prices....Refined very quiet and unchanged....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignments, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-10c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4⅛@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅛c.

TEA—The auction sale of 10,122 pks was at steady prices, including: Moyune—297 pks Hyson, 9@5c; 559 pks Young Hyson, 25@5c; 552 pks Imperial, 15½@3½c; 541 pks Gunpowder, 20½@11c, Ping Suey—300 pks Imperial, 14@7¼c; 2,603 pks Gunpowder, 21¼@7c. Japan —200 pks pan fried, 18@9c; 178 pks basket do, 16@10½c; 36 pks capers, o. p., 18@15c; 20 pks siftings, 12½@5c; 1,238 Congou, 10½@8½c; 115 pks India and O. Pekoe, 18@13½c. Oolong—505 pks Foochow, 20@ 10c; 585 pks Amoy, 8¾@8c; 2,261 pks Formosa, 33½@14c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—A moderate business is doing, and there is a little better feeling generally. Sales of choice marrow were at $1.50, but two or three favorite lots are held higher. Medium are quiet, though best lots bring $1.35. Pea have worked down to small compass and $1.30 is now easily obtained for choicest lots. Red kidney had several sales at $1.22½, and some lots cannot be bought under $1.25. Other varieties rather favor the buyer. Green peas about steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.32@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.60; do, red kidney, $1.22½; do turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; green peas, bbls, 80@82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A steady tone, particularly on fine grades, which receive fair attention; other grades quiet. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23½c; Western, 18@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 16@22c; State, dairy, 12@22c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 9½@17c.

CHEESE—A fair, steady demand for jobbing lots; prices firm. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Better supplies, a light trade, and prices weaker....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 25c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 23@24c; State, mixed, 20@22c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 24c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@23c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 20@23c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 19@20c; refrigerator, September packed, 18@19c; refrigerator, case, $4@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 18c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in moderate supply and fancy grades steady, with rare sales of speculative quality at a premium. Ordinary and lower qualities dull. Grapes have little demand. Cape Cod cranberries dull, but held steady under light supply. Jersey fruit rather more urgently offered. Very little doing in oranges; some lots of foreign arriving have sold low on forced business; choice Californias and Floridas in store are held unchanged. We quote—Apples, fancy Northern selected, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do State, Baldwin, and Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do Southern Winesap, $2.50@$3.25; do other choice red, $2.50@$3; do Western Ben Davis, $2@$2.50; inferior fruit, 50c@$1.25; grapes, State, per 5-lb basket, 7@12c; cranberries, Cape Cod, good to fancy, per bbl, $8@$10; do poor to fair, $5@$7.50; do Jersey, $6.25@$7.50; do per crate, $2@$2.40; oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$4; do Florida, $3@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $8@$10; mandarins, $8@10; tangerines, $10@$15.

DRIED—There was an increased demand for evaporated apples for jobbing trade, and also some call from exporters, and with light stocks the market had a little firmer tone. Sun-dried apples neglected and in buyer's favor. Chops slow. Cores and skins in demand and firm; sales at $1.40@$1.45 per 100 lbs. Small fruits not plenty, but moving only in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do common to good, 4@5½c; do sun-dried, Southern sliced, 2@3½c; do coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do Western, 3@4c; do State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, $1@$1.45 per 100 lbs; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; huckleberries, 6@6¼c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail are held firmly, with occasional sales at $2.35, but demand slow above $2.25. Grouse very dull and weak, though held the same. Partridges slow. Venison in light supply and firm. Rabbits plenty and of irregular quality, though choice lots held steadily. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.35; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 35@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, 3 cars Western. Stock sold at unchanged prices, but tone is weaker. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11@11½c; chickens, per lb, 9½@10½c; roosters, per lb, 7c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c.

DRESSED—The receipts continue fairly liberal, and, owing to the late extreme cold weather, nearly everything shows up more or less chilled, with many hard frozen and more or less discolored. Trading at best is rather moderate. Turkeys are slow, and tending to accumulate, with feeling weak and irregular. Choice soft-meated chickens and choice fowl held fairly steady, and fancy unchilled stock might bring a premium if here, but average lots of chickens are mixed with stags, and the fowls coarse and poor, or both kinds hard frozen and discolored, and all such grades slow and irregular. Choice capons in fair request and firm. Ducks scarce and firm. Geese in fair supply and selling slowly. Squash firmer. We quote: Turkeys, near-by, 13@15c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 11@12c; do, inferior, 8@10c; do, old toms, 9@10c; capon, Philadelphia fancy, 20c; do, medium size, 18@19c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, fancy, large, 17@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; Philadelphia chickens, 12@16c; Western do, choice, 11@12c; do, fowls, choice, 11c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 8@10c; old cock, 7@7½c; ducks, near-by, 15@17c; do, Western, choice, 14@16c; geese, near-by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and weak; sweets firm but quiet. Onions steady and moderately active for choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 50@90c; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$6; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2@$6; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $5@$10; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$2.75; spinach, bbl, $3; peas, crate, $2.50@$5; kale, bbl, $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply is light, and market continues firm and high, some stock slightly exceeding the high figures quoted, especially hay. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1.05; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 80c@$1; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 85@95c; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Market very dull, with prices unchanged....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Demand light and prices unchanged....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Union tanned and oak sole were more active at steady prices. Hemlock dull and neglected....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin firm at 13.10c. Copper easy at 9.80@10c. Lead easy at 3@3.05c; Spelter nominal at 3.85c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market firmer, with trading slow. Southern regular at 31c; machine-made barrels, 31½c.

RESIN—Demand very light and prices easier. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.95@$3; W G, $3.20@$3.35; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 9. — Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40; Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 28c; irregular, 27½c. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine dull; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—Turpentine market dull at 26½c; receipts, 9 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.10@$1.25; receipts, 612 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 28½c; sales, 323 bbls. Resin firm at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was scarce and held firmly, without engagements reported, charters included: British steamer, (previously) grain, Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, 13s 6d net from January; British steamer, (previously) cotton, Charleston to Liverpool, 30s, Bremen 31s, Jan. 25; British steamer, (previously) cotton, Savannah to the Baltic, 33s 6d, one port, 35s two ports, Jan. 31; Spanish steamer, (previously) cotton, Galveston or New Orleans to Liverpool or Manchester, private terms, Jan. 15-25; British steamer, ore, Marbella to Philadelphia, 9s 3d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Elba to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 9s, chartered abroad; British steamer, 1,133 tons, Sicily to the United States, north of Hatteras, £1,600, chartered abroad; British steamer, grain, Norfolk or Newport News, to a direct port United Kingdom, 3s, berth terms; British steamer, grain, Virginia to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 3s, berth terms, January; British steamer, grain, Newport News to picked ports, United Kingdom, 2s 9d, berth terms; Continent, 2s 10½d, January-February; British steamer, (sublet) hence to the West Indies and back, one trip, 6s 9d; British steamer, ore, Santiago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Perth Amboy, 8s 6d, option of sugar, 9s Boston, 1s extra, Feb. 10-29, chartered abroad; German ship, resin and spirits, Savannah direct to Elbe, private terms, option of the German Baltic; Dutch bark, chalk, London to Philadelphia, 6s; British ship, wheat and flour, San Francisco to Cape Town, 27s 6d; German ship, (to arrive) 7,500 bbls naphtha, hence to Liverpool and Portishead, 2s 3d; bark, 2,700 bbls, refined and naphtha, Philadelphia to Exmouth, at or about 3s 3d; schooner, coal, lumber, &c., hence to Port Spain and back, to a port north of Hatteras, with asphalt, private terms; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Mauritius, owner's account; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Cienfuegos, $1.60; schooner, lumber, Apalachicola to New-York, $5.50, option of Philadelphia, $5.25, or Boston, $5.75; schooner, 185 tons, fertilizer, Barren Island to St. Andrews, N. B., $1.40, loaded and towages; schooner, coal, Norfolk to Savannah, 80c; schooner, fertilizer, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 90c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Portsmouth, 80c; schooner, coal Philadelphia to Weymouth, $1.15, pilotage and towage; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, $1 and b. m.; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Bedford, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Wheat was not as nervous to-day as it was earlier in the week, but it was quite as sensitive to the foreign news as at any time in the recent past. The fluctuations of British consols defined the course of prices, and the irregularities in prices were generally consequent upon the changes in quotations of those securities. There was a good trade, and bears displayed more temerity than of late. The opening was easy, the tone changing several times during the session, and the close was firm at a slight gain over yesterday. The Cincinnati Price Current summary leaned to the bull side, and probably induced some buying early. Just before the close a report became current that communications from Berlin to London had been the reverse of peaceful to-day, and the final strength was due to that announcement. Receipts at Chicago were 51 cars, and the Northwest had 538 cars. Liverpool cables were steady at the opening, closing lower. Local inspections from store were 39,211 bushels, and 490,838 bushels were taken from store. Closing Paris cables were lower, Berlin higher, and Antwerp unchanged.

WHEAT—May opened from 60⅛c to 59⅞c, sold between 60½@60⅝c and 59¾c, closing at 60¼@60⅜c, ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 513,404 bushels; shipments, 84,917 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 37,978 bushels; shipments, 59,198 bushels.

CORN—The tone and action of corn were identical with those of wheat, although alterations in price were confined in a modest range. The business was of ordinary proportions, and no happening approaching the character of a feature occurred. Receipts were 341 cars, and 3,000 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. Export clearances amounted to 276,766 bushels. May corn opened at 29⅛c, sold between 29¼@29⅜c and 28⅞c, closing at 29⅛c, a shade lower than yesterday. Cash corn was quotably ⅛c under yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points were 521,308 bushels; shipments, 218,327 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 112,786 bushels.

OATS—Business was fair, the course of prices being marked by the irregularity that prevailed in wheat and corn. Receipts were 124 cars, and 141,487 bushels were taken from store. At the close comparative firmness existed. Cash oats were firm.

RYE—The market for rye was firm early, but the demand was supplied soon, and easier feeling resulted. Receipts were 3 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was quotably 36c. Sales of that grade by sample were made at 37½c. May sold at 40c, and January was nominally 4c under.

BARLEY—There were large sales of barley to arrive to-day, and the market appeared quite firm under the demand. Receipts were 84 cars. The range of prices was from 22c to 30c for common to fair; from 30c to 38c for good to choice. Fancy sold at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Product was higher to-day, the improvement in prices being almost continuous, but a temporary set-back took place during the session. The hog market was higher, but aside therefrom, there was undeniable confidence felt in values. The close was 12½c higher than yesterday for May pork, 10c higher for May lard, and 5@7½c higher for May ribs. Domestic and foreign markets were strong. Receipts were moderate and shipments fair. Cash market was firm, with only a moderate trade.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 135 cars; hogs, 31,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	57⅛@..	57¾@..	57 @..	57⅝@..
Feb.	57½@..	58 @..	57¼@..	57⅝@..
May	59⅞@60⅛	60½@60⅝	59¾@..	60¼@60⅜
July	60¼@60½	60⅞@..	60¼@..	60⅝@60⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	26⅜@..	26⅞@..	26½@..	26⅜@..
Feb.	27 @..	27 @27¼	26⅞@..	26⅞@..
May	29⅛@..	29¼@29⅜	28⅞@..	29⅛@..
July	30⅛@..	30⅛@..	29⅞@30	30 @..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	17½@..	17½@..	17½@..	17½@..
May	19⅝@19⅞	19⅞@..	19⅝@..	19⅝@19⅞
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$9.60	$9.60	$9.60	$9.60
May	9.90	9.97½	9.80	9.92½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55
May	5.82½	5.85	5.77½	5.85
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.65
May	4.90	4.97½	4.85	4.95

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm; foreign bids were advanced 6d; hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.10@$3.35, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat, bakers', $2.10@$2.25, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.20@$1.30, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.20@$4, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40, in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57¾@58½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@57½c; No. 2 red, 61⅞@63c; No. 2 corn, 26⅜@27c; No. 2 oats, 18@18½c; No. 2 rye, 36c; No. 2 barley, 36@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93@93½c; prime timothy seed, $3.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.60@$9.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.55@$5.60; short ribs sides (loose,) $4.60@$4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard A, $5, per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,655	7,473
Wheat, bushels	24,447	47,931
Corn, bushels	219,102	102,047
Oats, bushels	259,675	188,510
Rye, bushels	7,150	1,915
Barley, bushels	39,702	10,786

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 23½c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 18@20c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 19@20c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The demand for wool shows considerable falling off. General trade has been quiet the past week, though a few sales have been made. One house sold 500,000 lb Fall Texas at 9@10½c, and two or three large sales of Territory wool are reported at 10@12c, the scoured cost being 33@34c for fine medium and 33@35c for fine. Spring Texas and California wool has been quiet. Pulled wools are steady and quiet. There is continued good demand for unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, with sales of Ohio unmerchantable fine at 16c and unwashed at 13@14c for fine and 15½@16c for ½-blood. Unwashed combing wool sells steadily at 17@18c for ¼ and ⅜ blood. Washed fleeces have been quiet and firm, with Ohio X at 18@19c, XX and XX and above at 19½@21c, No. 1 at 21@21½c, and fine delaine at 21c per lb; Michigan X at 17@18c and delaine at 19c. Australian wool is in good demand at 18@24c, as to quality. Cape sold at 14@15c, and Montevideo at 13¾c. Considerable foreign scoured sold at a wide range of prices. Carpet wool dull.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 5,658 bbls; shipments, 4,917 bbls. Bran dull. Wheat higher; receipts, 27,851 bushels; shipments, 14,678 bushels; January, 56c; May, 60⅛c; July, 58⅝c. Corn unchanged; receipts, 42,240 bushels; shipments, 46,110 bushels. Oats higher; receipts, 25,800 bushels; shipments, 5,580 bushels; January, 18c; May, 19⅝c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9.75@$9.77½; old, $9. Lard—Prime steam, 5.30c; choice, 5.40c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅛c; longs, 5⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅜c; clear sides, 5⅝c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4½c; longs, 4⅝c; clear ribs, 4⅞c; clear sides, 5c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool firm; unchanged. Bagging, on orders, 1¾ lb, 4c; 2 lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 5c; iron ties, 75c. Lead quiet; steady; soft Missouri and desilverized, 2.80@2.85c. Spelter steady at 3.60c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Flour unchanged; wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 68c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 2 yellow, 30c; No. 2 white, 29½c. Oats steady; No. 3 white, 20½c; rejected white, 19½@20½c. Pork active; mess, $9.50; clear mess, $10.50; family, $10.50. Lard firm; steam leaf, $5.75; steam kettle lard, $5.80; prime steam, $5.40. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5⅛c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ⅛c more. Dry-salted meats steady; active; loose shoulders, 4¼c; shorts, 4¼c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; box meats worth ⅛c more. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 542 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Wheat sold about ½c below the close of yesterday, and from that low point on 1c range above, closing a fraction higher than yesterday; May opened at 56⅛c, broke to 55⅞@56c, advancing to 56½c, and closing at 56⅜c, against 56⅜@56½c yesterday; on track: No. 1 hard, 58⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 54⅞c; there was a good demand for fresh arrivals; receipts, 512 cars; shipments, 14 cars. Flour steady at $2.95@$3.40 for patents, $2@$2.65 for bakers'; production, 42,000 bbls; shipments, 38,070 bbls. Millstuffs—Bulk bran, $8; shorts, $5.75@$6.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—Wheat opened unsettled and ⅛c lower, but rallied ½c; the advance, however, was not sustained. May opened at 60c, rose to 60½c, fell to 59⅝c, and closed at 60¼c. Cash ranged 2½c below. Sample wheat ½c lower and dull. No. 1 Northern, 58½@59½c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅛@59c. Flour very dull; nominal on basis of $3.25@$3.35 for hard Spring patents in wood. Millstuffs firmer, ranging at $9@$9.25 for sacked bran. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 24,050 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,500 bbls; wheat, 1,850 bushels.

DULUTH, Jan. 9.—Trading in cash wheat on the Duluth Board this morning was small. Cash closed unchanged. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, advanced ¼c, No. 1 Northern ⅜c, and futures ⅛c. The Close—No. 1 hard, cash, 55½c; January, 55⅝c; May, 59⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 54¼c; January, 54⅝c; May, 58⅜c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 52½@51¾c; No. 3 Spring, 50¼@49¼c; rejected, 48¼@44¼c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 55½c. Receipts—Wheat, 65,916 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Spring Wheat—Closing: limits 1c lower; no demand; No. 1 hard, old, 68c; do, new, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 do, 64c; Winter wheat dull; unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 yellow, 33¼c; No. 3 yellow, 33c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 3 corn, 32c. Oats—Closing firm; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21½@22c; No. 3 mixed, 20½c. Barley—Good demand; unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 43@45c asked, in store. Flour firm; unchanged. Millfeed weak; unchanged.

PEORIA, Jan. 9.—Corn—Receipts, 150,150 bushels; shipments, 42,600 bushels; market active and easier; No. 2, new, 25½c; No. 3, new, 25c. Oats—Receipts, 40,700 bushels; shipments, 52,450 bushels; market slow and steady; No. 2 white, 18¼@18½c; No. 3 white, 17½@17¾c. Rye nominal; no receipts or shipments. Whisky steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9.

BEEVES—Receipts, 23 cars, or 375 head: 20 cars for a west side slaughterer, and 3 cars for the market; about 2 cars changed hands at steady prices; moderate receipts are reported for to-morrow. City-dressed beef sides in good demand at 6½@8½c lb, and extra prime do sold as high as 8¾c. To-day's cables from London quote refrigerator beef lower at 7@7¾c lb, and American steers easier at 9½@10½c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day on the Grecian, 400 cattle for A. H. Eppstein.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 4 head, and a few common cows were held over yesterday; feeling steady. J. Ducey sold 8 cows, calves included, at $33 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 179 head, of which 144 head were on sale. Demand fully equal to the supply; veals steady and barnyard calves firm; poor to good veals sold at $5@$8.50 100 lb, and no really prime lots offered; barnyard calves at $4, and a few fed calves at $4@$4.50; no Westerns on sale. Dressed calves steady and firm for little calves. City-dressed veals sold at 8½@13½c lb; country-dressed at 8@11½c, and choice stock at 12c; little calves at 5@7c, but mainly at 6@7c, and dressed barnyard calves at 5½@6½c. —SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—91 barnyard calves, 315 lb average, at $4 100 lb; 2 fed do, 200 lb, at $4.25; 2 do, 308 lb, at $4.50; 2 veals, 123 lb, at $8; 7 do, 81 lb, at $5. S. SANDERS—13 barnyard calves, 295 lb, at $4; 1 yearling, 440 lb, at $3; 10 Pennsylvania veals, 109 lb, at $7; 1 veal, 140 lb, at $8.50. M. COLLINS—22 Maryland veals, 139 lb, at $8. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 veals, 140 to 160 lb, at $8@$8.50; 1 fed calf, 180 lb, at $4.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 36 cars, or 7,101 head: 13 cars for slaughterers direct, and 23 cars for the market. Sheep were steady to a shade higher; lambs weak and a trifle easier; but all the offerings were taken; ordinary to choice sheep sold at $3.25@$4.35 100 lb; 2 extra heavy do at $4.75; decent to choice lambs at $5@$5.80, including 3 cars of Canadian lambs at $5.75@$5.80. Dressed mutton firm at 5½@7½c lb; dressed lambs steady at 7½@10c.—SALES.—J. H. WILKERSON—211 Western lambs, 74 lb average, at $5.55 100 lb; 76 Indiana sheep, 138 lb, at $4.25; 210 Ohio do, 80 lb, at $3.50; 102 do, 79 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—224 Michigan lambs, 81 lb, at $5.75; 218 Pennsylvania do, 85 lb, at $5.70; 98 do, 76 lb, at $5.50; 15 Jersey do, 78 lb, at $5.50; 34 do, (bucks,) 95 lb, at $5.50; 91 Jersey sheep, 120 lb, at $4.30; 3 do, 117 lb, at $4.30; 69 Pennsylvania do, 125 lb, at $4.35; 3 do, 83 lb, at $4. S. SANDERS—37 Pennsylvania lambs, 66 lb, at $5.75; 96 State do, 71 lb, at $5.75; 68 do, 80 lb, at $5.75; 7 do, 85 lb, at $5.75; 45 State sheep, 93 lb, at $4.25; 79 Pennsylvania do, (few lambs,) 93 lb, at $4.15; 39 Pennsylvania sheep, 97 lb, at $3.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—230 Western lambs, 65 lb, at $5.50; 187 do, 60 lb, at $5.35; 240 do, 62 lb, at $5.25; 267 do, 56 lb, at $5; 34 Western sheep, 83 lb, at $4. S. JUDD & CO.—200 Ohio lambs, 81 lb, at $5.70. M. COLLINS—69 Virginia lambs, 77 lb, at $5.75; 24 State do, 62 lb, at $5.25; 91 State sheep, 81 lb, at $3.50; 273 Virginia do, 105 lb, at $4. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—172 Canadian lambs, 91 lb, at $5.80; 340 do, 89 lb, at $5.75. HUME & MULLEN—13 State lambs, 58 lb, at $5; 2 State sheep, 135 lb, at $4.75; 48 do, 109 lb, at $3.75; 48 do, 98 lb, at $3.30; 28 do, 70 lb, at $3.25. D. HARRINGTON—228 Michigan lambs, 64 lb, at $5.35. G. DILLENBACK—70 State sheep, 102 lb, at $4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 45½ cars, or 7,699 head. None for sale alive. Market quoted firm at $4.20@$4.50 100 lb. Country-dressed at 5@7c, with light lean pigs selling as high as 7½c. HUME & MULLEN, late Wednesday—18 State hogs, 177 lb average, at $4.40 100 lb. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Wednesday—12 State pigs, 107 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,112 head; total for week thus far, 12,034 head; for same time last week, 6,820 head; consigned through, 2,010 head; to New-York, 1,628 head; on sale, 102 head; market opened active and higher; closed firm; prime heavy steers, $4.50; light to medium, $3.80@$4; oxen, $3@$3.40; old to good fat cows, $2@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 13,760 head; total for week thus far, 56,260 head; for same time last week, 35,040 head; consigned through, 2,560 head; to New-York, 4,800 head; on sale, 10,400 head; market opened easier for Yorkers; steady for other kinds; closed steady; Yorkers, $4.10@$4.15, mostly $4.15; light lots, $4.17½; pigs, $4.15@$4.20; mixed packers, $4.05@$4.10; medium and heavy, $4.10; roughs, $3.25@$3.50; stags, $2.75@$3.25; heavy 337-lb hogs sold late at $4.15, and one deck of extra prime 340 lb, at $4.30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,400 head; total for week thus far, 41,200 head; for same time last week, 49,800 head; consigned through, 2,400 head; to New-York, 2,600 head; on sale, 7,000 head; market opened steady and firm for all but medium butchers' lambs; closed weak for lambs; strong for sheep; all sold; choice to extra lambs, $5.40@$5.50; good, $5@$5.25; fair, $4.65@$4.90; light lots, $4.15@$4.50; culls, $2.75@$3.50; mixed sheep, choice to prime, $3.75@$4; fair to good, $2.65@$3.50; culls and common, $2@$2.60; export ewes, $3.50@$3.80; prime heavy wethers, $4@$4.25; Canada lambs dull; 6 loads were on sale, and sold late at $5.35@$5.40.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,500 head; market strong; heavy, $3.50@$3.70; medium and light, $3.45@$3.65; pigs, $3.10@$3.45. Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market active; native steers, best, $3.85@$4.25; fair to good, $3@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.40; fair to good, $1.85@$2.90; bulls, $1.90@$3; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.60; calves, $5@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market strong.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,040 head; market steady to strong; native steers, $2.40@$3.75; cows, $1.75@$2.75; calves, $3@$6; Texas steers, $3.10@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market strong, and prices 15@20c higher; heavy, $3.60@$3.80; mixed, $3.40@$3.75; light, $3.50@$3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,223 head; market strong, and prices shade higher; natives, $3.10@$3.25; Southwestern, $3@$3.15; Mexican, $3.80; lambs, $4.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts light; market fair; unchanged. Hogs—About 20 cars on sale; market very slow; all grades at $4@$4.10; roughs, $3@$3.25. Sheep—11 cars on sale; demand good; market steady; export wethers, $3.80@$4; common to prime, $2@$3.75; lambs, $3@$5.30; calves, $2.50@$7.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 9,000 head; market firm and 10c higher; common to extra steers, $3.25@$5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.60@$3.80; calves, $3.25@$6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 37,000 head; market firm and 5@10c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.70@$3.95; common to choice mixed, $3.70@$3.95; choice assorted, $3.80@$3.95; pigs, $2.90@$3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000 head; market firm; inferior to choice, $2@$3.75; lambs, $3.30@$4.90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess strong at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, strong at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 28s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 28s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 27s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 26s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 26s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 28s 9d. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, firm at 45s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 4½d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 6d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 3d; January steady at 3s 2¾d; February steady at 3s 2¾d; March steady at 3s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 25-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 25-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 25-64d, value; August and September delivery, 4 24-64d, value; September and October delivery, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, value; October and November delivery, 4 15-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 9—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10@11s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 10s 9¾d; June, 11s 3¾d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 6d per quarter.

ANTWERP, Jan. 9.—Petroleum—18f 25c, paid and sellers, for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 2,589 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,229 bales; to the Continent, 3,911 bales; coastwise, 3,963 bales; sales, 1,617 bales; to spinners, 59 bales; stock, 152,496 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 1-16c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 2,797 bales; sales, 4,900 bales; stock, 404,830 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,235 bales; exports coastwise, 1,130 [illegible]

PATRIOTIC FATHER'S FIVE LOVED SONS

He Gave Them All that the Union Might Live.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Our war Governor's life was full of incidents showing the inherent nature of the man. Once in the Commonwealth Club in this city he was asked a question which led to his quickly reviewing, without apparent mental effort, the military careers of the young soldiers of the civil war, recalling the name of every family in Pennsylvania which sent two or more members into the army. This happened nearly a quarter of a century after rebellion had ceased. He spoke of the Ker family of this city sending four brothers into the Pennsylvania volunteer regiments, two of whom were killed, and added, while his face lightened with the recollection: "I knew one Pennsylvania father who had eight sons fighting at the same time for the Union. The saddest case of all that I recall, however, was that of a father who had five sons in our armies and lost them all." Gov. Curtin then related one of the most pathetic stories that ever fell upon the ears of listeners.

A Lycoming County farmer, blessed by the possession of broad acres and fat cattle and fatter cash account, had given his five sons—more precious than all else beside—that the Union might be preserved. His name was Rankin. His wife was dead, and his boys were his only solace. But when war against his country was declared, he felt as did Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus, when she said: "Had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike, I had rather have eleven die nobly for their country than one voluptuously surfeit out of action." So the Rankin boys went to confront grim-visaged war. The life blood of two of them made more fertile the rank growth of the Peninsula, and their bodies lay unclaimed amid the thousands who have gone down in the shock of battle. The bowed but not broken father came to the Governor's office in Harrisburg with his tale of woe. Andrew Curtin never turned a deaf ear to such as he. He said: "You are too old a man to go after your sons' bodies. I will send a messenger for them, and you can rest assured that you will be enabled to give them a burial."

And this was done.

After the second battle of Manassas the aged farmer again entered the Executive Chamber, and, without saying a word, seated himself. The Governor recognized him at once, and thought: "Can it be that this old man has been afflicted again?" He bade him approach. The visitor's voice was broken, but his tears did not fall. "Governor, another of them is gone!" For a moment Mr. Curtin could not speak. He silently wrung the horny hand of the despoiled father. When he found voice he said: "You must not go. I will send for him. You shall see him again."

And this was done.

When the news of the battle of Gettysburg reached Harrisburg Gov. Curtin traveled rapidly across country and viewed that memorable conflict. After its conclusion he returned to Harrisburg and was seated, late at night, in his room, when again Rankin entered without a word and silently seated himself upon a chair.

"It cannot be," thought Mr. Curtin, "that the blow has fallen upon this old man again!" He could not bring himself to ask the question, and for fully fifteen minutes—as he told the writer the tale—the two men sat in that room, their heads upon their hands, and neither uttered a word. At last the old man said, as he steadied his voice: "Governor, the other two have gone."

"The other two! This is terrible!"

"Yes, Governor, the other two. They have taken them all."

He wished a pass to enter the lines that he might bring home his silent sons. "You are too old," said the anguished Governor. "I will send for them, and they shall be taken home."

And this was done.

After Gov. Curtin had returned to this country at the close of his five years' residence at the Court of Russia, he was in this city when it was intimated to him that Mr. Rankin, who was still alive, would be delighted if his benefactor would pay him a visit when the ex-Minister was on his way to his home in Centre County. Mr. Curtin said that he would comply with the wish and when he reached the railroad station nearest to the Lycoming County farmer's home he found the old man waiting for him with a carriage. That evening the people of the surrounding country at Mr. Rankin's bidding flocked to do honor to the ex-Governor. The next morning after partaking of a breakfast such as only a Pennsylvania farmhouse can produce, the aged agriculturist invited Mr. Curtin to join him in a walk. He led the way to a wooded knoll near the house, and atop of which was a beautifully sodded inclosure, surrounded by an iron railing. Within were five mounds and five headstones. The old man pointed toward them and simply said: "Governor, there they lie." Both men bowed their heads and neither uttered a word. Within a few moments Rankin turned away with a cheery remark about the surrounding country and from that moment during the two days' festivities which succeeded Mr. Curtin's arrival the desolate father never again referred to his sleeping sons.

The Smith Family Gives Liberally.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Smith family is coming forward prominently in the line of public benefactors in Philadelphia. Mrs. Richard Smith left a large fortune for a memorial and playground for children in the park. Mrs. Drexel Smith, whose effects are now being sold, leaves most of her fortune to support a Summer home for sick women, and Mrs. Mary Lewis Smith, whose will was probated on Tuesday, leaves her house, 2025 Spruce Street, and money to establish a Summer home for boys.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of De Neufville & Co., stock brokers at 48 Exchange Place, show liabilities of $737,006, nominal assets of $1,329,995, and actual assets of $332,477. The nominal assets are stocks and bonds at par, while the actual assets are at the market price. Many loans have been closed out since the assignment, and it is the opinion of the firm that only about $10,000 of assets will come into the hands of the assignee. The individual assets of Jules J. De Neufville are: Nominal, $72,356; actual, $20,158. His liabilities are $4,054. August De Neufville's individual actual assets are $17,100 and his debts $952. The principal secured creditors are: Bank of Montreal, $61,100; Central Trust Company, $48,012; Continental National Bank, $47,700; Bank of America, $40,000; Charles De Neufville, $76,825; M. De Neufville, $27,832; D. & J. De Neufville, $26,578; Emil Funke, $34,710; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $30,000; United States National Bank, $34,600; Third National Bank, $20,000; Joseph Walker & Sons, $28,400.

—The Fait & Slagle Company, oyster packers of Baltimore, made a deed of assignment to John S. Gibbs, President of the Gibbs Preserving Company. The assets are about $50,000; liabilities considerably in excess of that amount. The Fait & Slagle Company was one of the leading concerns of its kind in Baltimore, and employed from 500 to 600 hands. Charles W. Slagle, Sr., said the failure was due to the shrinkage in values.

—William Campbell & Co., manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, of 52 White Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 13, 1895, filed their schedules yesterday, showing liabilities of $193,334, nominal assets of $152,780, and actual assets of $53,369. The greater part of the liabilities is due to seventy creditors in Philadelphia. The company owes for wages here and at the mills at Clifton Heights, Penn., $3,263.

—J. T. Severns & Sons, proprietors of a lumber mill at Burlington, N. J., have made an assignment. Their nominal assets, including the plant, are given as $30,000, while the liabilities are stated to be $18,000. It is thought that the failure to get some ready money caused the suspension. The firm, it is said, will resume shortly.

—Stephen B. Brague has been appointed receiver for Kahaly & Christie, dealers in upholstery goods and trimmings at 525 Broadway, in a suit brought by George Christie against John G. Kahaly for a dissolution of the firm on account of dissensions between the partners. The liabilities are $3,200 and the assets $2,500.

—The braiding plant of the Natchaug Silk Company of Willimantic, Conn., bought by Henry L. Stanton of Chicago, was attached yesterday in a suit brought by the Belding Brothers Company, silk manufacturers, to recover an old judgment against Mr. Stanton.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York has asked the United States Court at Birmingham, Ala., to appoint a receiver for the Watts Coal and Iron Company of Warrior, Ala. The New-York company holds $60,000 bonds of the Alabama company.

—The brewery of the Werzer Brewing Company of Mechanicsville, N. Y., was closed on an execution for $2,000 in favor of Mrs. Henry Dorr and Mrs. Charles T. Hiessen of Albany. The liabilities of the company are said to be $30,000, and the assets $75,000.

—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday took charge of the place of business of Silas C. Judd, dealer in carriages at 1,722 Broadway, having received executions in favor of Valentine & Co. for $199 and in favor of Mrs. Frances E. Judd for $2,217.

—Bartley, Johnson & Co., and the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company of Louisville, yesterday made assignments to the Columbia Trust Company. These two firms, which were really one, did an enormous whisky business.

—A. Hafter, a retail dealer in diamonds and jewelry of Temple, Texas, has assigned. The liabilities are between $75,000 and $100,000. Mr. Hafter had stores in three other Texas towns—Hillsborough, Taylor, and Smithville.

—Sutherland R. Haxtun has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Dr. Francis R. Ward of 709 Madison Avenue on the application of Clementine W. Avery on a [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:52|Moon rises...3:32

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 10.

Andes	Navassa	Jan. 4
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Dec. 23
Greece	London	Dec. 23
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Jan. 7
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 29
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Ptolemy	St. Lucia	Dec. 30
Rosse	St. Lucia	Jan. 2
Weimar	Bremen	Dec. 28
Werra	Bremen	Dec. 31

SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

Colorado	Hull	Dec. 28
Hindoo	Hull	Dec. 28
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 28
Paris	Southampton	Jan. 4
Victoria	Gibraltar	Dec. 28
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 28

SUNDAY, JAN. 12.

Aurania	Liverpool	Jan. 4
El Rio	New-Orleans	Jan. 7
La Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 4

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

Europe	London	Dec. 31
Llandaff City	Swansea	Dec. 30

TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

Alliança	Colon	Jan. 6
Adirondack	Kingston	Jan. 9
Massachusetts	London	Jan. 2
Taormina	Havre	Dec. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Mendota	Jan. 10	Leith	29 Broadway.
Habana	Jan. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Cherokee	Jan. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	Jan. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	Jan. 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alene	Jan. 11	Jamaica	24 State St.
Oevenum	Jan. 11	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
El Monte	Jan. 11	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Hudson	Jan. 11	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Leona	Jan. 11	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Venetia	Jan. 11	Copen'gen	37 Broadway.
Francisco	Jan. 11	Hull	21-22 State St.
Port Philip	Jan. 11	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Fontabelle	Jan. 11	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cuthbert	Jan. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Kansas City	Jan. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Burgundia	Jan. 13	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Iroquois	Jan. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Jan. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Jan. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Alamo	Jan. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Jan. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Werra	Jan. 15	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk&Jev'ns.
Hindoo	Jan. 15	London	21-22 State St.
Catalina	Jan. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Picqua	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Jan. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	Jan. 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Jan. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Trinidad	Jan. 18	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Knick'rbocker	Jan. 18	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Zaandam	Jan. 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 18	London	4 Broadway.
Aurania	Jan. 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Jan. 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Alliança	Jan. 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Jan. 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Jan. 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Jan. 23	La Guayra.	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Jan. 9.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay Dec. 30, via Kingston Jan. 1, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Dec. 27, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS Amrum, (Ger.,) Mundt, St. John's, N. F., Dec. 31, via Halifax Jan. 6, with mdse to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bayonne, (Ger.,) von Hugo, Venice Dec. 11, via Malta, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Boyesen, Philadelphia Jan. 6, with oil to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. Is bound to Rotterdam. Reports Jan. 7, lat 38.45, lon 70.25, fell in with oil tank steamer Bayonne, (Ger.,) from Venice for New-York, with propeller disabled and short of coal. Took her in tow and brought her to this port.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Sol, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alsenborn, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Argentina, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McQuarrie, Montevideo 64 ds, with mdse to United States Leather Company—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze, cloudy, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Vimeria, for Baltimore; Schiedam, for Amsterdam; Riverdale, for Norfolk; Rialto, for Gothenburg; Nasmyth, for Manchester; Barden Tower, for Grenada, Trinidad, and Surinam; Grecian, for Glasgow; Alvena, for Cape Haitien; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

The Third District Lighthouse Establishment issues the following notice to mariners: The nun and can buoys in New-York Upper and Lower Bays, with the following exceptions, have been taken up on account of the ice, and the positions will be marked by spar buoys until the Spring, when due notice will be given of the replacement of the nun and can buoys. The nun and can buoys remaining in position are: South Channel Entrance Buoy, Palestine Shoal Buoy, Southwest Spit Buoy, and Junction Buoy, (Swash and Main Ship Channels.) These buoys will also be taken up and their positions marked by spar buoys when the movement of the ice makes it imperative, and due notice will be given at the time.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Inchlonga, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Dec. 27 for Flushing, for orders, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Japan and China ports, via Suez, for New-York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York Jan. 7.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Jan. 7.

SS Blackheath, (Br.,) Capt. Peters, from New-York, sld. from St. Vincent for Cape Town to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Delcomyn, (Br.,) Capt. Fettie, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. at Buenos Ayres Dec. 16.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, from New-York Dec. 23, arr. at Para Jan. 5.

SS Blue Cross, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Dec. 21, arr. at Leith Jan. 7.

SS Melpomene, (Aust.,) Capt. Mecozzi, from New-York Dec. 17, arr. at Genoa Jan. 7.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Hopedale, (Br.,) Capt. Rutter, from New-York, arr. at Port Said Jan. 9.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Colonial City Traction Company, a reorganization of the Colonial City Railway Company of Kingston, which was sold under foreclosure; capital, $175,000. Directors—Charles M. Preston, John E. Kraft, Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, George Hutton, Abraham Hasbrouck, and William Hutton of Kingston, John I. Waterbury and August Belmont of New-York City, and William F. Russell of Saugerties.

—The Consumers' Co-operative Association of Rochester, to obtain for consumers discounts upon cash purchases and to publish and furnish to consumers a discount list; capital, $1,000. Directors—Robert M. Burnett, Rolinson S. Bostwick, Josiah R. Graff, William H. Wilson, and Harold C. Mitchell of Rochester.

—The Spaulding & Pepper Company, to manufacture rubber tires and parts of bicycles and wheels in Chicopee Falls, Mass., and in Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas S. Spaulding and William C. Breed of New-York City and William S. Haskell of Brooklyn.

—The New-York and Brooklyn Showcase Company, to manufacture showcases and office fixtures in New-York City and Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—L. Ward, Philip E. Miller, Arthur Terhune, Alexander Faber, and Albert Voight of Brooklyn.

—The Textile Fibre Company, to manufacture cord rope from cotton fibre, in New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—George H. Krecht, Alexander Harvey, Charles P. Kling, Stephen S. Stanton, and William Church of New-York City.

—The Parker - Wishart - Hall Manufacturing Company, to carry on a general manufacturing and vending business; capital, $50,000. Directors—N. M. Parker, George E. Wishart, and Bicknell Hall of Port Chester.

Penny Fund for a Statue.

From The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

We have a plan for raising ample funds for the Vance Statue, which we believe cannot fail, if properly entered upon. It is, subject to Mr. Battle's approval, to make it a penny subscription, and to call on each county to see that the equivalent of a cent for each person in the county is contributed. That would be $17,500 for our 1,750,000 of population. A fund so [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Disposition of Traders to Await the Development of Events.

IRREGULARITY WITH SMALL NET GAINS

Foreigners Inclined to Liquidate—Sterling Loans Negotiated—Dividend on Panhandle Preferred—Leather Preferred Depressed.

THURSDAY—P. M.

There was an indisposition to do much in to-day's market, brokers advising their customers to await the development of events. There was firmness in the first hour, followed by a relapse and then a recovery, which left prices fractionally above those of yesterday. London traded on both sides of the market, but probably sold more than it bought. Foreigners seem disposed to liquidate whenever this market shows strength.

The news of the day was not unfavorable. Money on call loaned at 4@6 per cent., but there was little doing in time loans, and commercial paper was reported to be practically unsalable. About $125,000 was paid out at the Sub-Treasury in redemption of legal tenders. A report was current that sterling loans to the amount of $3,000,000 were negotiated to-day, to run for sixty days at 6 per cent., but while bankers were willing to believe the fact to be as stated, none was found who could state it of his own knowledge. It was also reported that, as a result of the loans, an equal amount of gold bars, which had been ordered for shipment, will remain in the Sub-Treasury. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Directors have announced a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, and the good news was reflected in advances in both the common and preferred stocks. Deposits under the Reading plan of reorganization with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., were sufficiently numerous to-day to insure the success of the plan. The offer of the managers of the plan to permit holders to defer the payment of the first installment of the assessment for sixty days was generally accepted.

The speculative features to-day were Leather preferred, (34,940 shares,) St. Paul, (22,874,) Sugar, (16,609,) Reading, (13,275,) and Manhattan, (11,322.) Leather was weak all day, being sold on the belief that there will be no dividend this month. A report that the company was negotiating a $2,000,000 loan was not confirmed. The stock sold down to 56½, and closed at 57⅞, a net loss of 3 points. The lowest price for St. Paul was made in the early trading. In the afternoon it advanced to 67⅝, and closed at 67¼, a net gain of ⅝. Sugar moved up in the afternoon to 101⅝, and closed at that price, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Reading sold down to 2⅝, and closed at 3. The other coal stocks were strong, Jersey Central advancing 1, Delaware and Hudson 1¼, and Lackawanna 1½. The activity in Manhattan was due to an attack by a prominent trader, with the idea of influencing Western Union, of which stock he is short. Bearish reports were numerous, but investigation proved them to be without foundation. The general list closed slightly higher than yesterday, but final prices, with few exceptions, were well below the highest of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money rates were nominal.

Commercial paper continued quiet, with a few occasional sales of high-grade material. Six per cent. was the lowest rate for high-class names, while 9 per cent. was the prevailing one for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $109,645,069; balances, $5,811,023; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $648,828.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1 7-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛@5.17½ for long, and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—20@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium, telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$1,557,043
Imports for the same period	124,871
Net exports	$1,432,172
Net exports to date, 1895	4,410,498
Net exports to date, 1894	109,956
Net exports to date, 1893	2,050,340

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	¾
American Sugar Refining	1⅜
American Sugar Ref. pf.	¾
Canada Southern	1⅛
Chicago Gas, t. r.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	1
Delaware & Hudson	1¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1½
General Electric	1¾
Lake Shore	2
Louisville & Nashville	1
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	1
Metropolitan Traction	5⅛
Missouri Pacific	¾
National Lead	1⅝
New-Jersey Central	1
New-York Central	1
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
St. Paul & Omaha	1
United States Cordage gtd., t. r.	1½
United States Rubber	2⅜
Wabash	1¾

DECLINED.

American Coal	5
Consolidated Gas	1½
Oregon Improvement	1
United States Leather pf.	3

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul ⅞, to 68⅝; Louisville and Nashville ½, to 43; Erie second consols ½, to 68; Union Pacific ½, to 4; Canadian Pacific ¼, to 53½; Erie ¼, to 13¾; Atchison ¼, to 14, and Reading ⅛, to 1⅝. Illinois Central sold at 91 and New-York Central at 97. British consols advanced ⅛, to 105⅞ for both money and the account. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £570,855 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 53.03 per cent., is now 60.44 per cent., against an advance from 53.34 per cent. to 55.66 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount unchanged at 2 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £788,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 7-16 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 15,925,000f in gold and a decrease of 1,300,000f in silver.

Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f 25½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 59¾. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 36½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	105	105	105	105	100	110	400
American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	16¾	18	225
American Cotton Oil pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	62½	65	2
American Express	113	113	111½	111½	111	113	37
*American Sugar Refineries	100¼	101⅝	100⅛	101⅝	101⅜	101½	16,600
*American Sugar Refs. pf	96	96¼	96	96¼	96	96⅝	358
American Tobacco	78⅞	80½	78¼	79⅜	78½	78⅝	7,955
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅞	1,457
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝		⅞	200
Baltimore & Ohio	37	37¼	37	37½	37⅝	39	320
Canada Southern	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	49	120
Central Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½	15¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½	2
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64	64½	64	64⅜	64⅜	64½	2,360
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74	74½	73½	73⅞	73¾	73⅞	5,935
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	97½	96⅞	97½	97¼	97½	1,300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	66½	67⅝	66⅜	67½	67¼	67⅜	22,874
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	125⅞	125⅞	125⅜	125½	125	125⅞	30
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64	64⅜	63⅞	64¼	64	64½	2,550
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34¼	34½	34⅛	34½	34⅜	34½	650
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½	24	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	16	16	16	15	17½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	145	145	144	144	143½	146½	485
Delaware & Hudson	123	124¼	123	124¼	124¼	125	480
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157	158	157	158	158	160	500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	41	41½	41	41½	41½	..	1,025
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	15½	16	1,140
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4¾	5	4¾	5	4¾	5¼	200
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60½	60½	60½	60½	60⅜	60⅝	100
General Electric	23½	25	23½	25	24¾	25	2,020
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	100
Iowa Central pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	27	100
Laclede Gas	19	19	18½	18½	18	19	200
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	18	19	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68	68	68	68	66	67½	20
Lake Shore	138	139	138	138½	137	138¼	480
Louisville & Nashville	42¼	42¾	41⅝	42¾	42⅝	42¾	6,910
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8	8	8	8	8½	800
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	19	19	18	18	17	18½	300
Manhattan Consolidated	98	98½	96⅜	97	96¾	97¼	11,322
*Metropolitan Traction	96½	99⅞	96½	99⅞	99¼	100	1,000
Mexican National certs.	1	1	1	1	1	1⅛	100
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	94	96	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	10½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	23¼	23½	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	1,146
Missouri Pacific	23½	24	23½	24	24	24⅛	2,310
Mobile & Ohio	21	21	21	21	21½	23	100
*National Lead Company	25	25	25	25	24¾	25	700
National Linseed Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	20½	100
New-Jersey Central	98	98	97	97½	97⅞	98	985
New-York Central	95¼	96	95¼	96	95	96	230
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14	14	14	14	13½	14	[illegible]
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	8	8½	[illegible]
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23	23	23	23	22¾	23¼	[illegible]
North American	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	4½	800
Northern Pacific	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	620
Northern Pacific pf.	11	11	10⅞	11	11	11½	325
Ontario & Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	13	300
Oregon Improvement	3	3	3	3	2¼	3	100
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾	25	420
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½	3	100
Philadelphia & Reading	3	3⅛	2⅝	3	2⅞	3	13,275
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	16	225
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	54	54	54	54	53½	55	120
Pullman Palace Car Co.	153	153	153	153	151½	155	60
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	34	210
Southern Pacific	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	20½	21¼	360
Southern Railway	8⅛	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	1,900
Southern Railway pf.	24¼	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	2,332
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25	25⅜	24⅜	24½	24⅜	25¼	3,645
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	8	15
Union Pacific	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	430
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5	200
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19½	100
United States Express	38	38	38	38	38	42	110
*U. S. Leather, t. r.	9½	9½	9	9⅛	9	9¼	3,120
*U. S. Leather pf., t. r.	60¼	60½	56½	57⅞	57⅝	57½	44,840
United States Rubber	25¼	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	26⅜	27	900
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	200
Wabash pf.	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15¾	16	2,310
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	95	105	19
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	83⅞	83½	83⅞	83¾	84	2,634
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	1,330
Total sales							178,042

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000....110
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000.... 68
10,000.... 69
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
20,000.... 75
5,000.... 75⅜
15,000.... 75
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs
3,000s3.... 71½
23,000.... 71½
8,000.... 71¾
12,000.... 72
10,000.... 71½
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid
38,000.... 20⅞
15,000.... 21
1,000.... 21¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000....102
1,000....101
2,000....101½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
6,000.... 98
Bur, C R & N 1st
3,000....103½
1,000....103¾
Canada So 1st Gtd
5,000....106½
1,000....107
Canada Southern 2d
6,000....104
Central N J G M 5s
8,000....112¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000....104¾
1,000....105
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
5,000.... 72
2,000.... 72¼
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000.... 91¾
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
2,000....116
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000....102
C & East Ill Cons
5,000....123
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000....106
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
13,000.... 37
2,000.... 37¼
10,000.... 37½
5,000.... 38
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
7,000....101
50,000....100
3,000....100½
C, St P, M & O Cons
5,000....125
C, C, C & Ind Cons
2,000....120
6,000....119
Col, H V & Tol 5s
1,000.... 83
Col & Ninth Ave 1st
1,000....111½
Denv & Rio Gde 4s
3,000.... 83⅝
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
1,000....105

Det, Mac & Mar L G
4,000.... 19
Erie Cons Gold 7s
5,000....135
Fulton Elevated 1st
1,000.... 62
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
1,000....110
Kans Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
20,000.... 70
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
18,000.... 93
L Erie & W 2d 5s
2,000....101
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s
30,000s20F.... 72
1,000.... 72½
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
10,000....100
Met Elevated 1st
5,000....117
Met Elevated 2d
7,000....106
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000.... 74½
Midland of N J 1st
11,000....115½
Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s
1,000....108
Mil & St Paul 1st Southern Minn Div
2,000....114
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000.... 82⅛
4,000.... 83
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
10,000.... 56
5,000.... 56½
1,000.... 56¼
6,000.... 56½
Mo Pac 1st Cons
1,000.... 95½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
4,000.... 63
500.... 62
N Y & Harl 1st Coup
1,000....114
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs Small Bonds
400....135
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s
3,000.... 90
2,000.... 89¾
Norfolk & Western Maryld & Wash Div
1,000.... 64
North Pac 1st Coup
1,000....114
North Pac 2d Coup
3,000....100½
2,000....101
North Pac 3d Coup
11,000.... 69
North Pac Cons 5s
28,000.... 32
4,000.... 32¼
10,000.... 33
4,000.... 33½
Trust Co Certfs
45,000.... 32
Nor Pac Terml 1st
6,000....101
Ohio Southern G M 4s
4,000.... 25
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000.... 87¾

Oregon Improvmt 1st
2,000.... 90
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs
1,000....101½
5,000....101¼
1,000....101½
3,000....101¼
11,000....101½
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
2,000.... 54½
10,000.... 54⅞
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
4,000....102
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
2,000....109
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s
2,000.... 96
10,000.... 95¾
8,000.... 96
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
140,000.... ¼
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
5,000.... 83⅞
15,000.... 83
Trust Co Certfs
10,000.... 72½
Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd
10,000.... 83½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000.... 20
9,000.... 20¼
10,000.... 19¾
5,000.... 19⅞
37,000.... 19¾
3,000.... 19¼
9,000.... 19
5,000.... 19¼
2d Pref Inc
5,000.... 7¾
1,000.... 7⅞
8,000.... 8
10,000.... 7¾
21,000.... 7½
17,000.... 7¾
1,000c.... 7¾
89,000.... 7½
11,000.... 7⅞
3d Pref Inc
15,000.... 4¾
20,000.... 4⅞
31,000.... 4½
3,000.... 4⅝
10,000.... 4⅝
17,000.... 4½
2,000.... 4⅝
10,000.... 4½
50,000.... 4¾
32,000.... 4½
Phil & Rdg 3d Conv
5,000.... 4⅜
Pitts, C C & St L 4½s Series B
1,000....105½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000.... 82½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
10,000.... 71
10,000.... 71¼
2,000.... 71½
5,000.... 71¾
1,000.... 71½
Roch & Pitts 1st
2,000....125
St L Southw'n 1st
6,000.... 71½
San A & Ar Pass 4s
2,000.... 53¾
1,000.... 54

South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000.... 92
4,000.... 92¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
8,000.... 87⅞
13,000.... 88
20,000.... 88½
Tex & N O Cons 5s
11,000.... 93
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
2,000.... 83½
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
2,000.... 18½
5,000.... 18¾
5,000.... 19
2,000.... 19¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts
6,000.... 71
Union Elevated 1st 6s
24,000....100
5,000....100½
10,000....100
1,000....100¼
4,000....100⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000....104¼
3,000....104
Trust Co Certfs
3,000.... 95¼
Union Pac 6s, 1897
9,000....104¼
2,000....104
Union Pac 1st, 1898
12,000....105
10,000....105¼
2,000....105
10,000....105¼
2,000....105
5,000....105¼
Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000....105¼
Trust Receipts
5,000.... 96½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
5,000.... 33
2,000.... 33½
U S Leather Co 6s
1,000....110⅞
5,000....110¾
22,000....110½
30,000....110
Virginia Midland G M
9,000.... 98
Guarantee Stamped
1,000.... 98
Wabash R R 1st
3,000....103¼
18,000....103
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000.... 71
2,000.... 72
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000.... 20½
West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000s20F....104¼
4,000....104½
Registered
24,000....104
1,000....104¼
2,000b3....104
500....104¼
2,000....104⅜
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
3,000.... 14
W'n Union Col Tr 5s
5,000....106
Wisconsin Cen Co Inc
5,000.... 6

Total sales....$1,723,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions, were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	146½
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & T. H.	56	60
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	24½	27½
Am. T. & C.	..	93½
Am. Tobacco pf.	101	..
*A., T. & S. Fé pf when issued.	20⅝	21½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
Bay State Gas	19	25
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106
Buff., R. & P.	..	19
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	52
Canadian Pacific	52	53¾
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & East. Ill.	42½	43½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	93
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	46½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Col. Coal & Iron, dev.	2¾	3½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2½	3
Col., Hock. Val. & T. pf.	50	61
Commercial Cable	140	..
Consolidated Coal	28½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	86½	94½
Ev. & T. H.	27	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Great Northern pf.	110	115
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	89¾	92
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80
Long Island	83	86
*Long Island Traction all in pd.	16¼	16½
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	8	11
Minn. & St. L.	17	19
Minn & St. L. 1st pf.	73	78
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	41½	45
Minn. Iron	58	62
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
*National Lead pf.	83½	85½
National Starch	4	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	40	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	22
New. Cent. C.	4	8
New-England	43	46
N. Y. & N. H.	175	180
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	22	24
Nor. & West.	1¾	2
Nor. & West. pf.	6¼	7¼
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	7½	8½
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Ore., S. L. & U. N.	5	8
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	10
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	18
P., F. W. & C.	161	..
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Quicksilver pf.	14	16½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
R., W. & O.	115	118
St. L. S. W. pf.	9	10
St. J. & G. I.	¼	¾
St. Paul & Duluth	..	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	85	90
St. P. & O. pf.	120	121
St. P., M. & M.	110	114
Silver Bullion certificates	67	67½
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	3	3½
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9	10
U. S. Rubber pf.	85	86½
*West. Union Beef	7¼	8
Wheel & Lake Erie pf.	34½	36

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Rf.	100⅛	101¾	100⅛	101½	14,900
Am. Tob Co.	79	80½	78⅝	79½	1,630
At., T. & S. F.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	240
Chicago Gas	64¼	64⅝	63⅞	64⅜	390
C., R. I. & P.	64⅛	64⅜	63⅞	64¼	820
Chi. B. & Q.	74	74⅜	73⅞	74¼	5,360
C., M. & St. P.	66⅜	67⅝	66⅛	67⅜	15,470
Cent. of N. J.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	10
Chi. & N. W.	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	50
Dis. & C. F.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	80
Gen. Elect.	23½	23½	23½	23½	10
Lehigh Nav.	42½	42½	42½	42½	10
Louis & Nas.	42⅜	42⅞	41⅝	42¾	1,210
Manhattan	99	99	96⅞	96⅞	1,350
Mo. Pacific	23½	24	23½	24	250
N. Y., O. & W.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	50
Phil. & Read.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	320
South. Ry. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	10
Texas Pac.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	10
U. S. Cord.	5	5	5	5	10
U. S. L. pf.	60¼	60¼	57⅝	57¾	6,270
Wabash pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	30
West. Union.	83⅜	83⅞	83¼	83⅜	1,550
Total sales					50,030

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	[illegible]
Mo., K. & T. 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc.	20	20⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil. & Read. 2d pf. inc.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	$14,000
Phil. & Read. 3d pf. in.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	18,000
Wabash 2d	71	71	71	71	2,000
Total sales					$75,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Flag.	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
C. T. bonds	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Chrysolite	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Gould & C.	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Hale & Nor.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	150
Lacrosse	.15	.15	.15	.15	1,000
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Mexican	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Total sales					5,450

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60¼	60⅜	60	60¼	913,300

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	89	93½
American Bank Note	40	42
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	216
American Typefounders'	3½	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	18	23
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	180
Bank of America	325	335
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	101
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	..	14
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	..
Broadway and Seventh Av.	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	110
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102½	105½
*Brooklyn City Railroad	159	162
Brooklyn Elevated	12½	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101½
Brooklyn Traction	7	9
Brooklyn Traction pf.	49	53
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	102¾	103½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	74½	75½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
*Celluloid Company stock	..	67½
*Central & South American Tel.	119	123
Central Cross-Town	185	195
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	16	21
*Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	¼	1¼
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. stock	½	1¼
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. bonds	45	50
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100¾	102¾
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill of Brooklyn	98½	101½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New York	196	202
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	114½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84	87
Fourth National Bank	171	176
Gallatin National Bank	293	300
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapid Gas bonds	84	87
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co.	90	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	62	66½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	95½	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	14	18
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	73	76
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	72
Journeay & Burnham	40½	47
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	187
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	98	103
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	170	180
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	28	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd.	16¼	16½
†Lorillard Company pf.	102	107
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	110	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	10	15
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	48	53
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y).	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	218	225
National Citizens' Bank	130	135
*National Bank of Commerce	205	210
National Bank of the Republic	145	150
National Shoe & Leather Bank	87	91
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	55	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	..	1¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. pf.	63	69
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	97	99
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	82½	85
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3¾	4¾
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	116	119
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	112	117
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	5
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	105½	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	110	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s.	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	320	335
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	77	80
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	47	52
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	63½	67½
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.	106½	108½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	158
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†South & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Gas	66½	68½
Standard Gas pf.	103½	105
‡Standard Gas 1st	109	111
Standard Oil Trust	198½	200½
State Trust	..	194
†Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	85½	88
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	65
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	85	92
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	171	175
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	14	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	96¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf.	30	40
Trow Directory pf.	33	38
*Union Ferry stock	66	68¼
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	104½
Union Elevated 2d	32	38
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	95	101
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	104
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	78	82
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	50	58
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	220
*United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Co.	150½	154½
Washington Trust Company	170	185
*Western Gas Co.	62	65
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	85	88
Western National Bank	112½	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	14	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	84	87
Worthington Pump	..	20
Worthington Pump pf.	..	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206
Greenwich	177
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	200
New-Amsterdam	150
New-York County	670
Second National	430
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275

There was a sale of ten shares of Shoe and Leather at 90.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

William M. Ryan sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

20,000 shares Argentum and Juniata Mining Company, $2 each, 40@42c.

2,000 shares Molly Gibson Mining Company, $5 each, 47c.

£4,600 General Traction Company bonds, £100 each, 75.

250 shares Standard Iron and Steel Company, $100 each, 10.

75 shares Calumet Canal and Improvement Company, $100 each, 20.

$100,000 Colorado Midland 4 per cent. trust certificates, 17@18.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	[illegible]
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	[illegible]
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	[illegible]
Chicago & N. P. 5s, t. r.	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 2d	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 3d	[illegible]
Northern Pacific con. 5s	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	[illegible]
Ore. S. L. & U. N. co., t. r.	[illegible]
St. Paul 1st, So. Minn.	[illegible]
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	[illegible]
Texas Pacific 1st	[illegible]
U. P., D. & G. 1st	[illegible]
Wabash 2d	[illegible]

DECLINED.

Georgia Pacific 1st	4
Ohio Southern gen.	1
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	[illegible]

Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $3,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 109. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	110
4s, c., 1907	109	111
4s, r., 1925	115	117
4s, c., 1925	115	117
5s, r., 1904	112½	114
5s, c., 1904	112½	114
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $2,000 Alabamas, Class A, sold at 110.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Atchison Proper—			
Mileage	6,481	6,481	6,481
4th week Dec.	$788,160	$709,053	$722,275
Month	2,624,964	2,502,622	2,688,821
From July 1	15,185,079	14,536,633	14,900,823
From Jan. 1	29,000,359	28,809,933	....
St. L. & S. F.—			
Mileage	1,328	1,328	1,328
4th week Dec.	$148,794	$160,946	$172,601
Month	501,213	527,555	542,176
From July 1	3,229,125	3,345,351	3,355,006
From Jan. 1	6,005,146	6,091,859	....
Atlantic & Pacific—			
Mileage	943	943	943
4th week Dec.	$92,328	$86,531	$71,221
Month	306,811	276,512	262,775
From July 1	1,806,938	1,569,658	1,554,048
From Jan. 1	3,724,510	3,591,283	....
Atchison, all lines—			
Mileage	8,752	8,752	8,752
4th week Dec.	$1,029,133	$956,851	$967,097
Month	3,432,052	3,306,845	3,493,772
From July 1	19,821,977	20,149,994	20,160,180
From Jan. 1	38,729,029	37,889,582	....
Brooklyn El.—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	20	20	18
1st week Jan.	$34,199	$30,116	$32,656
From July 1	930,374	813,524	865,377
Cleve., C. & S.—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	216	216	216
4th week Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Month	54,167	47,671	....
From July 1	379,815	375,959	....
From Jan. 1	676,510	659,504	....
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
Mileage	2,248	2,248	2,248
4th week Dec.	$350,516	$371,353	$352,507
Month	1,155,879	1,194,573	1,110,076
From July 1	7,497,391	7,060,017	7,226,721
From Jan. 1	13,972,660	12,948,138	13,789,666
Flint & P. M.—			
Mileage	639	639	639
4th week Dec.	$58,625	$55,740	$70,982
Month	186,786	184,166	196,272
From July 1	1,264,449	1,185,547	1,233,868
Year	2,468,774	2,377,858	2,725,231
Long Island—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	360	360	361
1st week Jan.	$65,532	$60,016	....
From July 1	2,371,378	2,283,482	....
Tol. & Ohio Cent.—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week Jan.	$30,634	$28,113	$22,727
From July 1	1,080,573	1,122,777	983,309

Approximate statement of Louis. & Nash. for six months ended Dec. 31; actual in 1894 and 1893—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings	$10,712,223	$10,186,878	$9,755,923
Op. expenses	6,840,422	6,080,240	5,881,346
Net earnings	3,871,802	4,106,638	3,874,577
Fixed charges	2,834,170	2,820,766	2,850,713
Balance	1,037,632	1,285,872	1,023,864
Other income	180,175	179,844	143,244
Total	1,217,808	1,465,716	1,167,108
All other ch'ges	131,332	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	1,086,476	400,424	1,113,630

Mexican Northern, Nov.—		
Gross earnings	54,103	51,874
Op. expenses	24,595	22,034
Net earnings	29,508	29,840
From July 1—		
Gross earnings	280,312	267,440
Op. expenses	131,376	121,913
Net earnings	148,936	145,527
Eleven months to Nov. 30—		
Gross earnings	620,249	574,408
Op. expenses	291,122	262,207
Net earnings	333,708	312,196

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Henderson Bridge Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will close Jan. 22 and reopen Feb. 3.

—The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Feb. 1.

—The Broadway Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable Feb. 1.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—There was a general and gradual improvement in local stocks to-day, and a much better feeling prevailed. Liquidation seems to have spent its force, the buying being largely in small lots for investors, who are taking stocks off the Street. Metropolitan was the bright spot in the traction group, scoring an advance at one time of 4¾ per cent. It closed within ¼ of the best prices, at 99⅝. This company's earnings are showing phenomenal increases, averaging over $1,000 daily. Indianapolis early in the day advanced 2½ per cent., to 29, but in the last hour was offered down to 27, at which it sold at the close. Philadelphia was heavy around 62 to 62½, closing at the latter. Union sympathized with Philadelphia, and closed unchanged at 10⅛. The 4s closed ⅛ better, at 66. In the specialties, United Gas Improvement sold up to 78, a net advance of ½. Storage common closed ¾ higher, at 25⅞, and the preferred ¼ higher, at 50. Pennsylvania Heat, common and preferred, were both more active, and strong. The common gained 1 point, to 11½, and the preferred 1 point, to 9¼. It is expected that the Councils will grant the company valuable rights at the meeting this afternoon. The balance of the list was strong at about yesterday's closing prices. At the close the market was firm.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Acetylene, full pd.	35	40	36	40
Baltimore Traction	16	16¼	16⅛	16¼
Cambria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choctaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Trac. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Storage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Stor. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electro-Pneumatic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunt. & B. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ins. Co. of N. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. L., H. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila. Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila. & Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 9-16
Union Trac. Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Cos. of N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Gas Imp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. N. Y. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbach of Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbach Com'l	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbach Com'l pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. J. Con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark Pass. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	104
People's Trac. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Trac. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The market for local stocks showed a fair amount of activity, and the tone generally was stronger than for some time past. [illegible] lar feature and comparatively little change. Bay State Gas 5s rose 1, to 73, the securities were steady at 52, and the stock advanced ¼, to 10⅝. It is said that the Bay State Gas Company is now earning $350,000 per year, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and to leave $110,000 for the stock. Bell Telephone was steady at 198, and Erie Telephone rose 1, to 61, for a small lot.

Mexican Central 4s rose 1, to 65, but there were no sales of the stock. Boston and Albany was steady at 205. Boston and Maine lost 1¼, to 167½. Fitchburg preferred was down ¼, to 89⅞. New Haven and Hartford advanced 1, to 179¼.

Montana was the only really active stock among the coppers. It rose 1, to 68⅝, and closed at 68½. Butte was steady at 12⅝, and Calumet and Hecla, which advanced 1, to 296, closed the same as last night, at 295. Osceola lost ½, to 23⅞, and Tamarack lost 1, to 117½. Gold Coin sold up .10, to $1.05, and closed at .97½. Merced was steady at 32. Old Dominion rose 1⅜, to 17. Pioneer, which was listed to-day, opened at 5¼, and declined to 4¾.

The Clearing House rate was 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10@20c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	¾	1	¾	1
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	100
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4½	4¾	4½	..
West End	1	1½	1	1½
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	197	198	197	198
Erie	60¾	61	60¼	61
Mexican	..	4½	..	4½
New-England	86	88	86	88
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½
Dominion C. pf.	85	..	85	..
Gen. Electric pf.	51	60	51	60
Illinois Steel	60	62½	60	62
Lamson Store Serv.	18	19	18	19½
Philadelphia Co	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	20½	21	19	20½
Westing. Elec. 1st pf.	52	53	51½	53
Westinghouse Elec.	..	31½	..	31
Bay State Gas	10¼	10½	10	10⅜
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	205	206	205	206
Boston & Lowell	203	..	203	..
Boston & Maine	167	..	166	168
Cent. Mass	10¼	11½	..	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	..	60	..	60
C. J. R. & S. Y.	91	..	90	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99¼	100	98	102
Conn. & Pass	..	141	..	141
Fitchburg pf	89	89⅝	89	89⅞
Maine Cent	..	136	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	177¼	178½	178	178¼
Old Colony	175	177	175	177
West End	65¼	66	65⅝	66¼
West End pf.	87½	89	87½	89
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	15	15½	14¾	15¼
Boston & Montana	68⅛	68⅝	67⅝	67¾
Butte & Boston	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Cal. & Hecla	294	298	295	297
Franklin	11	11½	..	11½
Kearsarge	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼
Napa (Quicksilver)	7½	7⅝	..	7½
Osceola	23½	24	23¼	24
Quincy	122	124	120½	121
Tamarack	118	120	116	118
Tamarack, Jr	..	13	..	13
Wolverine	6	6½	6	6½
*BONDS.				
C. J., R. & S. Y. C. 5s	106	108	..	..
Mex. Cent. 4s	65	..	63	65
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	15	16	14	16
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	7¼	..	7	8¼
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	75	76	75	77
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	51½	52¼
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Elec	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The market opened strong, and advanced on covering of shorts. West Chicago opened at 103, account, and closed at 105⅞, account, bid. North Chicago also was much stronger, opening at 233@233½. Later 234 was bid, account, with no stock offered. Lake Street advanced to 21, account, and Alley L to 5¼, bid offered at 6. Metropolitan sold at 14. Diamond Match sold 123, regular, and 123¾, account. New-York Biscuit sold at 73⅞, account, the last regular sale being 72. Canal and Dock sold at 50¼@50, account; Western Stone 65, account, and Strawboard 42⅞ bid, account. Chicago Brewing preferred sold 32, account and regular. Bond sales were $8,000 North Chicago 4½s at 102; $1,000 West Chicago debentures at 97⅞@98; $1,000 Lake Street debentures at 75½, and $500 City Railway 4½s at 100¼.

Clearings were $15,549,983. New-York Exchange sold at 75c premium. Call money loaned at 6@6½ per cent., and time loans were made at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	42⅜	..	*42	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	*50	..	52	..
Chi. Brew & Malt	11⅛	..	11½	..
Chi. Brew. & M. pf.	*32	..	*31	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	2	..	*2¼	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	25	..	*26	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L)	5¼	..	*5⅝	..
Chi. City Ry	..	*295	*295	..
Chi. Telephone	160	165	*160	165
Diamond M. of Ill.	*123	..	*120	..
Lake St. El. Ry.	*21	..	*20	..
Metropolitan El.	14	..	*14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12	..	*12	..
Mil. & C. Brew pf.	32¼	..	31¾	..
New-York Biscuit	73⅞	..	*72	..
N. Chi. St. R. R. ex rights	233¼	..	267	..
National Railway	10¼	..	*107	..
Street's W. S. C. L.	..	..	52	58
Street's W. S. C.	..	..	..	..
W. Chi. St. R. R.	*105⅞	..	*104⅞	..
Western Stone	*65	..	60	..
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	..	*98	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	..	*100	..
Chi. P. & Prov. 6s	100	..	..	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	..
Chi. & So. S. R. T. R. ext. 5s	..	..	..	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100¼	..	*100	..
Chi. City Ry. 5s	101½	..	102	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	90	101	90	101
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*75¼	..	75	..
Met. El. 1st 5s	80	85	..	..
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	*102	..	*100¼	..
No. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103¾	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	101¾	..	102	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*98	..	*97	..

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.32	.32
Best & Belcher	.38	.38
Bodie Consolidated	.85	.85
Bulwer	.25	.25
Chollar	.71	.71
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.40
Crown Point	.44	.44
Gould & Curry	.41	.44
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.25
Mexican	1.15	1.10
Mono	.65	.65
Ophir	1.45	1.40
Potosi	.62	.62
Savage	.25	.25
Sierra Nevada	.55	.55
Union Consolidated	.46	.46
Utah	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.41	.49

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 9.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.51	.51
Anaconda	.53	.51
Portland	1.75	1.96
Argentum	.51	.51
Isabella	.61	.61
Union	.20	.20
Consolidated	.21	.21
Pharmacist	.15¼	.15½
Work	.06	.06
Alamo	.04	.04
Mount Rosa	.10	.10
Blue Bell	.12½	.12½
Silver State	.02¾	.02¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$52,254,781.26	
Gold bullion	53,290,983.48	
Total	$105,545,764.74	
Outstanding gold certificates	[illegible]	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	[illegible]	
Total	$531,518,016.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$346,184,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	11,010,403.00	
Total	$335,456,101.00	
Balance		$16,056,917.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,682,938.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,352.25	
Total	$137,684,290.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	$137,684,290.25	
Balance		..
United States notes	$109,918,596.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	35,900,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	7,095,000.00	
Total	$28,805,000.00	
Balance		$81,111,596.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$22,706,873.00	
National bank notes	8,284,918.98	
Fractional silver coin	18,038,131.51	
Fractional currency	127.81	
Minor coin	985,115.48	
Deposits in National banks	14,805,360.70	
Bonds and interest paid	1,463,726.15	
Total	$67,415,228.62	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,007,575.89	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,543,739.04	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,395,935.76	
Post Office Department account	4,720,776.36	
Miscellaneous items	1,833,758.15	
Total	$44,101,785.20	
Balance		$23,313,543.42
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$178,836,160.54

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$775,794.87	$5,006,238.01	$87,347,211.89
Internal revenue	454,679.21	2,809,407.47	79,693,372.04
Miscellaneous	69,046.30	698,142.60	9,040,457.54
Total	$1,299,520.38	$8,513,788.08	$176,081,842.01

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$45,000.00	$1,482,000.00	$46,415,437.00
War	185,000.00	790,000.00	31,257,021.56
Navy	....	395,000.00	13,846,490.95
Indians	86,000.00	410,000.00	6,190,183.91
Pensions	636,000.00	4,096,000.00	75,344,127.50
Interest	262,000.00	6,030,000.00	23,072,500.04
Total	$1,214,000.00	$13,073,000.00	$196,035,760.96
Excess of receipts over expenditures	85,520.38	†4,559,211.92	†19,953,918.97

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$329,435.00	$2,802,008.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$17,920.00	232,004.00	5,405,392.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	
To date	$351,526,633	$77,285,117	$428,813,750
This f'cal yr.	78,645,004	2,560,177	81,206,181
This month	6,275,100	167,185	6,442,285
This day	3,324,319	13,145	3,337,464

*Net gold and bullion received for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

FIRE IN THE HOTEL BUCKINGHAM

Guests Driven from Their Rooms Up Stairs—Damage About $1,500.

Firemen were called to the Buckingham Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday for a fire which started in an unoccupied room on the seventh floor of the building. By the time the alarm was given the fire had spread to adjoining rooms, which had been vacated in a hurry by their frightened occupants. When the firemen reached the hotel the fire was burning briskly and threatened to be dangerous.

They carried up several lines of hose to the seventh floor, and soon had the flames under control. It was estimated that the furniture in the rooms had been damaged to the extent of $1,000. The damage to the building was about $500. The hotel officials attribute the origin of the fire to an overheated flue.

Little excitement was created among the guests in the hotel by the fire, although some of them were frightened at first. The occupants of the rooms on the upper floors of the building camped out on the lower floors until it was safe for them to go up again. At the first word of danger the clerk on duty in the office rang the bells in the different rooms on the upper floors of the building to warn the occupants. Charles L. Witherbee is the proprietor of the hotel, which is situated directly opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION FOR M'GOWAN

His Counsel Are Trying to Prove Insanity by Expert Testimony.

The defense in the trial of Michael McGowan before Justice Smyth in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, for the murder of Rose Finn last July, undertook yesterday to prove that the defendant was insane at the time of the shooting. Members of the family were called, and testified that relatives were in insane asylums in this country and in Ireland.

Testimony was heard to the effect that McGowan had not been a drinking man, and that on a number of occasions he had said and done peculiar things.

Dr. E. Gaillard Mason, 538 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, 58 West Forty-fifth Street, were called to give expert testimony. To them Mr. Chanler, counsel for the defense, propounded a long hypothetical question similar to that which figured in the Hannigan case. Both agreed that if the facts, as recited, were true, the prisoner was suffering from a form of insanity originating in epilepsy.

Magistrate Charles A. Flammer was called as a witness in regard to McGowan's condition at the time of the police court examination. The trial will be continued to-day.

BURNED BUILDINGS COVERED WITH ICE

Ruins of Wednesday Night's Fire Present an Odd Appearance.

Hundreds of persons on their way to business yesterday morning stopped to look at the buildings at 594 and 596 Broadway, which were burned shortly before midnight Wednesday night. The buildings presented a most peculiar sight, as they were covered from cellar to roof with a heavy coating of ice frozen in all conceivable shapes.

The firemen of Engines Companies Nos. 13 and 25, and the crew of Hook and Ladder Company No. 20 were working at the ruins, and the crowd watched them with interest as they climbed up and down the ice-coated fire escapes. The interior of both building was entirely destroyed.

The firms that were burned out are trying to secure temporary headquarters. The total amount of damage caused by the fire is thought to be about $150,000. The firms whose premises were destroyed are the United Shirt and Collar Company; Stein & Heilbrun, Blumenthal & Stein, E. Rion, feathers; William H. Black, cloaks; A. Bader & Co., millinery; Wassermann & Co., Ericson & Stewart, and Emmons & Co.

Will Discuss Canal Abuses.

The Boat Owners' Association has called a meeting at the Seamen's Chapel, 21 Coenties Slip, Jan. 15, at 1 P. M. Various abuses to canal commerce will be discussed, especially that of grain elevator extortion, railroad discrimination, and taking water from the State canals and feeders to run mills and factories. Also to establish, if possible, last year's Boat Owner's Mutual Benefit Association, and to protest against the removal of canalboats from the present canal district on the East River.

The following figures are given as follows: "The startling decline in the receipts of grain in New-York by canal from 69,000,000 bushels, in 1880, to only 14,000,000 bushels, in 1895, has not been accomplished by fair means."

League for Political Education.

The League for Political Education met at the residence of the President, Mrs. H. M. Saunders, 433 Fifth Avenue, last night. Herbert Welch of Philadelphia addressed the 250 members and guests [illegible]

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures**, proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited**, as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received**, except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York gives notice that, in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated Jan 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty-four cents, ($63,274.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

1st Mortgage 5°/o Bonds.

This Company having made default for more than six months in the payment of coupon, due July 1, 1895, the mortgage securing the above-mentioned bonds may now by its terms be foreclosed, and this Committee has taken the necessary preliminary steps for the foreclosure, having on deposit more than the necessary amount of bonds. Bondholders wishing to join in the proceeding, and participate in it results, should deposit their bonds without delay with the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, and receive negotiable certificates therefor.
AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan may be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.
New-York, December 31st, 1895.
F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE "CARR & HOBSON LAND & BUILDING CO."—Amount of capital of said Company is Fifteen Thousand Dollars, $15,000.00. The whole amount thereof has been paid in according to law. The amount of its existing debts do not exceed Sixteen Thousand Dollars, $16,000.00. ALFRED W. BOOTH, President. EMMETT SMITH, EDWARD H. BOOTH, Majority of Trustees. New-York, January 9, 1896.—State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Edward H. Booth, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Carr & Hobson Land & Building Co., and that the foregoing is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD H. BOOTH, Sec. Sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1896. G. F. WEBSTER, Notary Public, Kings Co. Ctf. filed in N. Y. Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

New-York and Philadelphia, January 7, 1896.

At the request of numerous security holders, we beg to state that such holders of stock and income bonds, as above, as have deposited or shall deposit the same on or before January 10th, 1896, but who do not wish to pay the first installment of the assessment at present, may pay such installment at any time within sixty days from this date, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount thereof until paid.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 8th, 1896.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.
JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasury, No. 1 B'way, N. Y.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Starch Mfg. Co. will be held at its office in Covington, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5th, 1896, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Thurs. afternoon, Jan. 16th, and reopen Mon. morning, Feb. 10th, at 10 o'clock.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Sec'y and Treas.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1896.
The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, 1896, at 4 P. M., in the Dispensary Building, corner Waverley Place and Christopher St. The annual report of the Trustees for the past year will be submitted, and an election for a new Board of Trustees for the ensuing year will then take place. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, 32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and for two Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 187 Greenwich St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
NATHAN D. DABOLL, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK, Near Fifth Avenue. Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 4th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, 29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. [illegible], Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS

OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS

OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 Union Square.

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Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE. GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., cor. 42d St.
SEVENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 20th, 1896, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays. Assets, $7,300,000. Surplus, $670,000. ARCHIBALD TURNER, WM. G. CONKLING, Secretary. President.

Dividends.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
68 William St., Jan. 6, 1896.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock payable on demand;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 18 next; and
THIRTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1895, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 19 next.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
E. J. PERRIN, Secretary Pro Tem.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
A dividend of 3 Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company for the year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on 15th January, 1896.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock of this company will be closed on 10th January, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on 16th January, 1896.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, 4th January, 1896.

Office of THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GUARANTEE CO., 111 Broadway, New-York.
9TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record out of the net earnings of the Company. Jan. 8th, 1896. D. J. TOMPKINS, Secy.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 50 Wall St., New-York, Jan'y 2, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand. DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Surrogate Notices.

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix. GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. n1-1aw6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-1aw6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

CONNER, ELIZA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza S. Conner, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. MacLean, Esquire, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN E. WATSON, Executrix. [illegible]

Surrogate Notices.

EHRLER, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK EHRLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1895. AUGUSTA EHRLER, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 51 Chambers St., New-York City. jy26-1aw6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN H. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-1aw6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Man & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE NORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. s20-1aw6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-1aw6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, and AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n29-1aw6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

Surrogate Notices.

LYMAN, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. LYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, care of Thornton, Earle & Kiendl, No. 106 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of February next.—Dated New-York, the first day of August, 1895. CHAS. M. LYMAN, Administrator. THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Att'ys for Admin., 106 Fulton St., N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mF

FISHER, FRANK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank L. Fisher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 338 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1895. JESSE C. BENNETT, Executor. DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au30-1aw6mF

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Guadeloupe, Trinidad, and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Guadeloupe, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Jan. 18, 10 AM	*Fulda, Feb. 15, 10 AM
*Kai'r W. II., Jan. 25, 10 AM	*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
*F.B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM	†Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM

Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia. Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck. Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia. M. 26, 11 A.M. | A. Victoria. Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Orient

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4 weeks. This is the first time that a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS ....Jan. 15	PARIS ....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK ....Jan. 22	NEW-YORK ....Feb. 12
ST. PAUL ....Jan. 29	ST. PAUL ....Feb. 19

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernland, Jan. 15, noon | Noordland, Jan. 29, noon
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM | Friesland, Feb. 5, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Jan. 11, noon | Servia, Jan. 25, noon.
Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M. | Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM	Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM	Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM	Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM	Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE ....Friday, Jan. 10
IROQUOIS ....Monday, Jan. 13
ALGONQUIN ....Wednesday, Jan. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Through tickets and bills of lading.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, New-York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.
For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. [illegible]

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. Alene

SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 11,

For Jamaica Direct.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing ABOUT $5 A DAY.
Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

Cook's Winter Tours.

Fifty Fourth Year.

A select party will leave New York on Jan. 22 by S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," to visit, under personal escort,
EGYPT, THE NILE, AND HOLY LAND, the Levant, the Riviera, Paris, London, etc.
First Class Personally Conducted Parties leave New York for
FLORIDA
Jan. 15, 28, Feb. 5, 18, March 3. Moderate rates.
Annual Spring Tours to
HAWAII AND JAPAN AND CHINA
sail from San Francisco Feb. 6 and 25.
All arrangements strictly First Class. Descriptive Programmes free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon....Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Bizerta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)
Duration of round trip, about two months.
Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Feb. 3; April 20; June 29
EMPRESS OF CHINA...March 2; May 11; July 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, Feb. 16. WARRIMOO, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Jan. 10. ALLIANCA, Jan. 20.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 29 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to [illegible]
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS-GEORGIA-FLORIDA [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St.; 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn N Y
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor and sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Copartnership Notices.

Broadway, corner 22d St.
Jan. 10, 1896.
The co-partnership of Brooks Brothers, composed of John E. Brooks, Francis G. Lloyd, Walter Brooks, and Frederick Brooks, having terminated by limitation on Jan. 9, 1896, and John E. Brooks having retired from the business, the undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of Brooks Brothers.
FRANCIS G. LLOYD,
WALTER BROOKS,
FREDERICK BROOKS.

Religious Notices.

ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS and Armenian suffering, a special union service has been arranged, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, for next Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at the Marble Collegiate Church, cor. 29th St. and 5th Av. Addresses will be made by Bishop Andrews, Rev. Dr. Greer, and others. The public is cordially invited.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 6, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa. 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleepers, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PROVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls, Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 98 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars upon Lexington Avenue between One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, and by the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars on Twenty-third Street between the East River and North River, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that hearing on the said applications will be had before the Board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Building, Number 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 31, 1895.
CHARLES R. DEFREEST, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. [illegible]

IMPOSITION ON MILLERS

The Brua Patent Used to Extort Unearned Royalties.

PECULIAR METHODS OF THE KEIPERS

Suits Alleged to Have Been Ended by Collusion to Aid the Scheme of Frightening Millers into Settlement.

KITTANNING, Penn., Jan. 9.—The millers of this (Armstrong) County have been threatened with legal proceedings if they do not pay $100 each to H. B. and L. B. Keiper of Lancaster, Penn., for alleged infringement of a patent for making an improved quality of flour. The Keipers bought the patent of an old man named Samuel Brua, living in a little hamlet just outside of Lancaster. The patent was granted in 1878, and was, in substance, for this:

> The producing of an improved grade of flour, consisting essentially in continuously mingling the corresponding grades of the valuable products of the first and after grindings, respectively, for running off the finished flour uniformly, pending the regrinding and rebolting, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

At a meeting of millers of this county recently held in this place it was unanimously decided to resist the claim of the Keipers and to fight them to a finish. Similar action has lately been taken by the millers of adjoining counties. These millers have also subscribed nearly $1,000 to the defense fund of a milling paper published in the City of Minneapolis, which, some weeks ago, began a vigorous fight against the men to whom Brua had assigned the patent, the paper taking the ground that the Keipers were defrauding many small millers throughout the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, who were too weak to defend themselves and who had been bulldozed into submission.

The Keipers about a year and a half ago began suit against a lot of millers in the Cumberland Valley, alleging that they were infringing the patent. These millers resisted the suit, hired lawyers to defend them, among others Benjamin Butterworth of Cincinnati, and the case came on for trial before Judge Dallas of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at the April term, 1895. Judge Dallas threw the case out of court on the ground of champerty, holding that the prosecutors, the Keipers, had no part in the suit, and were engaged in a champertous proceeding. The question of the validity of the patent did not come up.

An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third District. Here, in opposition to the advice of the counsel for the defense, the suit was compromised without the Judge having passed upon the validity of the patent. Just before the point where this might have been effected, the compromise was sprung, the defendant, a man named Charles Miller, who had been selected to make a test case out of the twenty-four suits originally brought, agreeing with the Keipers to admit the validity of their patent in return for a consideration which, until this publication has never been made public. This consideration was the sum of $5,000, paid by the Keipers to the defendant and those who had been associated with him in pressing the suit.

Two mill-furnishing firms, Sprout, Waldron & Co. of Muncy, Penn., and August Wolf of Chambersburg, Penn., had come to the rescue of the millers when the suit was being fought. The millers had formed the Cumberland Valley Millers' Protective Association for the purpose of fighting the claim. These firms had put up a good deal of money, and they, in return for their outlay, at least in part, were given licenses to use the Brua patent, as also were all of their customers, past and to come, while all the members of the association were granted licenses likewise.

The agreement was drawn up and signed in the office of a Philadelphia lawyer named Jerome Carty, on the 26th of September, 1895. Part of the money—$1,000—was paid in cash, and the rest was in notes for various terms without interest.

To anybody at all familiar with the magnitude of the claim of these parties, such a settlement must at once be viewed with suspicion. If the claim were a valid one the amount of royalty to be collected for the infringement would amply repay a fight to a finish, and if the Keipers could establish that their claim was valid and the patent was unassailable, they would be worth millions. There is not a mill of any prominence in the United States, probably, which is not using the same process which the Keipers claimed was covered by the Brua patent. In the suit which was so mysteriously disposed of, there was ample evidence to show that the process had been in use years before the Brua patent was granted, but this evidence was not allowed to come to the consideration of Judge or jury.

A copy of the agreement is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Cumberland Valley Millers' Protective Association, at Carlisle.

The informant of THE NEW-YORK TIMES as to the facts in the case was J. D. Greybill of the milling firm of Davis & Greybill of Carlisle, Penn., from whom was obtained a copy of this agreement. In it is stated the fact that the defendant agrees to the validity of the patent, and, by agreement, the decree reversing the decision of the lower court was entered—a case where there was nothing left for the Judge to do but to enter the decree. It is not believed by those familiar with the case who have expressed their views, that the Keipers dared let the suit come to a final adjudication as to the validity of the patent. It is said that the evidence collected by Mr. Butterworth was overwhelmingly against the patent.

The millers belonging to the Millers' National Association and those belonging to the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association about two years ago were given licenses to use the Brua patent for nothing. This was a singular arrangement, as the millers in the National Association would have been obliged, were the patent valid, to contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Keipers. The only tangible result which has seemed to follow this agreement to accept the licenses for nothing has been the use of this settlement by the Keipers to show other parties the hopelessness of attempting to fight the matter when such associations as this were settling. Of course, to an up-country miller in the mountains of Pennsylvania, having little knowledge of the world and still less of the law, such an agreement as this would have great weight. The plan of the Keipers seems to have been to place their claim in the hands of some lawyer in the little town, or, in case there was no lawyer in the hamlet, in the hands of some one in a neighboring shire. This lawyer would write a letter to the miller, reciting the fact that there had been a decision in the highest court, cleverly wording the letter so that it would tell a lawyer that this decree had been by agreement without any decision on the validity of the patent and yet so worded that the miller would believe the patent had been declared valid by the highest court in the land.

Take a case in point: In this town of Kittanning, early in December or late in November, 1895, the Keipers sent an agent to D. A. Boarts of the Kittanning Milling Company, demanding a settlement. All the millers in the county were similarly notified that they must pay $100. Mr. Boarts, in conjunction with J. D. Graff, the President of the Armstrong County Association, organized to fight the claims, met the two Keipers and the old man, Brua, about a month ago, and they were in consultation for four hours. Mr. Boarts says that the Keipers did everything in their power to get a settlement, browbeating, threatening, bulldozing, but all to no purpose, as the association had determined to fight to the bitter end, if need be. The Miller case was advanced by the Keipers as a proof that the courts had passed upon the merits of the patent.

W. R. Watson of the Jersey City Milling Company of Jersey City was approached by Jerome Carty, before mentioned, and the sum of $250 demanded for infringing the Brua patent, Carty appearing as the attorney for the Keipers. The following affidavit, made by Mr. Watson, will serve to illustrate the manner in which this business is conducted:

> State of New-York, City and County of New-York:
>
> William R. Watson, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on different days of the month of November, 1895, Jerome Carty, representing himself to be an attorney in the interests of the Brua patent, made threats against the undersigned to the effect that he would, unless his demands were satisfied, get a United States Marshal and take the undersigned up to Trenton, N. J., there to meet the officers of the United States Courts and be arraigned on the charge of using the process alleged to be covered by the Brua patent, contrary to law. Said party, both by word and manner, endeavored to coerce the undersigned into complying with his demand, which in substance was this:
>
> That the sum of $250 be paid by the undersigned for a license for the use of the Brua patent.
>
> Upon refusal peremptorily to yield to such demand, unless it should be shown to be a just claim, which the undersigned maintained could not be shown, Carty continued threatening to send for a United States Marshal. He used as one argument in supporting his claim for $250 that it would cost probably $6,000 for the undersigned to carry the case through the courts, and that the outcome would be a failure to successfully defend the suit.
>
> Carty's whole demeanor was that of a man bent on bulldozing the undersigned into a compliance with his demand for money.
>
> And the undersigned further adds that, notwithstanding Carty's threat to begin suit, he has not brought such suit nor does the undersigned believe he has any intention of beginning such suit in the face of the invitation of the undersigned to proceed with such suit at his earliest convenience.
>
> The undersigned hereby indorses the above statement as being wholly true.
>
> Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of Dec., 1895. WILLIAM R. WATSON,
> Manager Jersey City Milling Company.
> L. B. HOWE, Notary Public 253, New-York City and County.

As soon as the compromise was effected in the Miller case last September, lawyers all over the State of Pennsylvania and New-York in the out-of-way places began the work of collecting where they could from the parties who were using the process alleged to be covered by the Brua patent. It is said in the City of Lancaster that the Keipers have "salted down," as the phrase goes, $250,000 out of the receipts from these millers, but it is improbable that any such sum has been so derived.

The Minneapolis milling paper two months ago began a sharp attack on the Keipers, charging them with being a set of sharks who were obtaining money from the poor millers of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania in a wholly disreputable manner. A representative of the paper has just made a tour of the two States collecting information, which will be published in issues of the paper from week to week. While in Lancaster he interviewed one of the Keipers, H. B. Keiper, unknown to that gentleman as a representative of the milling paper, and secured from him the statement that the patent had been declared valid by the courts. The statement was obtained after leading Keiper to believe that the representative was on some business errand in the East, and had a miller friend who wanted to find out the truth about the Brua patent. No such decision has ever been rendered, as the validity of the patent has never been tested in any court in the land.

In the course of the conversation Keiper agreed to furnish a license for the other party's friend for $90 and to make out a receipt for it as though he had paid $100. The interview was in direct substantiation of the charges made that the Keipers were misrepresenting the facts in the case in order to get money out of people who were not familiar with the fact that no decision had ever been rendered.

In the case of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company of New-York City, the largest milling company in the East, Carty, the attorney, went to H. S. Jewell, the Secretary and general manager of that firm, about a month ago, and made a demand for a settlement. Mr. Jewell said that personally he would not pay a cent for the use of the patent, for there was nothing in it, but he would present the matter to the Board of Trustees of the company, and they should decide. The board decided that as Carty was willing to settle for a merely nominal sum—rumor placing it as low as $10—it would be better to pay the amount asked for rather than to have any trouble with the representative of the Keipers. The amount paid was nominal.

It is claimed, with apparently good reason, that the fact that a settlement was effected with so large and important a firm as this has been put to the same purpose that the settlement with the two millers' associations was put, i. e., to compel millers who were not fully posted to pay all the way from $25 to $250 for the privilege of using the Brua patent.

Since the Minneapolis publication announced that it would defend any suits brought against the millers of the country who should be attacked by the Keipers, not a suit has been brought. The paper is receiving contributions to its defense fund from all over these two States, and has subscribed $1,000 itself.

It is said that an attempt will now be made to push the case still further, and determine if the money which has already been paid to the Keipers, when no decision, save a consent decree, has ever been made as to the validity of the patent, is not recoverable. It is believed that the Keipers can be made to pay back all the money, if, as it is charged, it has been secured through misrepresentation of the actual facts in the case.

A movement is also on foot to have the bill which was drawn by Benjamin Butterworth for presentation at the last session of Congress, re-presented to the proper committee, in order that the bill, which will, if enacted, put a stop to "patent shark" litigation, may become a law at the present session of Congress.

H. S. JEWELL'S STATEMENT.

The Brua Patent Not Worth the Cost of the Powder to Blow It Up.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday asked H. S. Jewell, General Manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company of this city, in relation to the settlement which that corporation made with Jerome Carty, representing H. B. & L. B. Keiper of Lancaster, Penn., owners of the Brua patent for making flour.

"It is true," said Mr. Jewell, "that we settled the claim which the Keipers made against us through Mr. Carty, their legal representative.

"But our settlement was not made on the basis of the merits of the Brua patent. On the contrary, it was made for purely business reasons. We settled for a very small sum—a sum far below what it would have cost to retain any first-class patent attorney to defend us in the event of litigation. We simply took the cheapest way out. That is all there is in our settlement. We got a full release.

"I should be very sorry to hear that Mr. Carty or the Keipers were using our letter to club small millers into settlement by representing that we had admitted the validity of the Brua patent. We did nothing of the sort.

"My own belief is—and I told Mr. Carty so—that the Brua patent was not worth the cost of the powder required to blow it up.

"The identical process covered by that patent was in use in many large mills years before the patent was issued to Brua, in 1878.

"Some time ago the Keipers sued a miller in York, Penn., for alleged infringement of the Brua patent. I sent the York miller a blueprint of the flowsheet of the Jewell mill in Brooklyn, made in January, 1869, accompanied by my affidavit, clearly showing that the same process covered by the Brua patent was in use in the Jewell mill years before the Brua patent was issued. I also sent a copy of the flowsheet of the George V. Hecker mill of this city, made by John Hecker long prior to 1872, showing the so-called Brua process then in use in that mill. That process has for many years been used in nearly every flour mill in the United States, except the ordinary country grist mills."

COLLAPSE OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE

Two Trainmen Killed and Another Fatally Hurt Near Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—The Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Interurban Railway Company's bridge, which spanned Tinker's Creek, just southeast of Bedford Township, collapsed shortly after daylight this morning, and a powerful 100-horse-power motor, on which were three trainmen, and attached to which was a heavily laden Pennsylvania Company coal car, plunged to the bed of the creek, sixty feet below. Two of the three men were killed, and the other fatally injured.

The dead:

HAYMAKER, LYMAN, taken up unconscious and died in the power house.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, crushed under the car.

The fatally injured:

GIEB, CHARLES.

Fortunately, there were no passengers on the train, the regular passenger car having passed over the bridge a few moments before the structure collapsed. The train that took the frightful plunge was a work train. Its weight was tremendous as compared with the ordinary motor, for which the bridge was designed. The bridge that collapsed was a frail trestle structure.

The span that crossed the creek was about 175 feet long, and the train was just about in the centre of this span when the structure opened up as though it were made of cardboard and allowed the train to plunge into the ravine below.

Has Weeks Turned the Laugh?

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 9.—Richard Weeks, of this village, who has been for years claiming a tract of land embracing over 300 acres, says he has established his claim, and is preparing to prove it in the courts.

The tract lies north of this village, and extends from the old main road to Holbrook, a distance of about four miles. It consists of rich woodland and is traversed by a number of well-stocked trout streams.

Weeks and his claim have been laughed at for years. Nobody has disputed it, but it was thought the land had been in possession of others so long that its validity had lapsed.

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION SALE

Ortgies & Co. Will Dispose of Mr. Levy's Pictures at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

A collection of pictures belonging to the estate of the late John F. Levy, with a few additions from other sources, is now on view at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, (Ortgies & Co.,) near Thirty-fourth Street. They will be sold at auction on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 14 and 15, at 8 o'clock.

Very nearly evenly divided between American and European artists, the catalogue contains some good names, and the canvases being fairly representative, the exhibition is more or less bright and interesting.

One hundred and sixty-seven pictures are hung, filling comfortably both galleries; the works are in most instances moderate in size and quietly framed in good taste. Among the native landscape men, both George Inness and A. H. Wyant are represented by several examples each. The brilliant sunset effects of the former, rich in color, strong and powerful in contrasts, are different in every way from the quiet, reposeful gray effects of the latter, yet each has his own individual charm, while both men show originality of treatment and sentiment.

There is a delightful small panel by R. A. Blakelock of a sunset, with much force of broken color, splendid tonality, thoroughly personal in handling. By William M. Chase there is still life and some fishing boats at anchor off Bay Ridge. Arthur Parton is happy in a landscape of "Maytime." Henry Dearth has an important canvas, "Evening—Long Island," one of his effects of late sunlight catching treetops and softening distances, while by F. K. M. Rehn, there is this same phase of nature along shore, with ships and sails, or long stretches of marshland. Carroll Beckwith has a marine; W. A. Coffin a pale, delicate, misty morning, with dainty greens; Carleton Wiggins, a small panel of sheep; Frank De Haven, an old wreck against an evening sky, and George H. McCord, a late twilight, with sky full of brilliant, golden sunset hues.

Other Americans are W. A. Sonntag, Carle J. Blenner, Herbert A. Levy, Gene Smith, J. B. Bristol, C. Y. Turner, J. F. Cropsey, C. T. Chapman, with an excellent marine; F. M. Boggs, Irving R. Wiles, Samuel Colman, A. F. Bunner, J. H. Twachtman, C. W. Eaton, David Johnson, and J. G. Brown. Henry Bacon has two figures in a boat; J. H. Dolph, some cats and kittens, while Verplanck Birney is represented by some interiors, with women in old-time gowns.

One early English picture is a portrait of the Countess of Grammont by Sir Peter Lely. By the Belgian, Franz Charlet, there is an interesting composition, "The Passing Funeral," of grown folk and children pausing in their work, reverently looking toward the spectator, where the death procession is presumed to be filing by; then, by George Haquette, some sailors are "Mending Nets," while Munier is in evidence with one of his familiar and popular pictures of children.

Other Europeans are Rico, Jacque, Mettling, Cordero, Madeleine Lemaire, Feltner, La Haye, Roy, Cabanel, Berne Bellecour, Seignac, Edelfelt, Begas, Richet Bertier, and Anders. The pictures remain on free view until the sale.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS ASSEMBLY

Second of the Season Given at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn—The Ballroom Elaborately Decorated.

The second dance this season of the Prospects Heights Assembly took place last evening at the Pouch mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and was attended by several hundred of the most prominent people of that city.

The ballroom was exquisitely decorated with panels of palms, and festoons of laurel ropes and wild smilax. In the corners of the room were high banks of potted plants. The guests were received by Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, Mrs. William H. Erhart, Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney.

The ball was opened at 10:30 o'clock, and dancing was continued until midnight, when supper was served at small tables in the banquet hall. There was no cotillion.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Erhart, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Miss Florence Guertin, Miss Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, Dr. and Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Andrew Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, W. M. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, W. H. Chambers, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Munoz, C. H. Lott, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Polak, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hawley, John Claflin Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kerr, H. H. Dougherty, Henry B. Vanderveer, Charles C. Mason, Miss Mason, George F. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Ford C. Farnsworth, De Witt Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rossiter.

Charles E. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, F. R. Kellogg, E. P. Horwill, Charles L. Livingston, J. C. Cropsey, Harry C. Van Cleaf, Miss Du Mont, Guy Loomis, Miss Tate, Francis L. Noble, John S. Fiske, C. A. Cone, Lathrop C. Harper, J. P. Tilden, Miss Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Curtiss, J. P. Harper, F. J. Cunningham, J. H. Mairs, Miss Pitkin, L. L. Hayes, G. Herbert Henshaw, J. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. O'Donohue.

James Donald, Miss Drummond of New-York, Miss Hall of Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford L. Ludkins, William H. Lyon, Jr., N. Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Tucker, H. Logan Patterson, Miss Florence Lowell, Miss Brightson, B. A. Hawley, L. P. Rider, C. D. Smithers, Charles J. McDermott, Edwin Henderson, W. F. Penney, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Webster, Carroll J. Post, Jr., John A. Hoagland, and Mr. and Mrs. John Whitney.

HE HOPES TO OUST GLEASON

John P. Madden Thinks the Decision Against the Battleaxe Ballot May Help Him.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 9.—The recent decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that County Clerk John H. Sutphin had no right to put the Democratic State and judiciary tickets on Gleason's battleaxe ballot has led John P. Madden to believe that he has still a chance to become Mayor of this city.

He was defeated by only thirty votes, and if the decision gives him the smallest kind of an opening, Mr. Madden will ask the consent of the Attorney General to commence quo warranto proceedings to oust Mayor Gleason. Mr. Madden has placed the matter in the hands of his attorney and will await the latter's opinion on the decision of the Court of Appeals.

In the case of Hugo Hirsh, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals recently held that the battleaxe ballots should be counted for Michael J. Keogh, Mr. Hirsh's Democratic opponent. The last decision of the Court of Appeals says that the disposal of the question does not affect the result of the election.

Mayor Gleason said to-night: "What do I care? They ought to know by this time that I am not tired of fighting. I was elected and propose to remain in office. The question of my election was not involved in the matter before the Court of Appeals, and I care nothing about what steps may be taken now. I am in to stay."

The Katahdin Now Part of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, Secretary Herbert to-day, immediately upon his return from New-York, accepted the ram Katahdin in behalf of the Government. The formalities were concluded with Gen. Hyde, President of the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me., the contractors for the little vessel. The Katahdin will be turned over to the Government at once by the iron works, and sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is expected that the Katahdin will be placed in commission in about ten days.

Richard M. Hooley's Estate.

From The Chicago Record.

An inventory of the estate of Richard M. Hooley was filed and approved in the Probate Court Monday morning. This shows a value of $350,000. Most of the property is in realty.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S JURY BILL

HE SAYS IT IS THE RESULT OF EXPERIENCE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Framed to Secure Juries Quickly in Sensational Cases—Commissioners to Select "Special Jurors."

Nothing that has occurred since the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention has so aroused the interest of the entire legal profession of this city as the bill introduced in the Legislature on Wednesday providing for a new way of obtaining juries in criminal trials.

The bill was drawn by Justice George C. Barrett of the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, assisted by his associate, Justice G. L. Ingraham, and by Justice Henry R. Beekman.

The purpose of the bill is to secure juries speedily in sensational criminal trials, where a great deal of notoriety has been attached to the defendant, by reason of the widespread public knowledge of the circumstances and allegations involved in the cases at issue.

The object of thus securing a jury quickly in this class of cases is to save to the county the enormous expense of long drawn out "famous" trials, and, at the same time, to prevent the ordinary business of the trial courts from becoming unduly congested.

The measure is the outgrowth of the experience of the courts with such trials as those of Carlyle W. Harris, the poisoner, and Bookmaker Webster, Dr. Buchanan, and the Police Captains indicted on evidence before the Lexow Committee, for all of which thousands of talesmen were drawn, and weeks of time were consumed in filling the jury box.

First of all, the bill drafted by Justices Barrett, Ingraham, and Beekman creates in each county of the State with a population exceeding 500,000 a Special Commissioner of Jurors, who is to hold office five years, is to receive not over $6,000 salary per annum, is to be appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and may be removed at pleasure by a majority of the Justices of the Appellate Division.

The ordinary Commissioner of Jurors in each county thus affected, in New-York City, for instance, is to turn over to the Special Commissioner of Jurors, from time to time, certified copies of all lists of persons liable to serve as trial jurors.

From these lists, which will comprise many thousands of names, the Special Commissioner, under the immediate direction of the Justices of the Appellate Division, is to winnow out the chaff that now blocks the wheels of the courts in important trials. He is to pick out a comparatively small number of men, who are to be special jurors, the number to be decided upon by the Justices of the Appellate Division.

Each of the special jurors is to possess the following qualifications:

Ten years a citizen of the United States.

A resident of the county.

Not under thirty nor more than seventy years of age.

In possession of the natural faculties, and not infirm.

Free from all legal exceptions, of good character, of approved integrity, intelligent, of sound judgment, able to read and write the English language understandingly, well-informed, and have adequate knowledge of the duties of a juror.

No conscientious scruples against the death penalty, and with no doubt of his ability to lay aside impressions of the case derived from newspapers or from hearsay, or of his ability to render an impartial verdict solely on the evidence, and not possessing such opinions as would prevent his finding a verdict of guilty on circumstantial evidence.

No person is to become a "special juror" until he has been personally examined by the Special Commissioner of Jurors, in order to determine his qualifications. The Special Commissioner is given full power to summon and examine persons. He is to keep a record of their name, age, vocation, length of residence in the State and county, and date of naturalization in case of a foreigner.

The judgment of the Special Commissioner of Jurors as to the qualifications of the "special jurors" of his selection is to be final. These "special jurors" are to be exempt from all ordinary jury duty while they are on the special jury list, and they are not to be called on to serve at more than one trial in a year. The Special Commissioner of Jurors has the power to strike any name from his special jury list.

Either the prosecution or the defense may apply to the Justices of the Appellate Division for a special jury to try the case at issue, giving five days' notice of motion. The Appellate Justices may grant the application or not, in their discretion, but their judgment is to be guided by the general nature of the case, and by the amount of publicity it has received. The intricacy of a case is also made a ground for a special jury in the discretion of the Justices of the Appellate Division.

For each trial by special jury, the "special jurors" therefor are to be drawn by lot by the County Clerk or his deputy, in the presence of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the Sheriff or Under Sheriff, and the Special Commissioner of Jurors. All of the names drawn are to be kept in the possession of the Special Commissioner until the trial begins.

At any time before the taking of testimony the Judge presiding at the trial may, in his discretion, set aside a special juror. The ruling of the trial court in admitting or excluding evidence upon the trial of any challenge for actual bias is not to be the subject of exception. Such rulings, and the allowance or disallowance of the challenge by the trial court, is to be final. From time to time the trial court may direct as many additional "special jurors" to be drawn for the trial as is deemed expedient.

Justice Barrett said yesterday in respect to the proposed law above outlined:

"The bill has resulted mainly from the experience of the court in police trials. It was found to be practically impossible to bring those cases to trial under the present system. Months were devoted to the trial of a Police Inspector. From time to time the criminal courts are occupied with sensational trials, which block the ordinary wheels of justice and leave the mass of every-day criminal business to accumulate.

"Some remedy must be found, or criminal justice in this country will fail. The ordinary juror feels and honestly avows the prejudices derived from hearsay in sensational cases.

"I see no reason why the winnowing process should not be applied to the jury list before the trial begins. I believe it should be done by an official under judicial authority and legislative instruction.

"The difficulty is not to be met in sensational cases by a change of venue. We must find the remedy at home.

"If it should ever come that the increasing incidents of modern society, depicted with the intensity of the modern press, are too much for our criminal courts, then the jury system will have to give way.

"The bill is an endeavor to retain the jury system in all its purity and efficiency, simply by adapting its execution to our modern environment. This is no struck-jury system. The Special Jury Commissioner is confined to the regular jury lists."

GORDON CONTRADICTS HIMSELF.

He Says on Cross-Examination that He Does Not Know What an Oath Is.

The cross-examination of Louis Gordon, on trial for arson in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court, was continued yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Davis.

On his direct examination about his inventories, Gordon contradicted Milch's statements. On his cross-examination, he contradicted his testimony on direct examination.

He also contradicted that part of his testimony before the insurance adjusters regarding the sale of certain goods.

"Were you not under oath then?" Mr. Davis asked.

"I don't know what that is," Gordon replied.

"Are you testifying here in the same way?" Mr. Davis asked.

After his counsel had tried to prevent an answer, Gordon said: "Yes."

Gordon admitted that several of his statements about the inventories on the direct examination were not correct.

Gordon testified that he had known Hyman Cohen, one of the alleged fire conspirators, for sixteen years. They used to visit each other.

He was asked how many times he had been on the Harlem River Bridge, where the conspiracy is alleged to have been hatched. He said once, and then added that he had been there fifty times. Previous to his fire he had not been there for twenty-three years.

Gordon admitted that he used to indorse notes for Cohen, when the latter had a factory on White Street. He knew about Cohen's fire on White Street, but did not know it started with an explosion. He said he received in Cohen's house a check for $1,000 from Ruby, son of Cohen, a month before the trial. He said afterward that he received it on Canal Street. He did not know that Cohen was in hiding from the authorities. He met Cohen the day after the fire at 21 Walker Street.

Gordon said he owed about $18,000 at the time of the fire in his factory. He was asked if his balance at the bank at that time was exactly $333. He said he couldn't remember. There was $30,000 owing to him. Since the fire he had collected $25,000, and had paid it to his creditors. He borrowed $12,000 after the fire and started the firm of R. Gordon & Co., with his brother-in-law.

The trial will be continued to-day.

GRAND JURY AND EXCISE CASES.

It Is Reported that Some Action Will Be Taken Against Saloon Men.

The fact that Edward A. Newell, foreman of the Grand Jury, is a Director and the Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst is President, was the subject of considerable comment in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

It was reported that the Grand Jury intends to handle excise cases severely, and will dispose of thousands of cases. It was noticed that Frank Moss, counsel to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was about the General Sessions Court, but he would not talk about his visit.

There are in the office of the District Attorney several hundred complaints of recent date against saloon keepers, and, in addition, there are 6,000 old complaints that will be outlawed in a few weeks if not acted on. These will be taken up by the Grand Jury and considered, and a number of indictments are expected.

A singular fact in connection with the expected crusade was that Judge Cowing a week ago raised the bail in excise cases from $300 to $500, and in two cases as high as $1,000. This is nearly equivalent to sending some saloon keepers and bartenders to jail until their trial. Judge Cowing objected to saloon keepers transferring their cases from Special to General Sessions.

It was reported yesterday that the Grand Jury would devote most of the month to the consideration of excise cases, and when about to adjourn would probably file a presentment on the matter.

Mulligan Seeks Reinstatement.

Daniel Mulligan asked Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner C. H. T. Collis to reinstate him as an Inspector in the Department of Public Works, from which place he was discharged on Nov. 1, 1895.

Mulligan, who is a war veteran, was appointed to the place in March, 1895. He had charge of the gas mains of the Consolidated Gas Company. He says that he was discharged on the ground that there was nothing for him to do, but that another man is now doing the work.

For the Commissioner is was alleged that Mulligan was discharged for intoxication. Decision was reserved.

No Appellate Court on Mondays.

Chief Justice Van Brunt announced yesterday that there will be no sittings in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Mondays, as it had been decided to reserve that day for consultation between the Justices. Friday is the motion day, therefore ordinary arguments on appeal will be heard only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Provision has been made, however, for setting down special cases for Friday. An instance of this is the appeal case of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, which will be heard to-day.

Suit for Injuries to Race Horses.

James B. Dyer, a New-Jersey racehorse owner, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, against Thomas C. Platt, as President of the United States Express Company, for $20,000.

Mr. Dyer says that on Feb. 7 last he delivered seven race horses to Mr. Platt's company for transportation to the City of Washington, and that, while they were in transit the car was struck by a locomotive. Some of the horses were bruised and maimed. Negligence on the part of the company is alleged.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 637—W. J. Faust, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by A. H. Garland and R. C. Garland for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

No. 458—A. T. Schroeder et ux., appellants, vs. John M. Young.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by A. T. Schroeder for the appellants and by Parley L. Williams for the appellee.

No. 805—The United States, appellant, vs. Henry C. Fuller.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Assistant Attorney General Dodge and Charles C. Binney for the appellant and by R. B. Lines and John Paul Jones for the appellee.

Nos. 599 and 629—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. a certain tract of land in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Penn.—Argument continued by Thomas Hart, Jr., for the defendant in error, and concluded by Attorney General Harmon for the plaintiff in error.

No. 569—Robert B. Dashiell, appellant, vs. James B. M. Grosvenor et al.—Argument commenced by William G. Wilson for Grosvenor et al., and continued by William A. Jenner for Grosvenor et al., and by Samuel F. Phillip for Dashiell.

No. 48—Bamberger, Bloom & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. W. Schoolfield et al.—Leave granted to Joseph Wheeler, in behalf of counsel for the plaintiffs, in error, to file a motion for stay of mandate herein for thirty days.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Friday, Jan. 10, will be as follows: Nos. 569, 570, (and 555,) 622, 415, 794, 722, 559, (and 569,) 653, 662, 667.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

84—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Company. 60—Grubnau vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 1—Moore vs. Steljis. 66—Sackett vs. Richards Company, No. 1. 67—Sackett vs. Richards Company, No. 2. 68—Butler vs. Fritzsche. 70—Maschke vs. Union Railway Company. 76—United States vs. Kennard. 79—United States vs. Vaupel. 109—Davis vs. Israel. 110—Davis vs. Bowers. 111—Davis vs. Mollenhauer. 112—Harmon vs. National Park Bank. 121—Folge vs. Gilligan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

52—Walsh vs. Bucki Lumber Company. 56—Atlas Steamship Company vs. ferryboat Chicago. 57—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Dumper No. 8. 58—Same vs. Dumper No. 13. 28—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 32—Waring vs. tug Jas. T. Easton. 38—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger vs. National Steamship Company. 39—Goldsmith vs. same. 68—Gillespie vs. yacht Comanche. 70—Stahl vs. steamship Niagara. 71—Johnson vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 2—Keasby & Mattison Company vs. Emerson Drug Company. 3—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Durbrow. 4—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 5—Parker vs. McLoughlin. 6—Same vs. same. 7—Same vs. same. 8—Stanton vs. Coffin. 9—Cusenier Fils Aine & Co. vs. Haan. 10—Same vs. Koehler 11—Same vs. Hahn.

Cases Noticed.—12—Griswold vs. Kelmer Manufacturing Company. 13—National Button Works vs. Wade. 14—Bigiow vs. Dorf. 15—Brown vs. Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Company. 16—Same vs. same. 17—Blumer vs. National Starch Company. 18—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 19—Aronson vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

These cases were argued to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Edward M. Knox vs. Eden Musée Americain Company, appellant.—Argued by Charles Steele for appellant; Henry D. Hotchkiss for respondent.

Thomas H. Groves, appellant, vs. John Rice et al.—Argued by David Hayes for appellant; Eugent Van Voorhees for respondents.

James D. Smith vs. Phebe G. Molleson, appellant.—Argued by William C. Bucher for appellant; Jacob F. Miller for respondent.—Unfinished.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is 353, 354, 355, 356, 350, 357, 358, 359.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Held at 111 Fifth Avenue. Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Williams, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—Hummel vs. Stern. 2—Lennon vs. Grauer. 3—Lewis vs. Grosvenor. 4—Mazanee vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 5—Matter of Gordon.

Non-enumerated Motions.—1—People vs. McLaughlin. 13—Matter of Mayor, &c. 15—Colwell vs. Colwell. 19—Woods vs. Chardon. 27—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 28—Macauley vs. Halpin. 31—Crompton vs. Fitch. 35—Roberts vs. Safety Buggy Company. 36—Richards vs. Stokes. 37—Matter of Havemeyer. 39—Niagara Grape Market Company vs. Wygant. 43—Rogers vs. O'Brien. 45—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 5—Reynolds vs. Moore. 42—Manning vs. Manning. 41—Michael vs. Preferred Mutual Accident Association. 33—Sternglanz vs. Hungerford. 30—Horst vs. Yuengling Brewing Company. 16—Walsman vs. Tamsen. 20—Matter of Hamilton Park Company. 17—Manhattan Railway Company vs. McKee.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Hoadly vs. Lynn. 2—Friede vs. Wiessenthammer. 3—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 4—Hecht vs. Hecht. 5—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 6—Muller vs. Mascha. 7—Wallach vs. Wallach. 8—Vanuxum vs. Ker. 9—National Hudson River Bank vs. Chaskin. 10—International Lloyds vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 11—Mercantile Lloyds vs. same. 12—Matter of Journal of Commerce. 13—Johnson vs. Johnson. 14—Citroen vs. Freudenstein. 15—Matter of 274 South Street. 16—Matter of Shrady. 17—Matter of 2,960 Broadway. 18—Matter of 105 to 111 Wooster Street. 19—Kampuiski vs. Hallo. 20—People vs. McGlynn. 21—Nicholls vs. Granger. 22—Isen vs. Isen. 23—Korn vs. McCormick. 24—Hawes vs. Dobbs. 25—Matter of Tousey. 26—Ward vs. Kountze. 27—People vs. Cohen. 28—Perkins vs. Miller. 29—Sauer vs. Gormley. 30—Matter of Crawford. 31—Garczynski vs. Redington. 32—Matter of Gaynor. 33—Evans vs. Dolan. 34—Klein vs. Union Railway Company. 35—Chambers & McKee Glass Company vs. Roberts. 36—Cremins vs. Eastlake Woolen Company. 37—Blauner vs. Weill. 38—Weber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 39—Wardof vs. Friedhof. 40—Spektorsky vs. American New System Carbonating Company. 41—Jagode vs. Eastlake Woolen Company. 42—Furbush vs. same. 43—White vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 44—Doering vs. same. 45—Beinhauer vs. same. 46—Burchell vs. Burchell. 47—Minor vs. Hartwell. 48—Cable vs. Cable. 49—Matter of Pieck. 50—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 51—Findler vs. Weber. 52—McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin. 53—Brown vs. the Mayor, &c. 54—Corn vs. Tamsen. 55—Deutche Presse vs. Lupton. 56—Horton vs. Cragin. 57—People vs. Morgan. 58—Delaney vs. Thirty-fourth Street Railway Company. 59—Levy vs. Harrimann. 60—Cochrane vs. Howard. 61—McMahon vs. Ritten. 62—Avarlone vs. Dursie. 63—Fankhauser vs. Fankhauser. 64—People vs. Kerrigan. 65—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 66—Beach vs. Beach. 67—Finelite vs. Finelite. 68—Fischer vs. Read. 69—People vs. Fedro. 70—Southwell vs. Humphrey. 71—Langer vs. Maxheimer. 72—Purdy vs. Lynch. 73—Newbold vs. Scharpegger. 74—Potts vs. Hartigan. 75—Hildebrandt vs. Shepherd. 76—Matter of Christie Manufacturing Company. 77—Wingrove vs. German Savings Bank. 78—Heilbruner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 79—Finn vs. Greiner. 80—Wolf vs. Heyman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Bauer vs. Hawes. Harris vs. Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. Matter of Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company.

Demurrer.—28—Hopper vs. The Mayor, &c.

Preferred Causes.—1819—Schregle vs. Spencer. 2162—Sickels vs. Budelman. 2163—Same vs. same. 2164—Same vs. McLean. 2165—Same vs. same. 1929—People ex rel. Chase vs. Barker. 1905—Dodin vs. Dodin. 2209—Field vs. Field. 1921—Harper vs. Chatham National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1174—Hanneman vs. Fischer. 1175—Vietor vs. Dooley. 1176—Bohan vs. Bohan. 1177—Vietor vs. Dooley. 1183—City of Ironwood vs. Coffin. 1184—Parsons vs. Teeter. 1185—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 1186—Long vs. Long. 1187—Caracena vs. Caracena. 1188—Bur vs. Bur. 1189—Foster vs. Cody. 1190—Steinfeld vs. Seitz. 1191—Frank vs. New-York Small Stock Company. 1192—Richards vs. Rosendorff. 1193—Clark vs. Farrell. 1196—Toplitz vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 1197—Carroll vs. Carroll. 1198—Greene vs. Hogan. 1199—Tomkins vs. Seaton. 1200—Carroll vs. Carroll. 1201—Halstead vs. Johnson. 1202—Reilly vs. Kelly. 1203—Complete Electric Construction Company vs. Smith, Gray & Co. 1205—Kayser vs. Lehmann. 1206—Coakley vs. Herter. 1207—Birk vs. Birk. 1208—Train vs. Train. 1209—Feldman vs. Ohnstein. 1210—Brach vs. Weiman & Co. 1211—Gal vs. Renoux. 1212—Sickles vs. Budelman. 1213—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 1214—Sickles vs. Budelman. 1215—Spero vs. Schultz. 1216—Sickle vs. McLean. 1217—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 1218—Galway vs. Feldman. 1219—Keogh vs. Krulewitch. 1220—Langer vs. Burger. 1223—Bennett vs. Bennett. 1224—Calamari vs. Armonio. 1225—Oppenheim vs. Zanger. 1226—Schulz vs. Schulz. 1227—Abrahams vs. Garrison. 1228—Steinberger vs. Steinberger. 1229—Maresch vs. Mansfield. 1230—Rose vs. Aronson. 1233—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 1234—Steinback vs. Diefenbrock. 1235—Scharf vs. Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company. 1236—Levy vs. Levy. 1237—Ingram vs. Ingram. 1238—Gelles vs. Epstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McGowan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—1988—Ball vs. Ball Electric Manufacturing Company. 4987—Reis vs. McGibbon. 5321—Clark vs. Godey Company. 5421—Boynton vs. Lauterbach. 6107—Smith vs. Hayes. 6019—Parkinson vs. Stearns. 5517—Unger vs. Kane. 5534—Baum vs. Pike. 5523—Ludington vs. Thompson. 5544—O'Connor vs. Abraham. 5580—Leonard vs. Prospect Park, &c., Railroad Company. 5589—Schrier vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5442—Salisbury vs. McGraw. 5615—Dixon vs. Hazeltine. 5634—McGuire vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5553—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 5785—Hamilton vs. Biza. 5670—Hennessy vs. Osborn. 5677—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 5805—Little vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

358—Glass vs. Goldman. 452—Silberman vs. Fretz. 529—Peters vs. Foster. 806—Deutchman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 891—Robertson vs. Merz Universal E. C. Company. 1216—Fox vs. The Mayor, &c. 1244—Fischer vs. Hetherington. 1245—Cummings vs. Groll. 1289—Brown vs. Ferber. 1315—Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company vs. J. Pratt Company. 1322—Dolz vs. Egan. 1131—Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal. 1384—Viaduct Manufacturing Company vs. Downs. 258—Callum vs. Grant. 932—Carpenter vs. Chung Quong Sing.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1367—Circirone vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 1392—Guttwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1393—Leinlauf vs. same. 1394—Lowenstein vs. same. 1399—Southwell vs. Allen. 1508—Saperstein vs. Hearn. 1558—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 1578—Gilleran vs. Fergenson. 1579—Leicht vs. same. 1591—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1594—Gray vs. The Mayor, &c. 1603—Kruhner vs. Union Railway Company. 1662—Gedney vs. Brugh. 1678—Hanna vs. Horstmann. 1718—Gue vs. Manhattan Beach Hotel. 1695—Murphy vs. McNeil. 1253—Reed vs. Tone.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John H. Bohling, Leo Blanchet, F. Frederic Gunther, Sophia Herzberg, Giuseppi Calamari, Felice Garoni, and Elijah A. Howland. At 2 P. M.: Aaron W. Mann, Stephen Merrihew, Mary McIntosh, and Emma M. Budd.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

3245½—Wilder vs. Kendall. 537—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 3145—Haygood vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 540½—Gottfried vs. Baldwin. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Muhlman Company. 281—Amblard vs. Frank. 394—Barach vs. Everard. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey. 545—Raphael vs. Zimmermann. 752—Cowen vs. Wendorff. 754—Thurkauf vs. Steinhardt. 755—Reanhard vs. Prankard. 456—Hall vs. Friedlander. 789—Lister vs. Corbett. 790—Gelb vs. United States Grand Lodge, &c. 791—Falk vs. Sullivan. 792—Byorn vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 793—Fitzgerald vs. Bernay. 794—Same vs. Saladine. 795—Sickels vs. Peetsh. 797—Foley vs. Shewan. 798—Turner vs. Wolfe. 799—Meyer vs. Wooditz. 800—Grobert vs. Steiner. 801—Legrand vs. Ward. 802—Masten vs. Gernhardt. 803—McNeary vs. Leary. 804—Fassberg vs. Scherlach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1201—Lehman vs. Sexton. 3181½—Levon vs. Iden. 588—Person vs. Struck. 496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 511—Bird vs. Kreiser. 611—Stiorny vs. Klunner. 573—Kabat vs. Katsman. 407—Beck vs. Butler. 604—Strohmenger vs. Yeamans. 322—Roth vs. Dumont. 328—Same vs. same. 349—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 630—Starace vs. [illegible] 433—Bowne vs. [illegible] Abraham. 561—Berger vs. Wheeler. 26—Talcott vs. Cowday.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J. Opens in Room 13 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

761—Gallagher vs. MacDonnell. 762—Fagan vs. same. 763—Fearnolo vs. Pasgula. 764—Ogden vs. Ogden. 765—Stickney vs. Sommers. 765½—Wurtman vs. Hill. 766—Maloney vs. Ball. 767—Garrety vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 768—Dubrais vs. Epstein. 769—Muller vs. Seligman. 770—Bothinon vs. Viemeister. 771—Karih vs. White. 772—Read vs. Whittier. 773—Schubkegel vs. Kimball. 774—Ruland vs. Metropolitan Traction Company. 775—Lederer vs. Hollander. 776—Goodheim vs. Fenchwanger. 777—Verhaeran vs. Baer. 778—Lindermann vs. Leonard. 779—MacColl vs. Heid. 780—Koppel vs. Blumenthal. 780½—Weigler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 781—Weil vs. Ullman. 782—Silberman vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 783—Carmen vs. Schofield. 784—Blewitt vs. Hanscom. 785—Micheison vs. Laulenberg. 786—O'Toole vs. Tucker. 787—Spingarn vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 788—Getzler vs. Schlosser.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3378—Hague vs. Prival. 3241—Boehm vs. Clark. 3209—Rosenzweig vs. Felsen. 3090—Weldey vs. Baldwin. 3214—Lindner & R. Manufacturing Company vs. White. 3265—Holmes vs. Manhattan Molding Company. 3325—Brower vs. De Monibello. 3375—Louis vs. Harris. 3374—Young vs. Davis. 3257—Pitthan vs. Church of St. Augustine. 3322—Garnier vs. Eckmeyer. 3351—Henry Huber Company vs. King. 2863—Lang vs. Kuenstner. 3339—Manhattan Cement Company vs. Judson. 3355—Chapman vs. Nicoll. 2417—Lee vs. Reidell.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—202—Kirk vs. Marshall. 203—Same vs. same. 197—Oestheller vs. Bethman. 191—Zoccolo vs. Von Der Dreisch. 205—D'Andre vs. Zimmermann.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 804.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William McClane. 2—Maggie Walling. 3—Charles J. Cane and Annie Williams. 4—Jacob Engleman. 5—William Harris. 6—Gus Friedman. 7—Andrew Campione. 8—David Gardella. 9—James Lynch. 10—John McMahon. 11—Albert Schneider. 12—Andrew Carobene. 13—James Walsh and William Downing.

Pleadings.—1—James Harvey and John Wheeler. 2—Manny Hamberger. 3—John McGuire. 4—Ludwig J. Wurst. 5—George Augrani. 6—Edward Scerengie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Smith. 2—Alfred Day. 3—Daniel Carmody. 4—Sarah Glynn. 5—John Graham. 6—Joseph Unger. 7—John Farrell. 8—James Hanley. 9—Henry Muerzinger. 10—Frank Hill. 11—William Smith. 12—Lee Jordan. 13—John Clark. 14—Annie Watson. 15—Joseph Santacroce. 16—John Driscoll.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William Clark. 2—Frank Benjamin. 3—Henry Peterson. 4—Edward Mack. 5—Charles Roberts. 6—John Nelson. 7—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 8—Emil Blauth, John Welling, Joseph Finn, and Peter Fleming. 9—Henry Blair. 10—Hubert McKiernan and William Gauldichand. 11—Erminie Esposito. 12—Catharine Donovan, Nellie Donovan, and Catharine Tierney. 13—Charles H. Fuchs. 14—Henry Morris. 15—William J. Barry. 16—Elizabeth Hartell. 17—Frank Hahn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—Sophia C. Smith.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Hoyt vs. Sullivan—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Pryor, J.—Matter of Turner—M. P. O'Connor. Hall vs. Watson—William G. Davies. National Board of Marine Underwriters vs. National Bank of the Republic—Hamilton Odell. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Kane—Austen G. Fox. Matter of Sheridan—William T. Gray. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Saxe—Chauncey S. Truax. Worth vs. Pearsall—Henry A. Robinson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Edward Kelly vs. Albert Kemme—Samuel V. Speyer.

Beekman, J.—George B. McEntyre vs. Alexander Bell—Henry H. Dreyer. Samuel Lee vs. John A. Dillon—Thomas B. Odell.

Pryor, J.—Rose Frey vs. Luther F. Hartwell—Charles F. Kelley. Mark W. Maclay vs. Jeremiah P. Robinson—Henry G. Ward.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Laura Veritz vs. Mary A. Constant—L. George Forgottson.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Charles F. Brown, P. J.; Cullen, Holst, Bartlett, and Pratt, JJ.

Enumerated Calendar.—37—Walter E. Parfitt, appellant, vs. Cornelius Furguson, John Cowenhoven, W. Bennett Wardell, William Keegan, J. Lott Nostrand, the Town of New-Utrecht, and the Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company, respondents. 38—Lillian Cauchois, appellant, vs. William B. Proctor, respondent. 39—Simon Frindel, appellant, vs. Nochem Maier Schalkewitz, respondent. 40—Patrick Murphy, respondent, vs. The Weidmann Cooperage, appellant. 8—Lillie Bennett, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appellant. 10—Michael Devine, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, respondent. 35—David L. Ackerman, respondent, vs. Charles B. Barker et al., appellants. 41—The Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, respondent, vs. Alexander W. Sleight and Frances S. Titus, impleaded with others, appellants. 42—Corry Radiator Company et al., appellants, vs. D. & M. Chauncey Company and another, respondents. 43—Caroline E. Girty, appellant, vs. The Standard Oil Company of New-York, respondent. 44—James McManus, respondent, vs. John Ennis, appellant. 45—James H. Besch, appellant, vs. Edward S. Stokes, respondent. 46—Jessie Belnap Ranken, respondent, vs. William H. James, respondent. 47—John Borgeson, respondent, vs. The United States Projectile Company, appellant. 48—John Tumko, appellant, vs. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, respondent.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—Charles D. Henry, an alleged incompetent. Ayres vs. Conway. 3361—Hillborg vs. Westberg. 3658—McGee vs. Preston. 1268, 1270—Stanwood vs. Bliven. Lind vs. Cone. 3851—Yeomans vs. Morro. 4065—Potter vs. Noxon. 1435—Linton vs. Busch. 4057—Broistedt vs. Pichey et al.

Regular Calendar.—1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1214—Cook vs. Dean. 1211—Smith, administrator, &c., vs. Emery. 1249—Weil vs. Green. 568—Van Siclen vs. Herbst. 2962—Langin vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2869—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2814—McCabe vs. Brooklyn Gaslight Company. 164—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 3474—Connor, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3507—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, (held 15th.) 3873—Crowley vs. Long Island Railroad. 932—Abbott vs. Cornell Steamboat Company. 2023—Clark vs. Clark. 3795—Croveno vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3834—Tosi vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3886—Boulton vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 3585—Byrne vs. Equitable Life Association. 317—Ward vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1188—Reilly vs. Marston. 3849, 3850—Brosnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3707—Gibbons vs. Lyons. 540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 3405—McMahon vs. Brooklyn and New-York Ferry. 2231—Habir vs. Levy. 147—Amelung vs. Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad. 1314—Clancy vs. Smith, Jr., &c. 810—Levison, infant, vs. Ricord.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—N. H. Clement, J.

68—Boyer vs. Hohenstein. 293—Selpho vs. City of Brooklyn. 85—Strong vs. Strong. 6—Abbott Katz Brewing Company vs. Muller et al. 98—McDermott vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 99—Buckley vs. Lovell et al. 100—Delaney vs. Delaney. 101—Reid vs. Hay. 102—Flynn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 103—Merrill vs. Bischoff et al. 104—Jarashen vs. Will. 105—Rickard vs. Rickard. 106—Saul vs. Bearse. 107—Neuman vs. Neuman. 108—Campbell vs. Friedlander. 109—Van Bargan vs. Van Bargan. 111—Harrigan (M. J.) vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 112—Harrigan (James E.) vs. same. 113—Burrows vs. Hudson River Steamboat Company. 114—Carr vs. Dougherty. 115—Maillefert vs. Maillefert. 116—Jacobson vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 117—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 118—Nielson vs. Nielson. 119—Frayer vs. Frayer. 120—Dutton vs. Smith. 121—Emigrant Mission and Lutheran Society vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 122—Johnson vs. Henrietta. 123—Beck vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 124—Van Horn vs. same.

THE COST OF COAST DEFENSES

The Bureau of Engineers Tells Congressmen Something About It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At a meeting to-day of the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses, of which Senator Squire is Chairman, it was shown by statements made before the committee by officers of the Bureau of Engineers that there is immediate need by that department of $2,500,000 to be expended for torpedoes and torpedo mines for land defenses. The discussions of the torpedo system by the committee demonstrated that torpedoes are of little value, unless they are defended by guns, as they can easily be removed by an enemy unless protected by artillery.

In case of a sudden emergency it would take at least a year, if the appropriation were made, to procure the material, manufacture the torpedoes, and put them in place at the principal ports of the United States. The Chief of Engineers advocated the expenditure of $12,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. This sum, it is said, would not provide the money necessary to be expended by the Ordnance Bureau for guns and gun carriages, but would cover the cost for emplacements for guns and of torpedoes.

The hearing is being conducted in relation to the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Squire, providing for the defense of the principal seaports of the country. The committee will resume its inquiry to-morrow.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

An Action to Annul the New Joint Traffic Agreement.

ON THE GROUND THAT IT IS A POOL

United States District Attorney Macfarlane Files a Complaint—Motion for an Injunction to be Made on the 17th Inst.

An action to annul the contract of the Joint Traffic Association was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in this city by United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane. A bill of complaint was filed in the name of the United States against the thirty-two roads which comprise the new traffic association, and the District Attorney gave notice that on the 17th inst. he would move for an injunction to prevent the said roads from operating under their agreement.

The bill of complaint presents a copy of the agreement between the roads, and charges that it is intended to combine, or pool, all competition in traffic within its scope, and that the agreement covers all through traffic of the principal terminal points of the great trunk lines, which comprises a very large part of the inter-State railroad traffic of the United States.

It is further held that the agreement is unlawful, in that it establishes not only a traffic pool, but also a pool of earnings, in violation of Section 5 of the Inter-State Commerce act, and that it is a contract or combination in restraint of inter-State trade and commerce, and unlawful under the Anti-Trust act of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The relief asked in the bill of complaint is to have the contract between the railroads declared null and void and the parties to the contract perpetually enjoined from operating under it. A temporary injunction is also asked for.

George B. Roberts, Chairman of the Board of Control of the new association, will probably call a meeting of that body within a few days to take such steps as may be necessary to defend the suit brought by the United States District Attorney. Every member of the board believes that the provisions of the new traffic contract are entirely within the restrictions of the Inter-State Commerce act, but there is a unanimous sentiment of satisfaction that the matter is to be determined by the Federal courts. Some of the ablest railroad lawyers in the country will appear in behalf of the association to meet the allegations of the prosecuting attorney.

The principal railroad companies in the Joint Traffic Association are: The Pennsylvania lines, east and west of Pittsburg; New-York Central, West Shore, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Erie Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia and Reading, Jersey Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis; Grand Trunk system, and the Wabash.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Two Receivers Resign—Mr. Burleigh Now in Control West of North Dakota.

An arrangement has been made by which Andrew F. Burleigh, a lawyer of Seattle, Washington, becomes the sole receiver of the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad west of North Dakota. James H. Mills and E. L. Bonner, who were appointed receivers for the district of Montana, have been retired, and Mr. Burleigh succeeds to their jurisdiction, thereby securing control of about 68 per cent. of the mileage of the road.

Two other sets of receivers share the control of the remaining portion of the property. Edward H. McHenry and Frank G. Bigelow, who were appointed receivers by Judge Jenkins in Milwaukee last September, have jurisdiction over such parts of the road as are in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

The original receivers, Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Rouse, and Henry C. Payne, still have control over the New-York offices of the company, because of Judge Lacombe's indisposition to accept their resignations.

The following comparative statement of the earnings of the Northern Pacific Road for the six months ended Dec. 31 last shows an encouraging state of affairs:

	1894.	1895.
July	$765,514	$1,495,375
August	1,774,064	1,779,105
September	2,203,424	2,312,445
October	2,420,131	2,707,935
November	1,856,703	2,198,024
December	1,315,780	1,495,265
Total	$10,335,616	$11,988,149

These figures show an aggregate increase in earnings for the six months of $1,652,235, equivalent to 16 per cent.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 9.—Judge Gilbert of Portland, upon consent of all parties concerned, to-day made Andrew F. Burleigh sole receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad, displacing Messrs. Bonner and Mills. In delivering his opinion, Judge Gilbert said: "There are no imputations cast upon the actions of Messrs. Bonner and Mills, and I have assurance that the gentlemen have done their duty faithfully and well. I have the utmost respect for Judge Knowles and his action in this matter, but I must say that I differ with him in regard to the management of the line. I shall, therefore, set aside the order appointing Messrs. Bonner and Mills, and in their stead will appoint Mr. Burleigh, fixing his bond at $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Milwaukee dispatch announcing that the Supreme Court of the United States will on Monday next settle the question of jurisdiction over the receivership of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in order to put an end to the present disturbed condition of things growing out of the failure of Judges Hanford and Jenkins to come to any agreement, does not accurately state the facts. The case cannot, by any procedure known in the history of the Supreme Court of the United States, get to that tribunal, and the court is not inclined to take upon itself, in view of the crowded condition of the docket, and in justice to the litigants already regularly before it, any additional burdens. However, the associate Justices assigned to preside over the circuits through which the Northern Pacific Railroad runs—Messrs. Field, Harlan, and Brewer—will meet next Tuesday to discuss the situation with the attorneys and others interested in the property and the pending litigation, and learn whether or not some amicable adjustment of present differences may be made, and, if not, what course shall then be pursued.

Terminal Charges in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Railway and Warehouse Commission at Springfield was taking testimony yesterday from members of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, Secretary C. W. Baker, S. E. Buel, D. A. Mallory, and Richard Fitzgerald, Superintendent of the stock yards, with reference to the amount of terminal charges said to be extorted by a number of railroad corporations whose trains enter Chicago. The companies against whom the charges are brought are the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Great Western, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads.

These roads insist upon collecting $2 switching charges of shippers, which amount the members of the Live Stock Exchange call exhorbitant. The railroad companies declare the objectionable charge is made necessary through the fact that the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company levies a switching charge upon them.

The result of these bickerings may be the establishment of another stock yard by the railroad companies, where they will be relieved of the obnoxious switching charges, and the alleged necessity of charging them back to shippers.

New Roads in Russia.

"No other people on earth," says The Railroad Gazette of this week, "are showing such enterprise and boldness in building new railroads as the Russians. Where they get the money to build their great lines across rude and thinly peopled countries, and even across countries which are uninhabited, is a mystery, but they are building them. One of the works now under way is a railroad 400 miles long from Vologda to Archangel. Vologda is a little to the north of the middle of European Russia. It is about 10 degrees of longitude east of St. Petersburg, and about 1 degree of latitude south. Archangel is a port at the head of a gulf of that name on the White Sea. This railroad was authorized by a decree issued July 10, 1894. The rails are now laid on twelve miles of it. The work now under way is from Archangel south, and 7,000 workmen are employed there. For 20 miles the line is through an uninhabited wilderness, and for 100 miles south from Archangel there is but one village of fifteen little houses on the line."

Deposits of Reading Securities.

In view of the fact that to-day is the last day set for depositing the Reading securities under the reorganization plan, there was a great rush of security holders yesterday to the place of deposit. The office of J. P. Morgan & Co. was thronged with depositors all day. At the close of business hours Mr. Charles H. Coster, of that firm, said that the deposits had been very large, but he was not prepared to give any figures. The general mortgage receipts under the plan are already listed on the Stock Exchange. Receipts for income bonds and stock are expected to be listed next Monday or Tuesday under special authority given by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange.

With very few exceptions the depositors of securities yesterday availed themselves of the privilege of paying the first installment of their assesment in sixty days.

The "Nypano" Receivership.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Justice Ward, sitting in the Special Term of the Supreme Court today ordered a judgment of foreclosure and sale against the New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad for the sum of $74,393,052.33.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York is the plaintiff. As the line of the road runs through the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the foreclosure action is brought in all the States named. The order made by Judge Ward this afternoon was auxiliary to orders made in Pennsylvania and Ohio. John Todd was appointed referee to sell.

New Rates from San Francisco.

It has been decided by the Southern Pacific management in San Francisco to put the east-bound advanced rates into effect on the 24th instant. The New-York rates only apply to freight shipped via New-Orleans over the Sunset and via Galveston over the Mallory line. As stated in previous dispatches, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will also advance the rates, maintaining the present differential of $3. It has not yet been decided when the advance rates will go into effect via the Isthmus; they may become operative on the steamer that leaves on the 18th, or may not be put into force until the 28th.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Remsen Crawford, a well-known and capable newspaper man in Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed press agent of the Plant system of railway, steamship, and hotel interests, with headquarters at the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla. Mr. Crawford has been for the last three years railroad editor of The Atlanta Constitution, with which paper he has been connected since his graduation from the University of Georgia in 1889.

—Advices from Omaha say that a new railroad project is being promoted by Eastern capitalists to build a line through the northwestern counties, from North Platte, Neb., to South Dakota. The line is being surveyed and New-York money will supply the rails and equipment when the counties do the rest.

—A dispatch from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, says that all parties in interest, except the Mercantile Trust Company, have signed a request to the court for the appointment of Charles W. Smith as receiver for the Atlantic and Pacific, in place of John J. McCook.

—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be held in Philadelphia next Tuesday, for the purpose of changing the by-laws of the company, in order to facilitate certain changes in the organization of the lines west of Pittsburg.

—Information comes from Philadelphia that Arthur M. Burton, representing certain Reading security holders, has filed two petitions in the United States Circuit Court asking leave to intervene as parties defendant in the foreclosure suit.

—George J. Gould says that he has not sold a share of Manhattan Railway stock, and does not intend to sell any. He thinks that there is nothing in the condition of the company to justify the bear attacks on the stock.

—Under the new arrangement of joint traffic affairs L. P. Farmer will continue to act as Chairman of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, and C. W. Bullin as Chairman of the Freight Committee.

—Stockholders of the City Passenger Railway, in Baltimore, yesterday re-elected the old Board of Directors. The annual report showed that 23,027,900 passengers were carried last year.

—S. M. Felton, Jr., President of the Queen and Crescent, says that there is absolutely no truth in the report that he has been offered the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

—L. J. Seargeant, now the advisory member of the Grand Trunk Board of Directors, is booked to sail for Europe on the Lucania, Feb. 1.

—For the month of December the gross earnings of the Atchison system show an increase of $126,200.

—T. C. Purdy of St. Louis, Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is in this city.

—W. L. Radford has been appointed Soliciting Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line in New-York.

—Vice President Robinson of the Atchison has returned to Chicago.

GEN. GRANT BEFORE THE WAR

A Story of How He Dined at the First Table.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

For several years there was much said about a railroad from Galena to Janesville, the idea being, when once there, to arrange with the then Milwaukee and Mississippi, now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, to run a line to Janesville from Milton Junction, and thus secure a Milwaukee connection. The line was built from Milton to Janesville, but from Galena to Janesville the road is still an air castle.

A number of moneyed men of Galena had been induced to interest themselves in the project. In 1860 several of these gentlemen, including the banker Henry Corwith, who loaned vast sums of money to Wisconsin lumbermen from thirty to forty years ago, being of the number, drove overland to Janesville for a double purpose—to see the character of the country through which the proposed road was to run, and to consult with A. Hyatt Smith and other Janesville men concerning the contemplated enterprise. Mr. Corwith and his party were met by Mr. Smith and several others. There was a carriage ride in the afternoon. One of the Galena party had not been provided with a seat. He stood in front of the hotel watching the delegations preparing for the trip of pleasure and business.

"Mr. Corwith, that gentleman is of your party, is he not?" asked Hyatt Smith.

"Yes; he came over with us."

"Well, well! I'll sit with the driver and he can take my place."

"Never mind him, Mr. Smith. Presume he does not care to go. He is our driver."

It was not exactly a banquet they had that evening, after the Janesville people had shown their visitors the town and told them as much in its favor as it would bear, but it was a spread something beyond the average for the little town of two or three thousand inhabitants.

"Have you registered?" asked the landlord of a man he saw sitting near the stove soon after the visitors and their entertainers had been located in the dining room.

"No, Sir."

"Going to stay with us to-night?"

"I guess so."

"Are you of the Galena party?"

"Yes; I am the teamster."

The landlord stepped into the dining room and said: "Mr. Corwith, your driver is in the barroom. Shall he come to supper now or wait?"

Some one suggested that he wait.

"No; let him come in. Yes, landlord, tell the Captain to come in."

So it happened that Capt. Grant did not have to wait and eat with the servants, even if he was the teamster.

The Year's Mortality in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

The number of deaths in Boston last year was 11,329, compared with 11,520 deaths for the previous year, showing a decrease of 191. The death rate for the year is calculated at 22.60 for each 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 22.98 in 1894. The variation is in the right direction, and the death rate is not an excessive one. The most remarkable feature of the mortality statistics for the past year is the falling off in the number of deaths from diphtheria, and the still greater diminution in the percentage of deaths from this disease, based on the total number of reported cases. The deaths from diphtheria during the year were 087, compared with 817 the year previous, while the number of reported cases was 4,094, as against 3,019 cases in 1894. These figures appear to be a very handsome and emphatic testimonial to the efficacy of the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Where Mortgagees Wanted the Actual Gold—Combination Among Bidders—To-day's Auction List.

Mr. T. J. McLaughlin has sold, to John Norton, the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The four-story and basement brick building 127 Clinton Place has been sold at $21,000. The lot measures 23.11 by 93.11.

Rather more than the average crop of rumors was in circulation yesterday. Two plots on Wooster Street and the Bailey tract at Fordham Heights were specifically mentioned. No contracts have, however, been signed in these cases.

Messrs. William A. White & Sons have sold, for Charles J. Clinch, to Kalischer & Prager, the property at 533 West Broadway, east side, between Bleecker and West Third Streets.

The holders of a mortgage for $450,000 on the property at the southwest corner of William Street and Exchange Place, where Mr. John T Williams is now erecting the Lord's Court office building, insisted on being paid off in gold, which the terms of the instrument called for. Mr. Williams prepared to accommodate them by buying the gold abroad and having it shipped hither. This would have cost him $4,500. At the last moment the mortgagees relented, and consented to receive greenbacks, with which they could themselves obtain the gold from the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Williams obtained his greenbacks from the American Exchange National Bank. The mortgage is paid off to make way for the larger mortgage on the new building.

A combination among bidders excited the just wrath of auctioneer John T. Boyd, yesterday, in the Trinity Building Salesroom. He offered in partition proceedings the property at 19 Clinton Street, west side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, with five-story brick tenement in front and four-story brick tenement in the rear. A neighborhood crowd was present, and did most of the bidding. There was, however, a disposition shown by one or two to bid as though they were bidding for others, who would otherwise have done their own bidding. Twice, during the proceedings, Mr. Boyd felt called on to reprove this performance, and he broke it up before he got through. As a result, the property brought about its real value. It was sold to D. Rosenthal for $25,375. Then came a hitch as to providing the necessary 10 per cent. The purchaser, by going through all of his numerous pockets in succession, managed to collect together $350, mostly in small bills, which made up a huge pile. This money was taken on account by the referee, to whom the balance was paid later in the day.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,883 Second Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,500.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 99.6 by 25.5½ by jog 6 inches by 75.5½ by 100, three five-story brick tenements and five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $51,485.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 231 and 233 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $15,900.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 181 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 96, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,000.

At the Town Hall, Yonkers.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, lot, 42 by 120, on the north side of Scott Avenue, extending from Hyatt Avenue to Hyatt Place; also, lot, 50 by 100, on the west side of First Street, between Scott and McLean Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 2,163 to 2,169 Eighth Avenue, by Frederick P. Foster of 52 Wall Street, for four two-story brick store and office buildings; cost, $20,000.

Balcom Avenue, west side, 450 feet north of Marrin Street, by Matilda F. Brown of Edenwood Avenue, Fordham, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,300.

Balcom Avenue, west side, 350 feet north of Marrin Street, by same, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,300.

Ellison Street, west side, 850 feet north of Marrin Street, by same, for a two-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,300.

No. 434 Western Boulevard, by Mrs. Nathaniel Bailey, for a one-story brick workshop; cost, $200.

Second Avenue, 100 feet west of Martha Avenue, Woodlawn, by Edward M. Scudder of 21 East Twenty-second Street, for five two-and-one-half story frame dwellings; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 164 and 166 Orchard Street, rear, by the Hamilton Fish estate 53 Irving Place, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $300.

Fifteenth Street south side, 205 feet west of Seventh Avenue, William's Bridge, by John P. Banta of 2,228 Bathgate Avenue, for three two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings; cost, $9,600.

No. 247½ Columbus Avenue, by John McDonald of 62 West Thirty-third Street, for a one-story iron office; cost, $300.

No. 1,339 Chisholm Street, by Emma Wilson of Boston Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story frame tenement; cost, $4,750.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of Fourteenth Street, by Parah J. Wyckoff of 240 West Fifty-third Street, for a four-story brick store and office building; cost, $10,000.

No. 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, by Mrs. Annie Schwartz of 1,927 Second Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue, by Lander S. Sire of 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to two five-story brick tenements; cost, $400.

No. 60 Beekman Street, by Mary Frazer, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $300.

No. 2,039 Third Avenue, by estate of Henry B. Renwick 111 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $300.

No. 103 Front Street, by H. W. Bank of 133 Front Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

80TH ST, 213, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Jeannette Hilgers to Louisa Schultz	$41,000
CEDAR ST, Lots 97 and 98 on revised map of Seneca Park, 24th Ward; Charles D. Shirmer to John Branigan	800
RIVERSIDE DRIVE OR AV, e s, 950 ft n of 122d St, 75x86; also adjoining lot, 25x86; J. Langdon Ward, executor and trustee, to Frank L. Smith	12,000
118TH ST, 147 West; Louis Strauss to Adelaide M. Oppenheimer and husband	1
97TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Franklin Burr to Adeline Widmayer	1
RIVERSIDE AV, 1,025 ft n of 122d St, 50x100; Frederick A. Post to Edward C. Post	500
CLAREMONT AV, w s, 150.2 ft s of 127th St, 150x100x irregular to Riverside Drive or Av, x s 150x irregular to beginning; Edward C. Post and wife to Frank L. Smith	100
SAME PROPERTY; Wright E. Post to Edward C. Post	10
COTTAGE ST, Lot 245, map of Mott Haven, 23d Ward; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Emma Kolb	7,000
PART OF PLOT 101, map of Claremont, 23d Ward; Adolph G. Hupfel and wife to Mary Chapman	2,200
3D AV, e s, 233.1 ft s of Franklin Av, Lot 149, map of Morrisania; George H. Nafis and wife and others to Emil S. Levi	6,000
BOSTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 149, map of Morrisania; George H. Nafis and others to Agnes L. Nafis and another	1
107TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Dorothea M. Wenskowsky to William Hoff and wife	13,250
PART OF LOT 146, map of Olinville; Mary H. Murphy and another to Charles W. Oakes	4,500
LUDLOW ST, 76; Sarah Starr to Harri Scheinzeit	1
EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lot 183, map of Henry Rutgers; Eliza M. Alexander to R. R. Stratton	25,000
TINTON AV, w s, 121 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; George S. Bell and wife to Henry Eggerking and wife	6,000
STANTON ST, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x75; August Schand and wife to Herman Finkelstein	42,200
4TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x90; Auguste Goodman to August Schand	1
STANTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75; same to same	1
CEDAR PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Forest Av, 25x100; Joseph Barthel and wife to Louise Walber	8,400
LEWIS ST, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Abraham Fox and wife to Rosa Weinberger	1
10TH ST, n s, 393 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Pauline Sutton to Ann Sutton	1
16TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x35.11x37.6x32.6; Mary A. Donally to Henry Gress	1
GLEBE AV, w s, 50 ft from the land of James G. Henderson; George Herold and wife to Joseph Messer-Schmitt	800
29TH ST, 405 East; Henry Bercovitz and wife to Sarah H. Britain	1
60TH ST, 237 East; Hyman Rubenstone and wife to Jacob Klingenstein	27,000
78TH ST, n s, 42.2 ft w of 2d Av, 13.10x82.2; Rosa Weinberger to Abraham Fox	1
FULTON ST, 153; Charlotte M. Goodridge and another to Thomas S. Williams	10
SAME property; Thomas S. Williams and wife to John Downey	10
MANGIN ST, w s, 175 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Christina S. Rapp to E. C. Koster	1
10TH ST, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 498 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; David Holland to Mary C. Holland	45,000
8TH AV, s e s, adjoining land of Samuel Hinman; 22x84.9x irregular; Eliza Clark to Anna H. Read	1
69TH ST, n s, 296 ft e of 2d Av, 27x100; Michael C. Power to Edward L. McCormick	19,000
81ST ST, s s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 45x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to James H. Lee	1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft n of 76th St, 17x70; Samuel Rinaldo to Annie Rinaldo	1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25.11x70; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Andrew Fehskens	1
GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; Simon H. Stern and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company	Omitted
102D ST, s s, 72 ft e of West End Av, 28x50.11; Eugene Schulz and wife to Jeannette Hilgers	23,500
110TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x irregular to 111th St; Nancy L. Sherwood and another to Frank L. Smith	1
JUMEL PLACE, 19 to 23; A. Judson Fullam and wife to William Gamble and another	3,500
TINTON AV, w s, 121 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; George S. Bell and wife to Henry Eggerking and wife	6,000
133D ST, n s, 450 ft e of Trinity Av, 16.8x108.6; Charles Hohl and wife to Andrew Wachter	5,100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 40.2 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x83.5x15x82.1; John S. Hanson and wife to Cecelia T. Lappine	2,150
LOTS 109 and 110, map of North Marble Hill; Perry P. Williams and wife to Frederic E. Camp and another, executors	10
5TH AV, w s, Lots 793 and 890, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to John W. Phillips	1,200

Recorded Leases.

CARELL, Friedrich, to Otto Quick; 305 West St, 5 years	$2,100
FISCHER, Philip, to Heinrich Seibel; 1,672 1st Av, 3 1-3 years	432
GRASMUCK, Frederick, to Louise Herrgott; 346 West 41st St, 3 1-3 years	720
HOERTKORN, Adolph, to Tony Groen; s e corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 5 1-3 years $900,	1,500
SAUER, Adolph G., to Charles Wellbrock and another; s w corner of Dey and Greenwich Sts, 4¾ years, store, &c	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to Philip J. Sands, executor, &c.; e s of Amsterdam Av, 71.1 ft s of 96th St, 5 years	$25,000
SAME to William M. Kingsland, trustee; e s of Amsterdam Av, 73.11 ft n of 95th St, 5 years	20,000
SAME to William M. Kingsland, individually; same property, 5 years	5,000
SAME to same; n e corner of 95th St and Amsterdam Av, 5 years	37,500
CLINTON, Catharine, to Murtha J. Kelly; e s of Tiebout Av, 250 ft n of Clark St, 2 years	2,000
EGGERKING, Henry, and wife to George S. Bell; w s of Tinton Av, 121 ft n of 165th St, 5 years	1,250
FERDON, James H., and wife to Dry Dock Savings Bank; n s of 80th St, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year	5,500
FINLEY, Mark, James, and Alice, to trustees of Peter Moller, deceased; 100 Varick St, 3 years	6,500
FEHSKENS, Andrew, to Theodore A. Cordier; s e corner of Madison Av and 106th St, 2 years	2,500
FRICKER, Margaret L., to Caroline L. Purdy; n s of 150th St, 345 ft e of Morris Av, 1 7-12 years	500
FIELBERG, George J., and wife to the Bachmann Brewing Company; s s of 164th St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, demand	3,500
FISHER, John H., Jr., to Donald Mackay, executor of Elizabeth R. B. King; w s of Minneford Av, between Beach and Cross Sts, City Island, 5 years	1,550
HALL, William H., to William Hall; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year	10,000
HEILIGER, Elise and Isidor, to Joseph Beck; n s of 120th St, 218 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	4,000
HULL, Phebe C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 178 East 64th St, 3 years	10,000
JACKSON, Henry A., to Mary T. White; 85 Spring St, 1 year	2,500
KOSTER, Emma C., to Christina S. Rapp; 25 Mangin St, 5 years	10,000
LORD, Annette W. W. Hicks, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 12 West 14th St, 1 year	10,000
LIVINGSTON, Morgan L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 72 and 74 West Broadway, 1 year	7,000
LENNON, Anna J., and William F., to Julia Muhlfelder; 124 East 84th St, 6 months	1,500
LIVINGSTON, John, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 8th Av, 25.5 ft n of 118th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years	69,000
LEVI, Emil S., to Ernest Hall, executor, &c., of Silas D. Gifford; e s of 3d Av, 233 ft s of Franklin Av, 3 years	2,500
LOWENTHAL, Henry, and wife to Tremont Building and Loan Association; e s of Old Boston Road, adjoining land of Samuel Pierce, Lot 66, map of heirs of Thomas Walker, West Farms, installments	1,500
McCORMICK, Edward L., to Michael C. Power; 321 East 69th St, 5 years	15,000
MAHON, Elsie C., to William A. Martin; s w s of West St, Lot 10, map of Wardsville, 3 years	1,000
MURPHY, Mary H., to Margarethe Bianchi; w s of White Plains Av, 275 ft from 2d St, William's Bridge, 3 years	3,000
OPPENHEIMER, Adelaide M. and Frederick, to Louis Strauss; 147 West 118th St, secures annuity of $500, bond for	10,000
OAKES, Charles W., to Margarethe Bianchi; w s of White Plains Av, 225 ft n of 2d St, 3 years	3,000
PFAENDLER, Mary, to Simon Silverman; s s of 64th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 23 days	425
REAY, Marie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58th St, 224 West, 8 years	16,000
ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Henry Kronfeld; 7th Av, n w corner of 27th St, 1 year	10,000
RANKEN, John M., and wife to the North River Insurance Company; 3d Av, s w corner of 27th St, 1 year	15,000
REHMER, Simon, and wife to Charles Katzenberg; w s of 1st Av, 57.6 ft n of 7th St, 1 year	2,000
RICHARDSON, Emma B., to Amasa W. Saltus; s s of 118th St, 143 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year	1,000
SEAMAN, Frances C. and James A., to the executors, &c., of Uriah J. Smith, deceased; s s of 13th St, 140.2 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years	13,000
STRATTON, Rosa R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61 East Broadway, 3 1-12 years	18,000
SLOSSON, Josephine, to Harris D. Colt and another, trustees; 17 John St, 4 years	73,000
SMITH, Frank L., to Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett; n s of 110th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 1-12 years	52,000
SAME to same; s s of 111th St, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 3 1-12 years	48,000
SAME to J. Langdon Ward, executor of John A. Post; Riverside Drive, or Av, (widened,) e s, 900 ft n of 122d St, &c., 5 years	11,138
SAME to Edward C. Post; w s of Claremont Av, 151.2 ft s of 127th St and Riverside Av, e s, (widened,) 875 ft n of 122d St, 5 years	42,861
SCHAND, August, and wife to William Oppenheim; 118th St, 77 East, 30 days	285
SCHELLMANN, Louise and Anthony G., to Eliza Chapman; w s of Madison St, n of Columbus Av, map of part of Hunt estate, 5 years	1,200
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 81st St, demand	75,000
WEINBERGER, Rosa, to Abraham Fox; e s of Lewis St, 125 ft n of Grand St, 5 years	2,000
WILLIAMS, John T., and wife to Fritz Achelis; Broadway, from Broome St to Mercer St, 3 years	550,000
WILLIAMS, Thomas S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Fulton St, 153 and 155, 1 year	100,000
WARD, Mary L. and Maurice T., to Jennie M. Brady; e s Morris Av, 170.6 ft n of 161st St, (two mortgages,) 5 years	10,000
WALBER, Louise, to Joseph Barthel; n s of Cedar Place, 100 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year	500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUNO, Richard M., to Charles Bruno	$3,160
COCK, Elizabeth R. and William R., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	18,000
FREY, Magdalena, and George Hinck to George Steinbrecher	4,000
FLAMMER, J. George, to Eliza Segelken	4,076
GODDARD, Anna F., to Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company	1
GIFFORD, Jessie, to Ernest Hall, executor of Silas D. Gifford (two assignments)	2
GODDARD, William, and another, executors, to Anna F. Goddard	1
JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis F. Furnald	1
KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Louis Lese	[illegible]
KRONFELD, Henry, to Gustav Mendelson	[illegible]
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Carrie and Annie Smith	[illegible]
LOOS, Emelia, to Ernest Hall	[illegible]
LESE, Louis, to Samuel Otto, ½ part	[illegible]
MATHEWS, Catharine M., to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman	[illegible]
McWILLIAM, John, to Henry F. Miller	[illegible]
PIERCE, James F., Superintendent of Insurance of New-York, to United States Fire Insurance Company, reassignment	1
RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST Company to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, Louis, executor of Bertha Kettenacker to Carl Erno and another	[illegible]
SLEEVE, Nathan, to Rosetta Sleeve	[illegible]
SCHLEMMER, William, to Florence Kroeber	[illegible]
SILL, Pauline W., to Harold M. Sill and another, trustees for Pauline W. Sill and Amelia W. Dougherty	[illegible]
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to executors of Samuel Bleyer	[illegible]
SAME to the American Missionary Association (two assignments)	[illegible]
SAME to Florence V. O. Bishop	1
THURSTON, Edward D., executor, and William R. Thurston, to Edward Thurston (two assignments)	1
WEILL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer, to Gottfried Furck	2,875
WELLS, Samson, to Katchen Elm	3,116

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 56th St, 24.6 ft front; Abraham Jacobi against Poline Byk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WOOSTER ST, e s, 90.2 ft n of Broome St, 25 ft front; Mervyn Wolff against William R. Bronk, (action to restrain.)

CLINTON PLACE, 77; Clinton Place, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25 ft front; United States Life Insurance Company against Marie P. Work and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

67TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50 ft front; Henry Krebs against Frederick C. Pinne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 111th St, 25.2 ft front; Nathan Metzger against Henry Neus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

61ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25 ft front; Miriam Corn against Simon Levin, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

30TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 26.8 ft front; William C. Wetter against Frank A. Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

31ST ST, 218 West; 152d St, n s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft front; Jacob J. Schonenberger against Matilda Schoenenberger and others, (partition.)

FORSYTH ST, 147; James Fay against Chester F. Sparling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

108TH ST, 346 East; James F. Osterhoudt, guardian, against Pauline Slote and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

26TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18 ft front; Walter H. Wheeler, receiver, against John F. Broderick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LINCOLN AV, e s, entire front between 132d St and Southern Boulevard, 200x100; Herman Paul against Henry Spies, owner and contractor	$1,962
34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; Thomas Mulry & Son against Bernard Blumenthal, owner and contractor	2,386
ARTHUR AV, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 25x124; Antonio Nutile against F. Safone, owner and contractor	1,000
118TH ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 50x100; Peter Quirino against William H. Jackson, owner; P. & P. Alteiro, contractors	26
ELTON AV, 831; James A. & E. J. Woolf against William Hudson, owner; James J. Lally, contractor	905
ELTON AV, 833; same against Henry Grimm, owner; same contractor	905
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 25x55; George Schaefer against Amy J. Hallock, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor	428
54TH ST, 126 West; David Shuldiner against Arnett F. Perry, contractor	106
57TH ST, 327 East; William Garber against John McAnanny, owner and contractor	16
BROADWAY, 487; Mercer St, 60; Edward Kuenstner against John T. Williams, owner; Simon Green, contractor	50
WOODRUFF AV, 1,259 and 1,261; Ernest Weber against Mary Mack, owner; Luman A. Soule, contractor	125
SPRING AND WOOSTER STS., n e corner, 53x100; Morris Egbert against Weil & Mayers, owners; Mosher Brothers, contractors	51

HOW DIVORCES ARE GRANTED AT FARGO

The Laws of North Dakota Make It Easy to Secure Release.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.

North Dakota has gained considerable notoriety throughout the East for the ease with which divorces are secured within its borders. Fargo, the metropolis of the State, has secured more fame in this direction than any of the other towns. It is most easily reached, and its hotels are new, and there are numerous private boarding houses that cater especially to those who are there to end marital troubles.

There was a time, soon after the division of the big Territory into the two States of North and South Dakota, that the southern twin rather excelled in the divorce business. The laws of the two States on the matter were then identical, and Sioux Falls, which occupies the same position in South Dakota as Fargo does in North Dakota, was the Mecca to which all would-be divorcees turned. It was more easily reached than cities in the latter State, and soon won fame all over this land in that line. But there came a change. The legislators of the southern State three years ago were affected by a wave of morality, and changed the law. Under the existing statutes the henpecked husband or much-abused wife must serve six months before applying for a decree.

North Dakota Solons refused to change the law, which only requires a ninety-day residence before beginning action for a divorce, and the tide of divorce immigration turned that way. People who had at that time already spent two months in South Dakota went there, and soon secured their decrees. Fargo's fame soon began to gain circulation in the East, and to-day it is noted far and wide for being the easiest place in the Union to secure a legal separation.

The modus operandi is easy. A resident of the Eastern States, who has found the bonds of matrimony galling, purchases a ticket for Fargo. He finds no trouble in securing an excellent boarding place, and has plenty of time in which to get acquainted before employing an attorney. Lawyers are everywhere, and some of the cheaper element have men on the outside to steer the divorcees their way. Frequently attorneys are engaged before coming to the State through legal advisers in the East.

Once there and an attorney engaged, the rest is easy. In nine cases out of ten the defendant in the suit is as willing that a decree should be secured as the plaintiff, and aids in every possible way by accepting service and employing a local legal light to look after his or her interests. In such cases the decree is often secured within ten days after the ninety days have expired. In fact, it has sometimes occurred that the divorce was granted within ninety-one days after the applicant arrived in Fargo. On these cases, of course, personal service was secured, and there were no contests in the matter of alimony or other features. In cases of desertion, or in others where the residence of the defendant is unknown, six weeks additional is required for the publication of summons. The attorney's fee varies with the trouble necessary to secure the decree and the ability of the plaintiff to pay. Some only pay $50, while others pay all the way up to $500, and in some cases more. The colony includes people in all walks of life. Even laboring men, who could no longer stand the tirades of abuse from high-tempered shrews, go there and work while establishing their residence. These are the exception, however. The seekers after single-blessedness are, as a rule, well supplied with funds, and able to pay liberally for what they get. Some distinguished people have been temporary residents of the State for this reason. They are men and women in all walks of life and titled foreigners are not an exception.

The divorce business has frequently been referred to as a North Dakota industry, and is really to be regarded as such. A canvass of the hotels and private boarding houses shows that there are to-day about 150 members of the colony. This means from $3,000 to $5,000 per month for the hotel men of the city. It also means from $5,000 to $10,000 per month for the local attorneys. In addition to these expenditures, the stores receive directly, perhaps, $2,000 per month in the way of trade.

The sentiment of the citizens is entirely in favor of the "industry." The ministers don't kick, for their collections are larger, and their congregations embrace lawyers and hotel people who are directly benefited. The newspapers are satisfied, for they publish the summonses and frequently get some sensational news. In fact, the matter is looked at purely from a business standpoint and is advocated on all sides.

Another noticeable feature is the haste with which some of the plaintiffs again rush headlong into matrimony after having been granted a divorce. One case is on record where a trip was made from the Judge's chambers to the license room and return, and the second marriage performed by the kindly Court in fifteen minutes after the decree had been granted. Others, sometimes, are not so anxious, but the majority marry again within six months after being divorced.

All kinds of schemes are worked to avoid publicity. Members of the colony often live there under assumed names and do everything possible to keep correspondents of Eastern papers from learning their history. To deceive their friends the contingent sometimes rents boxes in the Moorhead Post Office, across the river, so Eastern friends won't know what they are doing out West.

A Card.

From The Boston Journal.

Here is another extract from a letter of Mr. C. W. Ernst: "Boston has added many words to our mother tongue. 'A Card,' meaning a personal statement in newspapers, is a Boston term, and dates back to early times, when men paid their compliments to objectionable Crown Ministers by printing 'a card' in the newspapers. The idea took immediately, and is still popular. When Robinson & Jones give their workmen a Christmas turkey each, the workmen are apt to put 'a card' in the local paper. This odd use of the word originated in Boston before the Revolution. Like all Boston inventions, it is convenient and 'real cute.'" Will Mr. Ernst give some reference to this use of "card" before the Revolution? Pickering does not mention the use in his "Vocabulary," (1816,) nor does Webster in the 1828 edition of his Dictionary."

Real Estate at Auction.

By THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.
83 MILL STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate
At NEWPORT, R. I.,
MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,
The Estate of the Late Walter Langdon, Sunnyside Place, with Cottage House, 34,290 square feet of land.
According to city survey.

The cottage has all the modern improvements, good drainage, elegantly located, either for a Summer or a Winter residence, in the centre of the city. Has to be seen to be appreciated. The key can be had of the auctioneer, 83 Mill Street, for inspection of the property.
By order of WALTER L. KANE and DELANCEY A. KANE, Executors. To close the estate.

City Real Estate for Sale.

BARGAIN, FIFTH AVENUE.
No. 813, Block 62d to 63d St.
Open view through centre of block.
LOT, 108 FEET—HOUSE, 90 FEET.
Possession. Easy Terms to Suit.
Mortgage, Four and One-quarter Per Cent.
APPPLY TO ROOM 800,
93 Nassau St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Long Island Property.

GARDEN CITY,
LONG ISLAND.
LOTS FOR SALE
AT $10.00 PER FRONT FOOT.
HOUSES TO RENT, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AT $30.00 PER MONTH AND UPWARD.

Fifty minutes from East 34th Street Ferry, via Long Island Railroad; new hotel now open; good schools. Write for map of property to THE GARDEN CITY CO., Room 157, 280 Broadway, or to L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.
Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

Referees' Notices.

EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY S. DOUGLAS, as executrix of the last will and testament of FREDERICK E. DOUGLAS, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. STITT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet (350) easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-eighth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Forty-eighth Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 10 Wall St., New-York City.
ja8-2aw3wW&F&ja29

EAST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CARRIE L. WADE against EMELINE E. W. LOSS and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventy-first Street and the Third Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Third Avenue aforesaid, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, December 20th, 1895.

EUGENE DURNIN, Referee.
ARTHUR F. DUCRET, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 114 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
d24-2aw3wTu&F&ja14

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALFRED ROE, plaintiff, against JOHN J. MEEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date October 18th, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant westerly one hundred feet from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of said street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the line of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue to the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said last-mentioned street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1895.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
ALFRED ROE, Attorney in Person, 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
ja7-2aw3wTu&F.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—OTTO LEWIN against ELIZABETH A. WARBY and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by J. Montgomery Strong, of the firm of Strong and Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and designated by the number 79, on a certain map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Richard F. Carman, deceased, made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated March, 1878, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 19th of September, 1878, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.—Dated New-York, December 19, 1895.

JOHN FENNEL, Referee.
EDWARD GROSSE, Att'y for Pl'ff, 149 East Sixteenth St., New-York.
[illegible]

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—SARAH JACOBS, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM MORRIS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of Oliver Street, between Cherry and Oak Streets, and known by the present street number as No. 74 Oliver Street, and which, according to a survey made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated December 18, 1860, is described as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of Oliver Street, at a point distant one hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets, and running thence easterly one hundred feet and six inches; thence northerly twenty-five feet and three inches; thence westerly one hundred feet and six inches, to the easterly side of Oliver Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Oliver Street twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; and containing, according to said survey, in width in front on Oliver Street, twenty-six feet and two inches, in width in the rear twenty-five feet and three inches, and in length on each side one hundred feet and six inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1895.

WALES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.
TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall Street, New-York City.
d23-2aw3wM&F&ja14

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY as Trustee under the will of HARRIET N. POND, deceased, plaintiff, against ELLA FRIEDMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Forty-seventh Street distant fifty (50) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Lexington Avenue and running thence northwardly and parallel with Lexington Avenue eighty (80) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street seventeen (17) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet to the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, and thence westwardly along said street seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known as No. 123 East Forty-seventh Street and being the same which were conveyed to the said Ella Friedmann by Angelo Mondolfo by a deed dated the twentieth day of November, 1888, and recorded in Liber 2,184 of Conveyances at Page 25. The land affected by the said instrument lies in Section 5 in Block 1,302 on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 28th, 1895.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y.
d30-2aw3wM&F&ja21

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM A. DE LONG, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street distant one hundred and twenty-one feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, and running thence southerly and part of the distance along the middle line of a party wall and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street and along the centre line of the block twenty-one feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue and part of the distance along the easterly side of the easterly wall of the building standing on the premises now being described one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street twenty-one feet three and three-quarter inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 23, 1895.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
SMITH & DOUGHERTY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau Street, New-York City.
d24-2aw3wTu&F&ja15

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSE GOROSTIZAGA and CECILIO GOROSTIZAGA, plaintiffs, against ALFRED SOLOMON and JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, whose real names are unknown to the plaintiffs, but who are engaged in business in the City of Mexico with the defendant Alfred Solomon under the firm name A. Solomon & Co., said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 12, 1895.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 58 William Street, New-York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city the same day.—Dated New-York, January 9, 1896.

Yours, &c.,
A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, New-York City. ja10-1aw6wF&f21

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—LOUIS BOCK and DAVID C. ANDREWS, plaintiffs, against HENRY W. CROUSE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11th, 1895.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1896, and filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, January 9th, 1896.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
ja10-1aw6wF

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, December 28, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened January 14, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 14, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of cloth for caps, evaporated apples, salt pork, cotton canvas, coal baskets, tools, files, gauges, oil filters, tachometers, electrical supplies, polishing paste, red lead, and paints. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, January 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., February 11, 1896, and then opened, for supplying 10,000, (subject to increase or decrease of 20 per cent.) American white marble headstones in slabs. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Specifications, blanks, and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896, for furnishing this department with 150,000 pounds of saluting powder for field guns, to be delivered at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., or U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., as may be directed by D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ENGLISH NAVY SUPERIOR

Germany's Army, However, Far Outnumbers Great Britain's.

COMPARISON OF THEIR WAR FOOTING

Fatherland's Immense Military Strength Overpowering, but at Sea the Advantage All Lies with the British Forces.

According to the latest reports, corrected up to December, 1895, the German Army had a peace footing of 584,734 officers and men. The English Regular Army at the same time had 146,249 officers and men. These figures roughly represent the comparative efficiency of the armies of the two countries, if they were to meet together on a level plain.

Contrasting the first-class battleships of the two countries, one finds that the British have twenty-nine, either in commission or in process of completion, while the Germans have five, either in commission or about to be launched.

The further the contrast between the German and English armies is made the worse the result appears for the English; while the further the contrast between the navies of the two countries is made the worse the result appears for the Germans.

Thus, the German Army on a peace footing is 584,734 officers and men. On a war footing it can be increased within a few weeks to a total effective strength of 3,350,000, and for these reserves, stores, arms, uniforms, and ammunition in abundance are provided at the huge centres for mobilization.

On the other hand, of the 146,249 officers and men who comprise the regular force of the British Army, 73,863, or slightly more than half the total, are stationed in India, and no great reduction of this force would be possible in time of war. But the native Indian Army, officered and commanded by the British, form a force of 150,063 officers and men, part of whom might be taken for service in any part of the East as long as Great Britain was not at war with Russia. Some of these Indian troops, such as the Sikhs and Mahrattas, are said to be the equal, man for man, of any European troops, as long as they are properly commanded.

Of the 73,000 troops which Great Britain has available outside of India, some 20,000 and other important seacoast fortresses. Malta, Hongkong, Halifax, Esquimalt, and other important seacoast fortresses. A strong garrison must also always be left in Ireland, usually estimated at not less than 15,000 officers and men.

So that, allowing for the necessary English garrisons, if Great Britain attempted to send an army corps of 25,000 officers and men on a foreign expedition she would not have a single trained soldier whom she could move from one place to another without leaving a spot open to attack.

The first step which Great Britain would have to take in the event of war would be the calling out of her army reserve, amounting to 85,100 men. This would possibly give her 70,000 effective soldiers, many of them seasoned by active service in all parts of the world. Then there is an enrolled militia of 140,230, which are called up into camps and drilled every year for three weeks. In addition to the militia there are the volunteers, which resemble our National Guard, with a nominal strength of 262,396, and the yeomanry, a mounted volunteer force of 11,678. All these troops make a nominal total of 718,821, of whom 669,553 are classed by the British War Office as effective.

Owing to the constitution of the German army it is impossible to classify it in the same manner as has just been done with the British. Every able-bodied man, born in the German Empire, between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, is liable to military service without a substitute. Thus every able-bodied man is supposed to serve three years with the colors, unless sooner released on the ground of superior efficiency. During the next four years he is a member of the reserve, and for the five succeeding years a member of the first levy of the Landwehr. After these twelve years' liability to active service at the front he is allowed to become a member of the Landsturm, in which he remains until his forty-fifth year, being liable for home or garrison duty in time of war. By the act passed by the German Reichstag in 1892, the reserve force is expected gradually to increase until 1916, when it will reach its maximum of giving Germany 4,400,000 available for fighting purposes.

It may be assumed that Germany and Great Britain are proportionately well supplied with stores and artillery, the relative military strength of the two countries being borne in mind. To put it briefly, Germany has about four times the military strength of Great Britain, whether the reserves are called out or not.

"I could land twenty armies in England to-morrow," Von Moltke is once reported to have said, "if I knew how to get one of them safely off again."

Germany, with her splendid army, may attack France or Russia, or Austria, without asking any one's leave, and with all the prospect of success, which magnificent discipline and due preparation must always give. To land an army in England she must first destroy the British fleet.

Suppose the British fleet were at Portsmouth and a German army of 20,000 men were silently landed on the coast of Kent. The fleet would at once move up and cut off the communication between the invaders and their base. The German army would be in a hostile country, thickly populated, with power to harass its advance until sufficient troops could be brought from distant parts of the island to crush it.

What is true of England is still more true of any of her colonies or dependencies. Unless Germany has the power to smash the main British fleet anywhere and at any time, the main British fleet must ultimately catch up with her troop transports and either destroy them or seal them up in some part of the world where they are absolutely unable to hurt their enemy.

A battleship differs from all other kinds of warships in standing still and not running away from an enemy of equal size. All cruisers, whether armored or not, clear out of the way of battleships.

According to a tabulated list of the navies of the world made in 1895, Great Britain had, either built or building, 29 first-class battleships, against Germany's 5; 8 second-class battleships against Germany's 5, and 7 third-class battleships against Germany's 5. This makes a total of 42 battleships against 15, which scarcely shows the true disparity, as the first-class battleships are far more powerful proportionately than the second and third classes. Of first-class cruisers Great Britain has 29, and Germany has 1; of second-class cruisers, Great Britain has 59, and Germany has 9. Of third-class cruisers, Great Britain has 105, and Germany has 18. Thus, there is not part of the world to which Germany could send troops in ordinary transport ships, escorted by a war fleet, without running the risk of her expedition being sunk or captured en route by the superior force of the enemy.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

Sea-Going, Armor-Clad Warships of the Two Countries.

As to details in the description and armament of the battleships on each side, Germany has at present the Brandenburg, the Kurfürst Freiderich Wilhelm, and the Weissenburg, all launched in 1891, the Wörth, launched in 1892, and the Ersatz Preussen, now in course of construction. These are all barbette ships, each of 9,840 tons' displacement, 9,500 horse power, 15¾ inches of armor, and 16 knots nominal speed. The armament of each of these consists of six 11-inch guns, 16 4.1-inch quick-firing guns, and 8 3.4-inch quick-firing guns.

Vessels of German Navy.

Put in tabular form, a complete list of the seagoing, armor-clad war vessels of the German Navy is as follows:

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Guns.	Speed, Knots.
Konig Wilhelm	9,600	29	14.7
Preussen	6,660	10	13.9
Friederich der Grasse	6,660	10	14.2
Kaiser	7,550	16	13.7
Deutschland	7,550	16	13.7
Sachsen	7,280	10	14.0
Bayern	7,280	10	13.5
Wurttemburg	7,280	10	13.5
Baden	7,280	10	13.5
Oldenburg	5,120	8	13.5
Brandenburg	9,840	30	16.0
Kurfurst Friederich Wilh'm.	9,840	30	16.0
Weissenburg	9,840	30	16.0
Worth	9,840	30	16.0
Ersatz Preussen	9,840	30	16.0

Vessels of English Navy.

The list of English seagoing armor-clads, prepared in the same manner, gives the following tabulated result:

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Guns.	Speed, Knots.
Agamemnon	8,660	25	12.1
Ajax	8,660	25	12.1
Colossus	9,420	29	14.2
Devastation	9,330	24	14.0
Dreadnaught	10,820	23	13.7
Edinburgh	9,420	29	14.2
Hood	14,150	36	17.5
Inflexible	11,880	18	12.8
Monarch	9,100	21	14.0
Neptune	9,310	14	13.4
Nile	11,940	30	16.7
Sans Pareil	10,470	39	17.2
Thunderer	9,330	22	14.0
Trafalgar	11,940	37	16.7
Conqueror	6,200	24	15.3
Hero	6,200	24	15.2
Anson	10,600	39	16.9
Barfleur	10,500	41	18.5
Benbow	10,600	30	16.9
Camperdown	10,600	39	16.9
Centurion	10,500	41	18.5
Collingwood	9,500	39	16.5
Empress of India	14,150	51	17.5
Hannibal	14,900	44	17.5
Howe	10,300	40	16.8
Jupiter	14,900	44	17.5
Magnificent	14,900	44	17.5
Majestic	14,900	44	17.5
Mars	14,900	44	17.5
Prince George	14,900	44	17.5
Ramillies	14,150	50	17.5
Renown	12,350	34	18.0
Repulse	14,150	50	17.5
Resolution	14,150	50	17.5
Revenge	14,150	50	17.5
Rodney	10,300	34	16.8
Royal Oak	14,150	50	17.5
Royal Sovereign	14,150	50	17.5
Temeraire	8,540	36	13.8
Victorious	14,900	44	17.5
Alexandra	9,490	43	14.3
Audacious	6,010	34	11.6
Hercules	8,680	39	14.6
Invincible	6,010	35	12.5
Iron Duke	6,010	36	12.4
Sultan	9,400	46	13.7
Superb	9,170	44	15.0
Swiftsure	6,910	41	12.6
Triumph	6,640	34	12.6
Imperieuse	8,400	32	16.7
Nelson	7,630	43	13.6
Northampton	7,630	40	12.6
Shannon	5,390	20	11.2
Warspite	8,400	33	16.7
Aurora	5,600	34	18.1
Australia	5,600	34	18.1
Galatea	5,600	34	18.1
Immortalite	5,600	34	18.1
Narcissus	5,600	34	18.1
Orlando	5,600	34	18.1
Undaunted	5,600	34	18.1
Achilles	9,820	40	12.7
Agincourt	10,600	34	12.0
Bellerophon	7,550	36	12.4
Black Prince	9,210	39	12.7
Minotaur	10,690	37	12.0
Northumberland	10,780	39	12.0
Warrior	9,210	40	12.7

While cruisers, whether armored or not, are very effective weapons of offense and defense in the absence of battleships, there is the authority of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan for the statement that without heavy battleships or a protected port to fall back on, a cruiser is wholly powerless to stop the advance of the enemy's battleship, or a fleet of cruisers to stop a fleet of battleships.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S THREATS

They Depend on What Mr. Byrnes Is Reported to Have Said, and Mr. Byrnes Says Nothing.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt was shown yesterday the following extract from an afternoon newspaper and asked if it quoted him correctly:

> If Mr. Byrnes deems it necessary to state at any time what, in his opinion, were the reasons that led to his retirement from Mulberry Street I shall, in my turn, take the trouble to state what were the real reasons for his retirement from the force. I don't know what reasons he may fancy were the ones that caused him to be retired, but I do know the reasons that were assigned for it, and in face of any statement he may make relative to his retirement, I can see no further object in concealing them from the public.

"Yes," he replied. "I said that, but note there are two 'if's' to it.

"Mr. Byrnes is quoted this morning in an interview as saying:

"'I may yet have something to say. I may take a walk down to Police Headquarters within the next few days.'

"This utterance, it is asserted, was made in regard to Mr. Byrnes's retirement from the Police Department.

"If Mr. Byrnes said what he is quoted as having said, then I say what I am quoted as having said. If he did not say so, say then my utterance is annulled.

"That is absolutely all I have to say on the subject.

"Perhaps you may care to note that in my correspondence to-day I find a score of letters from Harvard men commending my course in upholding the Administration's attitude on the Venezuelan question."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was unable to establish that Mr. Byrnes made the declaration on which Mr. Roosevelt's attitude hinges.

Mr. Byrnes, when he heard Mr. Roosevelt's remarks, laughed good-naturedly and said:

"I have simply nothing to say. I am not in the advertising business. Please consider the subject disposed of."

FUNERAL OF COL. THOMAS A. KNOX

Many Well-Known Men Attend the Services at St. Luke's.

The funeral of Col. Thomas W. Knox was held in St. Luke's Methodist Church, West Forty-first Street, yesterday forenoon, and was attended by many friends of the deceased. The following were pall bearers: Gen. Horace Porter, Murat Halstead, St. Clair McKelway, Joseph Howard, Jr., H. L. Bridgman, David B. Sickels, Edmund Stedman, Riley G. Ralston, Junius Henri Browne, Chandos Fulton, J. Adrian Bush, Henry F. Gillig, J. H. Harper, John Elderkin, John W. Vrooman, and George Arms.

The services were of the simplest character. They consisted of the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the pastor, the Rev. C. S. Harrower.

Among those present were Thomas E. Stewart, Isaac Dayton, Alonzo Sloat, Raymond L. Ward, John Boyd, Edward Smith, William Coverly, Augustus Willet, James F. Winman, Henry Villard, Robert B. Roosevelt, Louis Winderman, and delegations from the Olympic and Lotos Clubs, of which Col. Knox was an active member.

The body was taken from the church to Fresh Pond Crematory for incineration. The services were attended only by relatives, and a few intimate friends.

A DRIVE AT COMMISSIONER WARING

Introduction of a Bill Regarding Uniforms of Public Employes.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Senator Grady of New-York has introduced a bill which is evidently a drive at Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring. It relates to the uniforming of "public employes and official subordinates" in the cities of the State. It provides:

> Section 1. Hereafter no public employe or official subordinate other than the members and officers of the uniformed force of the Police and Fire Department, in any of the cities of the State, shall be required to wear any distinctive uniform during the hours of public employment, unless such uniform shall have been prescribed as a department uniform by ordinance of the Board of Aldermen of the city wherein such official or subordinate is employed.
>
> Sect. 2. No such ordinance shall be valid or of any effect unless it prescribes the same uniform to be worn under the same conditions by the head and all officials connected with the department as well as by the employes or subordinates therein.

No Luck in Odd Numbers, He Says.

George F. Elliott, counsel to the late Board of Supervisors of Kings County, has given an opinion for certain Supervisors, who claim that they had been elected last November, and were entitled to pay for two years, although they could not perform any work.

Mr. Elliott holds that the Supervisors who claim to be elected in the odd-numbered wards last November have no standing whatever. He believes that the Supervisors elected in the even-numbered wards in 1894 for a two years' term, have some claim upon the county for the present year, although they did not perform any service.

Hoboken Library Contracts.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Trustees of the Free Library have awarded the contracts for the erection of the new library building as follows: William Campbell, mason work, $29,288; Arthur W. Clayton, carpenter work, $15,431, and steam heating and plumbing, $4,625.

Mrs. Martha B. Stevens gave $26,000 toward the building. Of this, $17,719.40 was paid for land and incidental expenses, and to-day Mr. W. A. Macy turned over the remainder, $8,280.60, to the Trustees.

Stowaways Paid for the Tug.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 9.—The seven Italian stowaways found on the steamship Normannia were arraigned to-day before Recorder McDonough, who fined them $10 each, which they paid. Of the $70 thus collected the steamship company received $31.50 to pay for the tug that brought the men back to the dock; the rest was paid to the city.

TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY

A Remarkable Bill for Presentation to the Congress.

OUTLINES OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE

No Financial Injury to Officers Physically Able to Perform Duties Possible Under This Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A remarkable bill has been prepared for presentation to Congress. It is the measure gotten up by the naval officers, who are somewhat ingloriously designated as "in the hump," or that portion of the service which would, by the operation of the bill known as the Meyers bill, be placed on the reserve list. These officers have been meeting in opposition to the original bill, notwithstanding it was supposed to have the indorsement of the Secretary of the Navy, and have banded together in an effort to defeat any bill which carries financial injury to officers who are physically able to perform their duties. The proposed bill may be outlined as follows:

The personnel is to consist as follows: (1) Executive branch, (2) medical branch, (3) accountant branch, (4) engineer branch, (5) chaplains, (6) naval constructors, (7) professors of mathematics, (8) civil engineers, (9) naval cadets, (10) enlisted men.

The executive branch is to have rank, titles, and strength as follows: Ten Rear Admirals, 10 Commodores, 60 Captains, 70 Commanders, 100 Lieutenant Commanders, and a number of Lieutenants, Junior Lieutenants, and Ensigns sufficient to maintain the total number of officers on the active list, exclusive of the officers appointed from volunteer force service, at a number not greater than now fixed by law. Officers now on the active list who were appointed from the volunteer service are to continue on the active list. The present navy has 6 Admirals, 10 Commodores, 45 Captains, 85 Commanders, and 74 Lieutenant Commanders.

Ensigns will be examined for promotion within three months of the expiration of four years' service in the grade of Ensign, the examination to be conducted by the Academic Board at Annapolis. Ensigns must serve three years at least on a cruising vessel to be eligible to examination, exception being made in favor of those injured in line of duty. The board is to recommend the Ensigns found qualified in the order of merit. Certain Ensigns found unqualified will be retained one year in the grade, and then re-examined, and others will be discharged from the navy. The qualified Ensigns will be promoted in the order of merit to the grade of Junior Lieutenant, the promotions to take place each July, the number in any one year thus advanced being limited to thirty-five, which is the limit of appointments of academy graduates in any one year to the grade of Ensign. This provides for the steady, certain advance of Ensigns after they shall have fulfilled the qualifications by the end of four years. Ensigns discharged will be paid a year's salary, shore duty. Junior Lieutenants are to serve four years in that grade, and be examined within three months of the expiration of that period. Each must have served three years on a cruising vessel. Promotions will be made in July of each year.

All Junior Lieutenants and Ensigns now on the register who shall have completed eight years' service subsequent to the 30th day of June in the year of final graduation from the Naval Academy shall be promoted to the grade of Lieutenant upon passing the examinations and qualifying for promotion, and shall take the grade of Lieutenant according to their present seniority. Ensigns who shall have completed four years' service in that grade will be promoted to the grade of Junior Lieutenant under the same conditions.

Promotion to the grade of Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, or Lieutenant on the active list from the next lower grade, respectively, will be by seniority, subject to the examinations now required by law. The senior Captain will not be advanced if he be more than fifty-nine years of age at the time of the occurrence of the vacancy prior to June 30, 1899, nor if he be over the age of fifty-eight subsequent to that date, but he will be placed on the retired list with three-quarters sea pay. It will be provided that a Captain who has become ineligible by age and who shall have served forty years in the navy, or shall be found disqualified physically as a result of duty, will be promoted Commodore and retired. Captains below the fifth number of their grade, and Commanders, will be retired from active service and placed on the retired list of their respective grades upon reaching the age of fifty-eight years subsequent to June 30, 1899.

Requirements of sea service in cruising vessels preliminary to promotion will be as follows: Lieutenant, five years; Lieutenant Commander, two years as executive; Commander, two years; Captain, four years, counting the period served as Commander. In case an officer is debarred from promotion by reason of insufficient sea service the officer next in rank, if qualified, will be advanced.

An officer who has served thirty years may, on his own application, be retired from active service with three-fourths of the sea pay of his grade, and any Captain who has served thirty-five years may, on his own application, be retired with the retired pay of the next higher grade.

There will be a reserve list of the navy and marine corps. Any person who has been honorably discharged from the navy after passing the final graduation examination at the academy, or any one who shall have passed the examination and received an honorable discharge, may be commissioned by the President in the reserve list in the lowest grade of the branch of the navy or marine corps, for which his services may be adapted in time of war. Any person who has resigned or been honorably discharged from any commissioned grade, except a person who resigns to avoid charges, &c., may be commissioned in the reserves. The reserve officers will not be employed and will not be paid any salary in time of peace, but in time of war they are subject to orders or detail, as are officers on the active list. They may also be tried by court-martial, and they are authorized to wear the uniform of their grade.

The staff secures its coveted titles by the proposed bill. In the medical branch the numbers, &c., are as follows: Fifteen Medical Directors and Captains, same as at present; 15 Medical Inspectors and Commanders, same as at present; 50 Staff Surgeons and Lieutenant Commanders, change only in title from Surgeons; 50 Surgeons and Lieutenants, a decrease of 6, and 40 Junior Surgeons and Junior Lieutenants, a change from 90 Assistant Surgeons.

In the accountant branch there will be no change, except a decrease in the number of Lieutenants and Paymasters (the present Passed Assistant Paymasters) from 20 to 15, and an increase in Junior Paymasters (the present Assistant Paymasters) from 10 to 15.

There will be 15 Engineer Directors, with rank of Captain; 15 Engineer Inspectors, with rank of Commander; 50 Staff Engineers, and other grades known as Engineer, Junior Engineer and Assistant Engineer, the number of the three latter grades to be sufficient to maintain a total of 225 in the engineer branch. Not more than 15 Engineer graduates from the academy will be appointed from any one class. Provision is also made for Warrant Engineers. The rules which apply for promotion of Ensigns and Junior Lieutenants of the line will apply to Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers.

There will be 3 Directors of Construction, 3 Inspectors of Construction, 10 Staff Constructors, 5 Constructors, 5 Junior Constructors, and 6 Assistant Constructors, a number which may be increased by 2 in each grade, by appointment by the President.

In the Marine Corps there will be a Commandant, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General; 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 20 Captains, 30 First Lieutenants, and 12 Second Lieutenants, the examination to govern promotion, as at present. The leader of the Marine Band is to have the rank and pay of a Second Lieutenant of Marines.

Enlisted men of the navy will enlist for a period of four years, and all general service men will have the privilege of naturalization, continuous service, and retirement now granted by law to the enlisted men of the army.

A Montauk Club "Smoker."

The Montauk Club of Brooklyn will give a "smoker" in its clubhouse, on the Prospect Park slope, on Saturday evening, Jan. 18. A programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music, legerdemain, and humorous selections, has been prepared by John M. Rider, Chairman of the club's Entertainment Committee. Among the dinners which the club proposes to give in the near future is one to Mayor Wurster and his

MAYOR WURSTER'S SELECTIONS

Men Who Say They Are to be in His Cabinet—W. C. Bryant Is to be Fire Commissioner.

While Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn has taken particular pains to withhold from the public any intimation as to whom he intended to appoint as members of his Cabinet, each person who has been notified that he will be appointed has taken means to see that the public knows it at once. Those sure of places, according to their own statements, are:

Joseph A. Burr of the Twenty-third Ward, Corporation Counsel; ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis of the First Ward, Commissioner of City Works; William Cullen Bryant of the Nineteenth Ward, Fire Commissioner; Leonard R. Welles of the Seventh Ward, Police Commissioner; Joseph C. Hacker of the Twenty-first Ward, Excise Commissioner; R. Ross Appleton of the Sixth Ward, Tax Collector; Timothy L. Woodruff of the Twenty-second Ward, Park Commissioner; Wesley C. Bush of the Ninth Ward, Building Commissioner.

The places for which no selection has been made are Excise Commissioner, to succeed George B. Forrester; Health Commissioner, in place of Dr. Z. Taylor Emery; President of the Board of Assessors, in place of William Harkness; Register of Arrears, in place of Frederic W. Hinrichs.

Several persons have been mentioned for each of these places. Cornelius H. Tiebout of the Seventeenth Ward, it is believed, will succeed Mr. Harkness in the Board of Assessors. Henry A. Powell of the Nineteenth Ward and Andrew D. Rogers of the Twenty-third Ward are both after the Register of Arrears office.

Prof. Truman J. Backus has resigned as a member of the Civil Service Commission, but Mayor Wurster, it is said, wants him to remain in the commission. It is likely the Mayor will reappoint Alexander C. Orr, and he is also desirous of having Edward M. Shepard in the commission.

It is said that Police Commissioner Welles will appoint as his deputy Joseph Bacon, who assisted Granville W. Harman in the management of Mr. Wurster's campaign.

Of the appointment of Mr. Bryant Mayor Wurster said: "In December I offered Mr. Bryant a place in my Cabinet, but he declined. A few days ago I saw him, and asked him to reconsider his determination, at the same time offering him the Fire Commissionership. He agreed to take the place, but I did not intend to make it public until I announced the remainder of my appointments."

Mr. Bryant said he really did not want the place, but only accepted it after the Mayor had urged it upon him, in a desire to see the Republican Party united in the Fall.

MERCHANT TAILORS SOCIETY MEETS

Officers Elected—Plans for Exhibition and Banquet.

The Merchant Tailors' Society of the City of New-York, at its annual meeting at its rooms, 241 Fifth Avenue, last night, elected these officers for 1896:

President—Edwin N. Doll; First Vice President—David C. Curtis; Second Vice President—Lawrence Bastable; Secretary—William Feil, Jr.; Treasurer—Berkly R. Merwin; Trustees—E. W. Emery and A. Lincoln Stadler.

Delegates to the Convention of Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, to be held at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 12, and 13, 1896—Emil Twyeffort, Conrad Muller, B. R. Merwin, Jules C. Weiss, E. N. Doll, Alfred Nelson, and L. S. Davidson. Alternates—E. W. Emery, L. G. Ericson, N. Imandt, Joseph Lewy, C. F. Nagel, R. A. Ryley, and R. H. Raphael.

Pending the voting there was a business meeting of the society, with the retiring President, Emil Twyeffort, in the Chair. The reports of the Treasurer and other officers were cheering.

In regard to the rating book, which informs the members of the society of the status of all customers, Mr. Doll reported that the new one will not be ready for several weeks. Of the value of such a book Mr. Twyeffort said that it was once a byword that the "dudes" dressed at the expense of the merchant tailors. Now, under the rating system, a customer cannot run from tailor to tailor, getting clothes that he does not pay for.

The society has Spring and Fall exhibitions of garments at its rooms, and a plan for their sale at the headquarters was proposed, and will be considered at the February meeting. There is also to be considered a proposition to have an exhibition of tailor-made women's garments.

There is to be an exhibition of fashionable male garb at the Baltimore convention, and the President urged the members to make it a notable one.

Preparations for the banquet of the society at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of the 16th inst., were completed. It will be essentially a commercial reunion, at which will be many representative citizens.

On the declaration of the result of the election, addresses were made by ex-President Twyeffort and the new officers.

SCHOOL FIGHT IN PORT RICHMOND

Another Move in the Attempt to Oust Principal Hoag.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Jan. 9.—The fight between two of the members of the Board of Education of the Port Richmond Union Free School District and O. H. Hoag, the Principal, was revived at a meeting of the board last evening, when Mr. Hoag was again deposed from the position of Principal by a vote of 2 to 1.

At a meeting Dec. 27 a resolution was passed asking Mr. Hoag for his resignation, and directing him to turn over all property to Miss S. E. Eldridge, a teacher in the school, who was appointed Principal.

Considerable excitement was aroused in the district, and there was a large attendance of the citizens at a meeting last Friday evening. At that time a letter was received from Mr. Hoag declining to resign, and giving notice that he would hold the board to its contract with him, which runs until next June. As the board had no power to dismiss him from the school the former action was rescinded.

Only six citizens were present on last evening, and resolutions were passed by votes of 2 to 1 removing Mr. Hoag from the position of Principal, and appointing him as a simple teacher in the school, and placing Miss Eldridge in the vacant position. This action, it is said, is entirely legal under the school law, but Mr. Hoag's friends say that he will carry the matter before the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Hoag's friends allege that the opposition to him is due to politics.

Another meeting of the board will be held Friday evening, when it is said that the citizens of the district will be present and take a hand in the fight.

WORK OF THE HEBREW CHARITIES

Over $14,000 Expended in December in Relieving the Needy.

The United Hebrew Charities received, in December, applications for aid from 4,913 persons, representing 16,376 individuals.

Transportation was provided to different parts of this country and Europe for 113 cases. There were distributed 2,042 garments, 985 pairs of shoes, and 25 articles of furniture and bedding. Homeless men and women were given 25 nights' lodging and 82 meals. Fifty-seven free burials were provided. Physicians of the society attended 311 cases, and 616 visits were made by nurses.

In the Employment Department there was a total registry of 750 applicants. Work was found for 531; 2 were found unworthy, 11 refused work, and 154 failed to call again after registration.

In the Industrial School there was an average daily attendance of 234 girls learning sewing and dressmaking. The pupils made 366 garments.

The cash receipts for the month were $11,465.33. The disbursements were: Cash relief, $5,283.05; transportation, $1,574.29; immigration, $140.35; clothing, tools, bedding, &c., $3,246.28; medical relief, $983.11; Industrial School, $239.09; employment, $499.16; free burial, $359; maternity, $34.55; miscelaneous, including administrative expense, $1,765.77; total, $14,124.65.

Too Hearty Laughing Killed Him.

From The Chicago Record.

Nicholas Klughardt of South Bend, Ind., attended the Olympic Theatre Saturday night. He laughed so hard at the jokes of a funny man that he burst a blood vessel. He was carried to a drug store near by, where he died. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict [illegible] resulted from

WATERVLIET WANTS MORE MONEY

The Appropriation Must Be Increased or the Force of Workingmen Must Be Reduced Largely.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The small appropriation which Congress made for the construction of seacoast guns at Watervliet Arsenal is growing very small, and unless provision is made at Washington shortly, Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., in command of the arsenal, says that he will have to reduce his force to the minimum.

The cutting down of the force, the Major says, is the only way to avoid a closing of the big gun plant before the ending of the fiscal year, June 30, next. The present complement of employes numbers about 400, and Congressman Southwick, of the Albany District has set about to secure legislation to prevent the force from being reduced below that number.

The appropriation which was made last year by Congress was $227,000, which is less than half the required amount to keep the gun plant in full operation for a full fiscal year. The amount which has been used at the Watervliet Arsenal since eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch guns were commenced has been $875,000. "Not in a number of years has Congress appropriated a sufficient amount to run the Watervliet Arsenal with a full complement of men without a general lay off for part of the year," said a gentleman interested to-day, "and it is Congressman Southwick's intention to secure between $400,000 and $500,000 per annum to be used at the Watervliet gun plant, which is the only plant of its kind in this country where seacoast guns are made."

A large number of guns which are now in course of construction cannot be finished, as no money is available for their completion. With a full force of men running at the full capacity of the plant Major Arnold states that he could turn out in a year about 100 field, siege, and seacoast guns, if necessity required it, but the present force of men would have to be greatly augmented. The twelve-inch guns which are now being made consume twelve months of labor, although Major Arnold said that he could rush one through in nine months. The other sizes of guns, eight-inch and ten-inch, and twelve-inch mortars, do not occupy so long a time.

The gun plant is now run eight hours a day, from 7:30 A. M. until 4:30 P. M., and Major Arnold said that during a fiscal year, with an ordinary force of men, about 500, working eight hours a day, he could turn out 20 twelve-inch guns, 15 ten-inch guns, 12 eight-inch guns, and 12 twelve-inch mortars. The number of guns manufactured at the gun factory up to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was as follows: Eight-inch guns, 30; ten-inch guns, 33; twelve-inch guns, 14; twelve-inch mortars, steel, 8.

BAD FOR POST OFFICE THIEVES

Discharged in the Police Court But Warrants Awaiting Them.

George Carson and Sidney Yennie, who are thought to be Post Office thieves, were discharged from custody by Magistrate Simms, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Detective Sergeant McCauley said he had no evidence that either of them had committed a crime against the laws of this State.

As the men turned to leave the bridge they were rearrested by United States Marshals W. M. Stafford and D. Hurley, on warrants charging them with robbing the Hoboken Post Office, at 5 P. M., on Dec. 3, 1894. Chief Post Office Inspector John E. Ash was also in court, and went with the prisoners before United States Commissioner Shields.

The men, when arraigned before Commissioner Shields, were not represented by counsel, and, at Yennie's request, the examination was adjourned until Monday afternoon, to afford them an opportunity to communicate with their friends. They were committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

Still another warrant for Carson and Yennie was brought to the attention of Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Walter H. Jaycox of Suffolk County called on the Commissioner to-day, with a warrant charging the two men with a Post Office robbery in that county.

DIED WHILE FAITH CURISTS PRAYED

Now Jersey City Doctors Talk of Investigating the Case of I. H. Hurst.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 9.—A number of physicians of this city are talking about demanding an inquiry into the death, Dec. 31, of Isaac H. Hurst of 28½ Clendenny Avenue. Mr. Hurst, the doctors say, was attended by the Christian scientists of New-York, who treated him by faith, but diagnosed his ailment as typhoid fever and Bright's disease.

Dr. Levings A. Opdyke, who was called to attend Mr. Hurst five hours before he died, says he found Mr. Hurst suffering from acute inflammation of the kidneys, and beyond mortal aid. He refused to say anything about the matter to-day, but several other physicians who had heard of the case said that an effort would probably be made to locate the Christian scientists who treated Mr. Hurst, and secure an investigation. They also say that the Christian scientists administered no medicine to Mr. Hurst, but trusted solely to prayer.

Mrs. Hurst claims that she was cured of a spinal affection by faith, and for that reason she believed that the scientists could cure her husband.

Coffee Exchange's Annual Meeting.

Treasurer C. R. Blakeman's report to the Coffee Exchange, at its annual meeting yesterday, showed the receipts for 1895 to have been $17,527, and the expenses $19,515. The building fund of $372,500 sustained drafts of $371,607 for the construction of the new building. The property, including land, cost $452,435, and the equity of the Exchange is $152,435. Other accounts make assets above liabilities $175,752. Nominations for officers for the ensuing year, to be elected next Thursday, resulted as follows: For President—Henry Hentz; Vice President—James H. Taylor; Treasurer—Francis B. Arnold; Managers (for two years)—Charles M. Bull, James N. Jarvie, E. H. Peck, G. E. Weyl, D. H. Wells, and G. W. Vanderhoef.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; willing and obliging; do chamberwork; good reference. 435 West 54th St. Janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; first-class city references. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or assist with washing; three years' city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 153 West 26th St., Guillon.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing in private family. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; references. 467 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would place a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress. 29 West 57th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—As chambermaid or wait on lady and sew; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Afternoon engagements by young French lady as companion, teacher, or reader; best references. Reader, Box 205 Times.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement; fully capable of filling either position; best references. Companion, Box 183 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in private family; city reference. 146 West 53d St., two bells.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young woman as cook and laundress in private family; references. C. M., 230 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; three years'; last employer can be seen. 412 West 56th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in small private family; six years' city reference from last employer. 251 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; no washing; highly recommended. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference. 18 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl; cakes, desserts, game, soups, marketing, and dinner parties; city or country; best references. 467 4th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as capable private family cook and baker; also hot breads, soups, fish, meats, entrées, desserts; country and private family only; reference. Call, all week, Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.; no mail answered.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a tidy, willing German, good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her business in all branches; chambermaid; good reference; American family; city reference. 422 West 53d St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references; private family. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good and satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By an Irish-American woman as competent cook in small family; wages, $18 or $20; with or without kitchenmaid; best of reference. M. Kelly, 215 West 18th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and fish; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 2, at 74 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in American private family; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 117 East 53d St.; ring Adams's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By competent English cook to go to Washington; best reference. C. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; private family; best of references; wages, $35 to $40 per month. I. D., 305 East 62d St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook and housekeeper; city reference. Mrs. Healey, 352 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; excellent cook; private family; good city reference. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best city references; elegant style; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; ladies' and children's garments; remodels; latest styles; reasonable; by day; reference. 158 East 46th St.

DRESSMAKING done at home and out by the day; terms reasonable; highest references. L. Foeri, 148 West 124th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; in present position until the 1st of February. 206 Madison Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, as houseworker or kitchen girl. 432 West 42d St.; ring Ryan's bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a Protestant woman to do housework in small family; good plain cook and laundress. M. S., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Scotch girl to do general housework in a flat; city preferred; good references. 132 West 50th St.; ring once.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French couple, in private family, to do general housework; best reference furnished. 266 West 71st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework, plain cooking, washing, and ironing. 313 East 81st St., one flight, back.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties; or to wait on elderly lady; best city reference. Call or address, for two days, 316 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good sewer; would like to go with family to California or South; references. L. E., care of Mrs. Jullien, 313 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; good references. 164 West 36th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class German dressmaker as lady's maid or do sewing by day in private families. Mrs. Lozzler, 517 East 11th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent woman as maid, seamstress, and a first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 Madison Av.

MAID, &c.—By an experienced woman as maid and nurse to invalid lady; best personal reference from doctors and ladies; willing to travel. A. R., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young English woman, with best testimonials, for maid to invalid or elderly lady; good plain sewer. 231 West 16th St., third bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city reference. E. M., 844 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class reference. 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; excellent city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as laundress or do housework in flat, or day's work; city reference. E. S., 146 West 53d St., two bells.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; understands all kinds of infant's bottle feeding; take entire charge; five years' reference. 137 West 60th St.; ring Kean's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced young woman as baby's nurse; entire charge; best city reference. 204 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or to care for young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; three years' city references. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable person, German, as nurse to invalid or elderly lady; good references. G. Alt, 202 East 113th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; three years' references. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of sewing; is willing to help with other work; best references. Mrs. Carpenter, 1,594 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a refined North German, understanding cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a refined North German, understanding cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best references. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class French seamstress to work by the day or week. A. M., care of Miss Barbier, 161 West 27th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss seamstress. Address, by letter, M. Bertin, 115 East 21st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; willing and obliging; makes all sorts of salads; city or country; best private family reference; wages, $20. 424 3d Av., near 30th St.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; can carve; understands wines and all kinds of salads; best city references. 510 West 125th St., Frances's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place in a small private family; best city references. F. A., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family, or as parlormaid; is neat and obliging; best city reference. 244 West 19th St.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class waitress wishes engagements for dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; best reference. 304 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; good reference. 225 East 88th St.; Miss Flyn's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl; first-class; capable in all branches; best of reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—Assist with chamberwork; two years' best city reference. 70 West 83d St., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a Swedish woman to take washing home or go out by the day. 163 East 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

OFFICE CLEANING.—By a respectable colored girl to clean gentleman's offices; references. 228 West 30th St., second floor, front.

Situations Wanted—Males.

BUTLER.—English; understands his business; references as to ability, honesty, sobriety, &c. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; will make himself generally useful; best city references. William, Box 346, Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady Englishman, where second man is kept; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches. D. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By colored man, with first-class reference, in private family. Perry, 235 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—Understands his duties. A. Smyth, 30 Shiel St., William's Bridge.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; over three years in last place. L. N., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, 29; in private family; experienced; willing and obliging; speaks English, French, and Italian; no objection to work; best city reference. J. P., 179 West 12th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Englishman; age 32; city or country; first-class reference. J. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Scotchman; only short time in country; willing and obliging; country preferred. G. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET, or SINGLE-HANDED.—English; personal reference. W. B., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent French-Swiss; 34; good appearance; best city references. A. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English Protestant; competent, reliable; good appearance; personal reference; Washington or West. Howard, 454 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city reference. P. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede, 22, in a private family; reference. S. A., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By the day in private families; dinners, lunches, suppers prepared; first-class references. Gatti, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, respectful, stylish, trustworthy coachman. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; single; understands his business thoroughly; is good, careful driver; sober and honest. W. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; four years with last employer; has good reference; only out through sickness in family. G. A., 108 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; long experience; strictly temperate; good city driver; first-class city reference, written and personal, if required. G. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of personal and written references; city or country. H. S., 209 East 73d St.

COACHMAN.—By a single, temperate, and experienced city driver; steady position; city or country; private family. Coachman, 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,337 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. 150 Columbus Av., care of Lindburg.

COACHMAN.—Competent; Protestant; thirteen years' city reference; city or country. J. W., 24 East 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a man 30 years old; single; thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's country place; can milk, &c.; splendid reference from last employer. R., 152 6th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man, 25, as groom or coachman; in country; or second man; A1 reference. J. K., 223 East 64th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city references. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands valeting and all other kinds of work; six years' personal city reference. M. R., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; strong and willing to work at anything; city or country. Care of Mrs. Bloomquist, 441 West 30th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By an energetic young man; can wait on table and gentleman; best reference; wages, $15. J. Williams, 237 Willis Av., 138th St.

WAITER or COOK.—By Japanese as waiter or cook; best reference. T. U., 164 Sands St., Brooklyn, Japanese Union.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

EXPERIENCED BANK BOOKKEEPER WILL work at anything for any salary. Street Cleaning, Box 137 Times.

ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—Competent with all kinds of engines, boilers, dynamos, &c.; first-class references as to character and competency. Engineer, 60½ East 12th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap private work for landlords; best references. Sadler, 777 2d Av.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, FOR A FAMILY; one accustomed to the management of servants in a large city and country house; first-class references required. Apply, by letter, to L. K., Box 843 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A competent (French preferred) girl to cook and do general housework in a family of four; good wages. Apply to James B. Reynolds, University Settlement, No. 26 Delancey St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—In a mercantile office, a competent stenographer and typewriter. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, Post Office Box 2,396, New-York City.

WANTED—A thoroughly good useful man; must be intelligent and able to assist waiting at table. A. Z., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

He Wanted Change.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The train was about ten miles west of Ypsilanti when an oldish man came into the car with a bill in his hand, and called out:

"Kin any purson here change a ten-dollar-bill fur me?"

Everybody was willing to try, and he finally got two fives. Then he wanted one of them broken, and he finally found a passenger who said he could give him five ones.

"I'll take 'em," replied the man, "but then I shall want somebody to bust a dollar fur me."

"Will two halves do?" asked a woman as she investigated her purse.

"Yes, if I can't git four quarters," he replied. "I'm sorry to make all this trouble, but you see how it is. The old woman has sorter decided to stop off at Ypsilanti and visit her sister fur three or four days while I go to Detroit and back. Her sister mayn't be home, and she'll naturally feel a little queer without any money. I thought I'd give her a quarter, but if I can't git it, why I'll let her take 50 cents, though I know I'll never see any of it back. She'll go down town and run through a dollar in less'n two hours, and I have to keep a curb on her."

He finally got a quarter, and the "old woman" had it tied up in the corner of her handkerchief as she got off at Ypsilanti.

America.

From The Boston Herald.

They have translated our National hymn into French, and this is as near as they can come to it:

Oh, mon pays, je t'appartiens!
Doux pays de liberte,
C'est toi que je chante!
Terre ou sont morts mes aleux,
Terre qui fait l'orgueil de celui qui la parcourt,
De chaque flanc de la montague
Laisse s'envoler la liberte!

Translated back into English it becomes:

Oh, my country! I belong to thee!
Sweet country of liberty,
It is thee that I sing.
Land where are dead my ancestors,
Land which makes the pride of him who travels
through it,
From each flank of the mountain
Let fly away liberty.

Costly Plumbing.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Snaggs, as she glanced up from the newspaper, "the extravagance of some people is something appalling."

"What is troubling you now?" asked her husband.

"In the paper here is an article headed, 'The Gold Drain.' I've not read the article and I don't intend to, but what do you think of anybody who would put a gold drain in his house?"

The Thing Really Desired.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Little Dot—Teacher says we needn't all learn to write the same hand.

Mamma—That pleases you, doesn't it?

Little Dot—Why, no. It's just as hard to learn to write one way as another. Now, if she'd only tell us we needn't all spell the same way, there'd be [illegible] in it!